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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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VOL. V., 1905.

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PART I.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

150 copies of the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE O SHREWSBURY, BATTLEFIELD CHURCH AND COLLEGE, &C together with ten Notes from *Miscellanea*, and a full account c the Proceedings of the 500th Anniversary, have been reprinte from the *Transactions* as a special book. This Volume, whic contains about 250 pages and 17 Illustrations, is bound in cloth and will be issued to Members at 10/6, post free 11/- Application for copies should be made to Messrs. Adnitt an Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury.

CLUNBURY (William Clibury), 1620.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. III.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD

(ARCHDEACONRY OF LUDLOW)

Continued.

8. DEANERY OF CLUN.

BEDSTONE. St. Mary. Two bells.

1. **THOMAS HIBBINS WARDEN 1684**

2. *No inscription.*

In a small spirelet or turret requiring a lengthy ladder, but in good order.

The first bell is inscribed in the same lettering as the 3rd at Shipton and the first at Tugford, but the date is in very large figures, about twice the size. Founder unknown, but possibly Thomas Roberts (?).

The other is long-waisted and square-shouldered, and probably mediæval

2 June, [1549]: 'ij belles.
15 May, 1553: 'to belys.'
1740: '2 Bells.'
1752: '3 Bells.'

BETTWS-Y-CRWYN. St. Mary. One bell.

The original bell of this church was replaced in 1898 by a small one cast by Taylor of Loughborough. It was removed to the school-house, to be hung there. It has no inscription, and the diameter is only 11¼ in., the weight 38½ lbs., the note D.

Many thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, to whom I am indebted for this information.

2 June [1549]: 'BETTUS. A belle.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'BETTHOWSE. One bell; a sacryng bell'
15 May, 1553: 'BETTUS. One belle.'
1740: '1 little bell.'

BUCKNELL. ST. MARY. Three bells.

1. IOHN GRETTON FRANCES MATTHEWS WARDENS 1684 (25 in.

2 MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1869 (26½ in.

3 MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1871 (28½ in.

Treble, by the same founder as Bedstone 1st, which it closely resembles. The other two both date from the time when the restoration of the church took place, although the 2nd antedates it by two years.

All in good order; clock strikes on tenor.

Weight of bells: 3 cwt.; 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.; 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. The two old ones weighed 3 cwt. 17 lbs. and 4 cwt. 2 qrs.

No extant Inventories.

On Sundays the three bells are chimed for a quarter of an hour before services; then the 1st and 2nd for ten minutes; finally the 1st for five minutes.

CHAPEL LAWN. ST. MARY. One bell.

Church erected about 1845. The Rev. A. E. Lloyd Kenyon, Vicar of Clun, kindly informs me that the single bell (in a gable-cot) is dated 1846.

CLUN. ST. GEORGE. Six bells.

1. IOHN LATWARD RICHARD BOWEN WARDENS 1681

Below, in an irregular line:—

PEARTE OF THIS IS THE GVIFT OF IOSEPH IACTSON (28½ in.

2. ✠ ALL PRAYSE AND GLORY BE TO GOD FOR EVER T P E B C W OF CLUN 1668

Below:— I M (30 in.

3 ✻ IESVS BEE OVR GOOD SPEEDE 1668

Below :— (31½ in.

4 ✻ SING WEE MERILY PEACE BE TO CLVN 1668

Below :— (34 in.

5 ✻ SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1668

Below :— (36½ in.

6. GOD SAVE THE KING THOMAS POWELL EDWARD BOWEN C W 1668

Below :— (40 in.

Treble: by Thomas Roberts (cf. Hope Bowdler 2nd); weight, 5 cwt. The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell describes the letters to me as "knife-edged, broad at the base, and coming to an edge at the top" (see my remarks under Badger). An ugly long-waisted bell, with numerous heavy mouldings, the inscription low down on the shoulder. Similarly shaped bells at Edgton and Ryton.

2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, by John Martin of Worcester, whose large trade-mark (Plate XIV., fig. 4) appears on all; the cross on the four middle bells is Pl. VI., fig. 4. All are inscribed in his thin lettering, and on the sound-bow of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th are impressions of coins of Charles II. The tenor weighs 13 cwt. Mr. Clark-Maxwell says: "I don't think John Martin had any call to be proud of the five he cast; they are all bad except the fourth."

These five latter bells were put up at the re-building of the tower in 1667; the upper storey appears to be of this date. The treble is probably an addition, not a recasting. The ladder leading to the bells is of considerable antiquity. The clock strikes on the tenor.

These bells have been fitted with new stocks and stays, but are not in a satisfactory condition. The Report of the Diocesan Guild of Bellringers for 1891 notes:—"The Bells are perfect, but of miserably poor tone. Ringing accommodation very bad. The bells require to be recast and rehung." I understand that it is in contemplation to replace them shortly by a new ring of eight, and that the late Vicar, Prebendary Warner, bequeathed a sum of money for the purpose. It is to be hoped that if this is done, the old inscriptions will be preserved

2 June [1549]: 'iiij belles of one accord.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'It iij bealls and a lytell beall. It. ij° picsis of selu' and a bell . . . . . and also the said p'ishe have sowld a bell in Juli last past for v marks and payd it for Repayryng of ther church charges.'

15 May, 1553: 'CLONNE v bellys'

Before the tower was destroyed by fire in the Civil War, there appear to have been four bells in it, as appears from the Brief issued in 1665-6.[1]

1752: '5 Bells' (sic).

The inscriptions are given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 61. The Churchwardens' Accounts only begin in 1686, and are not therefore important as regards the bells; the Vicar kindly sends the following extracts from the year 1718:—

	s.	d.
To the Ringers at Christmas	5	00
Ringers' Expences 20th October ...	3	6
To the Ringers on 29th May	3	6

There are also allusions to ringing on November 5th.

There is a local rhyme:—

"Hop, skip, and run
Say the bells of Clun."

(Burne, p. 605; quoted by Hare, p. 65).

A tradition says that there used to be eight bells here, and that one was taken to New Radnor. The Vicar was told by an inhabitant of Clun that his brother had dug up a large fragment of a bell in the field behind the church not many years ago.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays, for 8 a.m. service, the fifth bell is rung for ten minutes and then the treble; previously to the introduction of the service a bell had always been rung at 8 a.m., and until 12 or 14 years ago it used to be continued even during the service. At the 11 and 6 30 services chiming begins half an hour before, the 5th bell is rung at five minutes before, and finally the treble for a minute or so.

The Passing Bell is rung as follows: Tenor chimed three strokes three times repeated, with pause between, for a man; three strokes twice repeated for a woman; then after a pause, one stroke for each year of age. This is done the night before the funeral, at any time between 7 and 10 p.m.

Certain families in Clun used to have chimes rung at their funerals, *i.e.*, twice down and once backwards. This was done by tying the clappers and fastening the ropes to hooks in the floor; one man then worked the bells with hand and elbow. The bells were muffled. When a ringer died *his*

[1] Cranage, *Shropshire Churches*, pt. v., p. 432.

bell was muffled, the others not, and a peal was rung in that manner. The only present custom at funerals is that the tenor is chimed for 15 minutes before the service and a few strokes at the end of it.

The bells are not now rung at all owing to their condition, but are *chimed*—when men can be got to do it—on Christmas Day and Easter Day at 6 a.m., on Ascension Day at 4 30 a.m., and New Year's Eve at midnight. Formerly they were rung for a month before Christmas almost every night, and on New Year's Eve; also for Weddings when the ringers were paid for it, and on May 29th ('Oak Apple Day') and 5th of November.

A faded copy of the rules of the Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bellringers hangs in the tower, but as the bells are useless, the Guild has ceased to exist here, and all interest in ringing has died out

Very many thanks to Rev. A. E. Lloyd Kenyon, Vicar, for much interesting information; also to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for help.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was built in 1618, but the chapel only dates from 1845, and possesses a bell of that date hanging in an open gable-cot at the west end. There is, however, in a lumber-room in the Hospital a disused bell (with stock and lever still attached), which appears to have been formerly used as a clock-bell in the turret in the quadrangle. It bears the following quaint inscription:—

✠ MAI :DO: BECUR: :BEL BE: MAD OF BRAS

Height, 10½ in., diam., 12 in. The cannons are of iron and very small. This bell is somewhat difficult to date, and is certainly not later than 1618; but it is doubtful if it can be so late. The Rev. T. M. N. Owen suggests that it may be by Richard Holdfeld, a Cambridge founder of the time, who often placed quaint English inscriptions on his bells; but his lettering is not the same, and he is too far distant, unless the bell came second-hand from East Anglia. In that case, however, it need not necessarily be so late as 1618. Although English inscriptions do occur on pre-Reformation bells, the lettering is not of very early character, and I hardly think it can be earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century at most.

Thanks to Rev. H. J. Scott.

CLUNBURY. ST. SWITHIN. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887

On the waist:—VIVOS VOCO MORTUOS PLANGO

(27 in.

2 As 1.

On the waist :—RING IN THE LOVE OF TRUTH AND RIGHT (28¼ in.

3. As 1.

On the waist :—ATTENDITE POPULI. (30½ in.

4 RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887

On the waist :—JESUS BEE OUR SPEED 1631 (33 in.

5. As 4

On the waist :— 1631
JUBILEE 1887
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN (35 in.

6 ✠ GLORIA +++++++++++++++++ IN
EXCELSVS +++++++++++++++ DEO
1620

On the waist :— ○ (38 in.

Warner's bells have angular cannons All in excellent order and well looked after. The tenor, by William Clibury, is a beautiful bell On the waist is a large medallion, which I have not met with elsewhere; in the centre is a shield with a bell and his initials, W C; and round the edge runs the legend WILLIAM · CLEBRY ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠. The spelling of the name appears to be phonetic. The handsome Gothic capitals used as initials to the words have an interesting history. They originally belonged to the famous foundry of the Brasyers of Norwich in the 15th century. There appear to have been two or three sets of the stamps, as we find them used *contemporaneously* by founders at London, Reading, and Leicester; their use here by Clibury seems to be unique. For the medallion and initial letters, see Plate XI ; the initial mark is Plate XII., fig 1 ; the borders between the words, Plate XIII, fig. 2.

Formerly there were here three bells, the old inscriptions on which are given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. iii., p. 161, as follows : "1. JESV BEE OVR SPEED 1631. 2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1640. 3 (Present tenor). In 1887 the treble and second were recast, and three smaller ones added. It will be seen that the inscription on the old treble is reproduced, and a wrong version of the date on the second. It has been pointed out to me by my friend the present Vicar that the Churchwardens' Accounts (extracts from which are given below [1])

[1] The Vicar kindly transcribed these entries for me.

clearly show that one bell only was cast in 1631, and another in 1639. The date reproduced on the present 5th is therefore inaccurate. The discrepancy of one year between the Accounts and the inscription on the bell is not a serious one. The bell cast in 1631 cost £3 13s. 4d., whereas the other cost £4; this, as Mr. Clark-Maxwell pointed out to me, seems adequate evidence for supposing the former to be the smaller of the two.

This being assumed, we further note that the treble was cast at Orleton (five miles beyond Ludlow), the second in Ludlow itself. Now, it has been noted above, under Munslow, that an itinerant founder, Richard Oldfield, was at this time working in the neighbourhood, and the formula IESVS BEE OVR SPEED is one which he especially favoured (e.g. at Easthope and Caynham). The inscription on the second is also used by this founder at Munslow. I therefore attribute both these bells to Richard Oldfield, and further, we may suppose that he was at Orleton in 1631 and at Ludlow in 1639 (he cast a bell there in 1640, as the Churchwardens' Accounts show; see vol. iv., p. 62).

The entries referred to are as follows:—

1620 The accompts of Richard Foorde & Charles Rowton Churchwardens for this yeare 1620.

Imp'mis for expencs one the Bellfounder att his first com'ynge			iiij*d.*
Item spent in chardges att the takinge downe of the Bell		vij*s.*	x*d.*
Item spent att the loadinge of the Bell when hee went out of towne to be cast... ...			iiij*d.*
Item spent at the takinge downe of the Bell out of the Steeple		j*s.*	
Item laide out att the puttinge upp of the Bell		ij*s.*	
Item laide out for nayles for the stock & Braces			iij*d.*
Item to the Smith for mending the Clapp' ...		j*s.*	viij*d.*
Item for the carriage of the Bell		xvj*s.*	
Item our chardges in goinge wth the Bell ...		xiij*s.*	
Item the castinge of the Bell		v*l.*	
Item spent one the founder when he came for his moneye			iiij*d.*
	Sum'	vij*l.* ij*s.*	ix*d.*

[The above entries, of course, refer to the casting of the existing tenor. It was evidently sent to Wellington to be cast, as evidenced by the charge for the carriage.]

1628 Item M^ris^ Lawley for three tunn of timber (for the bell-frame)	i*l.*	iiij*s.*	
Castinge of the Brasses of the Bells and the carriage of them to & from Wellington	i*l.*	iij*s*	viij*d.*

	paid to Barnabas Horton for timber & for makinge of the bell-frame & for some other worke	iij*li.*	xviij*s.*	vj*d.*
1631	Spent in chardges one the Bellfounder wch came first			vj*d.*
	For the like expense uppon the last Bell founder			viij*d.*
	Our expenses when wee went to Orlton to seale the Articles betwixt the Bell-founder & the p'ish			viij*d.*
	Spent at the takinge downe of the Bell out of the Steple			ix*d.*
	Our chardge for twoe days & one night att Orlton when we went to cast the Bell		v*s.*	vj*d.*
	Spent the daye that the Bell was hanged, beinge the Kings holly daye, the vth of November		iij*s.*	
	for the castinge of the Bell	iij*li.*	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
1639	Item paid to the s^d^ Barnabas (Horton) for takinge downe of the bell and hanginge of hym upp againe	0	3	4
	Item for the castinge of the bell	4	0	0
	Item for the carriage of the s^d^ bell to & from Ludlowe	0	15	0
	Item for our expences at Ludlowe the same tyme for 3 daies & twoe nights ourselves & one horse	0	13	4
	Item paid to the Bailiefe for towle goinge through the gate wth the s^d^ bell ...	0	0	4
	Item bestowed in ale upon them that carryed the bell	0	0	6
	Item paid for the makinge of a bond wch the bellfounder did enter into ...	0	1	0

The Edwardian Inventories show that there were three bells also previous to these dates :—

2 June [1549] 'iij belles of one accord.' [See also under CLUNTON below.]

11 Aug., 1552 : 'Imp'mis iij belles and other iij sacring belles.'

15 May, 1553 : 'CLONEURY iij bellys.'

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, for 8 a.m. service, 4th bell rung for 15 minutes. For Morning Service, chime for 10 minutes, and again after five minutes' interval for 10 minutes ; then tenor tolled for three and treble for two minutes. For Evening Service the same, or ringing.

At funerals the tenor is tolled for an hour beforehand.

Ringing on Christmas Day and Easter Day from 7 to 8 a.m.; on New Year's Eve a half-muffled peal till midnight; then twelve strokes tolled; then muffles removed and bells rung.

Also ringing for weddings by arrangement and on occasions of public rejoicing.

Very many thanks to my friend the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Vicar, for much kindness and assistance.

CLUNGUNFORD. St. Cuthbert. Three bells.

1. **RECAST 1895 ✻ J: TAYLOR & Co FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH ✻** (29¼ in.

2. **✠ MISSI ✦ DE ✦ CELIS ✦ HABEO ✦ NOMEN ✦ GABRIELIS** (32 in.

3. **✻ CVTHBERTI [K] PRECE [Q] DVLCE [K] SONAT [Q] ETAMENE** (35¼ in.

1st bell: The words RECAST 1895 and the two ornaments are engraved, not in relief. The old treble which I saw in 1894 (but unfortunately took no rubbing) was inscribed:

ÆTERNIS: ANNIS RESONET CAMPANA IOANNIS ⁘ HADLEY FECIT ⁘ 1703 ⁘ (Diam. 28¾ in.

I regret the disappearance of this bell almost more than any in Shropshire. The inscription had a double interest, for not only does it record the previous inscription before 1703 (showing that it was coeval with the other two), but it gives the name of a rare and puzzling founder. It is, to say the least, surprising that no effort has been made to follow Hadley's excellent example and retain the old inscription. The only other bells in the Midlands with this founder's name are at Docklow, Herefordshire (1702), and Great Kyre, Worcestershire (1703); but I must reserve an account of him for the chapter on Shropshire founders. His lettering is very good for the period, neat and sharply cut; his foundry was at that time at Leominster, as will be seen from the extracts given below.

2nd: by the same founder as Neen Sollars 1st, with same initial cross, etc., *i.e.*, John of Gloucester (c. 1350). The cross is here in a square, not an octagon; the D also is of an entirely new type, resembling that used on the tenor (Plate IX., fig. 4).

3rd: by a Worcester founder of the 15th century; cf. Munslow and Bitterley. Note the dedication (being the tenor bell) to the patron saint of the church.

Weight of new treble, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs.; of the old, 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. Weight of 2nd bell, 5 cwt. 3qrs. 18 lbs.

When I visited these bells first in 1894 they were still in the old wooden turret, which was in a very dangerous condition, and bells, frames, etc, in a most neglected state: but the new tower (built in 1895) is in every respect a model, and the same may be said of the belfry, which has been refitted throughout by Messrs. Taylor. All the bells are without cannons.

2 June [1549]: 'iij belles of on accorde.'
11 Aug, 1552: 'Furst thre gret bells Itm a sacryng bell.'
15 May, 1553: 'CLONGONFFORT iij bellys.'
1740: 'Clungonford al's Clungunnas 3 Bells.
1752: 'Clungonas 5 bells (*sic*).

From about 1400 down to 1703 there were then three medieval bells in the tower; the one recast by Hadley was, doubtless, of the same type as the tenor, judging by the inscription. The bells are mentioned by O Baker, *Ludlow and Neighbourhood*, p. 129, and by Hare, p. 58, but without noting that one bell was not medieval.

The local rhyme runs:

'Axes and brummocks (*i.e.*, broom-hooks)
Say the bells of Clungunnus.'

I owe to the kindness of the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell the following interesting extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts (which extend from 1673 to 1769):—

1702	Paid at Wm Howels when we met the Belfounder	00	02	06
	Paid to Steph. Hastnet for going to Leominst^r^	00	01	00
	givn in earnest to the founder	00	02	06
	Paid att Leominster when wee went with the bell to be cast	00	03	06
	Paid at the casting of the Bell	00	04	00
	Paid at the hanging of the Bell	00	07	06
	Paid the man that did hang the bell ...	00	09	07ob.
	his dyet	00	02	06
	for 2 journeys to Leomt^r^	00	03	00
	for 2 days att the Church	00	02	00
	Paid att Alice Lun's when the founder hims. was over	00	04	09
	Paid to Edwd Mullart for smith work and his assistans in hanging the bell	00	09	00
	Paid to Vincent Bore for bringing & fetching back the bell and his assistance in banging the bell & for timber had of him ...	00	15	0
	Paid Tho. Harley for 2 journys	00	03	00
	Paid the founder for casting the bell ...	02	6	00

CLUNTON.

One bell.

There was a chapel here in medieval times, which was disused after the Reformation, and gradually disappeared The bells are referred to in the Edwardian Inventories:

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles of one accorde.'

11 Aug., 1552 (under the heading of Clunbury): 'It' as concerning the chapell of clonton one oliver lloid toke two belles fro' thens in the king's name whiche was p'sented before,' etc.

The present church, a chapelry to Clunbury, was erected in 1870. It has one modern bell in a western gable-cot, very small, and quite plain, as I am informed by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

HOPESAY. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. ✲ ✲ ✲ ✲ I. Rudhall Fec^{T} ✲ ✲ ✲ ✲ 1822. (26 in.

2. Iohn Rudhall Gloucester Fec^{T} ✲ 1822 ✲ (26½ in.

3. F. Marston & W. Davies Churchwardens ✲ 1822 ✲ I. R. Fec^{T} ✲ ✲ (28 in.

4. GLORIA: DEO: IN: EXCELSIS: 1652: ✲ :

Below:— (30 in.

The rosette on the first three is Plate V., fig. 7; the other ornament (as at Bishop's Castle), Plate XIV., fig. 4. The tenor is by John Finch of Hereford (see under Greete in Vol. II., p. 216); the marks are a fleur-de-lys (Plate V., fig. 4), and the trade mark with his initials (Plate V., fig. 6); letters on paterae.

The first three have the clappers tied; the stay of the 3rd is broken. The Report of the Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bellringers for 1891 says: "Hung in a primitive manner; good but odd."

The clock strikes the quarters on 1st and 3rd, hour on tenor.

2 June [1549]: 'iij belles of on accord.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'iij bellys . . . . s^{d} caret campanu' p'um.'

15 May, 1553: 'Horsay iij bellys'

1740: '3 Bells.'

Evidently there were three down to 1822, and the metal of the two smaller then went towards three new ones.

The local rhyme is:

"Buttermilk and whey
Say the bells of Hopesay." (Burne, p. 605).

Thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

HOPTON CASTLE. St. Mary. Two bells.

Both devoid of inscription, hanging in a double open gable-cot; the smaller one is the more ancient of the two, and may

be medieval. There is no ladder available to reach them, but one would hardly be repaid for the trouble. The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell has also examined them for me through glasses, and failed to find anything in the way of an inscription.

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles of on accord'
1552: 'ij bells in the steple a corse cell (*sic*) and a sacryng bell.'
16 May, 1553: 'ij bellys'
1740: '2 Bells.'
1752: '3 Bells.'

LLANFAIR WATERDINE. St. Mary. One bell.

1. GRIFFITH BOWEN & IAMES HVGHES CH-WARDENS A R 1723 (21 in.

Hung high up in the spire and very difficult of access, owing to the narrowness of the tower, absence of flooring and framework, and impossibility of introducing a long ladder. I am much indebted to the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for most valuable assistance. The bell is by Abraham Rudhall, in his smallest alphabet; the borders are bits of fig. 2.

2 June [1549]: 'WATTERDYN a belle.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'LLANVAYR WATERDENE Itm oon bell.'
15 May, 1553: 'WATERDENE one belle and a lytyl bell.'
1740: 'One bell by Abraham Rudhall 1723.'

NEWCASTLE (in Clun). St. John Evangelist. One bell.

In an open gable-cot, and so far as I could see through glasses, devoid of any inscription. The church was erected in 1845, and the bell may be presumed to be of that date.

STOW. St. Michael. Three bells.

1. *No inscription; 13th century.* (Ht. 20½ in. Diam. 20¾ in.

2. *The same.* (Ht. 21¼ in. Diam. 22 in.

3. I|H|E|S|V|S| |B|E|E| |O|V|R|E| |S|P|E|D|E|

Below:— R O 1637 (Diam. 25 in.

All very filthy, in old A-shaped frames, which need putting in order. Cannons of 3rd broken.

The two smaller bells are, from their shape, obviously of very great antiquity. They have hemispherical heads, and an inscription band round the shoulder; also curious thin clappers, almost the same size throughout, and in respect of tone are regular tin kettles. Both in shape and quality of tone they closely resemble a remarkable bell at Caversfield in Oxfordshire,[1] which can be dated in the early years of the 13th century; I see no reason why they should not be equally ancient.

The tenor is by Richard Oldfield (see under Munslow); for the shield see Plate XIV., fig. 2. A rubbing of this in Mr. North's collection (taken in 1883).

2 June [1549]: 'STOWE iij belles of on accord.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'Imp'imis iij bells in the steple. It'm on' leche bell.'
17 May, 1553: 'Remayninge thre Belles.'
1740: '3 Bells.'

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays the 1st and 2nd are rung for twenty minutes before all services, then the three for five minutes, followed by one bell for the last five minutes; also one bell at 8 a.m. for Celebration on 2nd Sunday in month.

For Funerals the third bell is tolled for 15 minutes.

Thanks to Rev. J. J. Peglar, Vicar.

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9. DEANERY OF BISHOP'S CASTLE.

BISHOP'S CASTLE. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Six bells.

1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING T R 1767 (27¼ in.

2. ABR: RVDHALL OF GLOVCESTER CAST VS ALL 1718 (28¼ in.

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS TOWN AND PARISH A R 1718 (29½ in.

4. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R 1718 (31 in.

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[1] See Cocks, *Church Bells of Bucks*, p. 4.

5. SAM^{L} BRIGHT CHURCHWARDEN 1820
I. RUDHALL FEC^{T} ✲ ✲ ✲ (33½ in.

6. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DOE SVMMON ALL 1718 (36½ in.

An original ring of five, augmented to six by Thomas Rudhall's treble in 1767. Cabled cannons to 1st and 3rd; cannons of 2nd and 4th gone; the 4th is square-shouldered and has a new stay.

Rather dirty and greasy; stairs to belfry in bad condition.

Borders: on 2nd, fig. 1; on 3rd, two lines of fig. 2, and fig. 1; on 4th, two lines of fig. 2, with fig. 4 at end. For the stamps at the end of the inscription on the 5th, see Plate VI., fig. 7, and Plate XIV., fig. 6.

[1549]: 'iij belles.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'BYSOP CASTELL iiij bells of the w'ich oon of them the burges of the towne of bishops castill do clayme as th^{r} owne & not the p'ishon^{rs} for because & to thentent to be rong to call the burgefs together & outcries. It' . . . . . oon saunets bell.

24 May, 1553: 'BYSHOPE CASTELL iij bellys one sante bell.'

1740: '5 bells 1718.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

Inscriptions given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 47.

The local distich is "Wristle, wrastle, say the bells of Bishop's Castle." (Burne, p. 605; Hare, p. 66).

There are no old Churchwardens' Accounts.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays bells chimed for half an hour before services; tenor for Celebrations at 8 a.m.

At Funerals, tenor tolled for an hour, and as soon as the funeral comes in sight the first three bells are chimed (a modern custom introduced by the late Vicar to inform him when it was necessary to come to the church).

Peals rung on New Year's Eve; occasional ringing for Weddings.

Tenor bell tolled for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. C. E. Warner, Vicar.

TOWN HALL. Two clock bells.

1. 2. **G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1860**

Hung dead in cupola on top of Town Hall. The clock was erected in 1861 by Simmons of Warwick, who appears to have taken the old clock and bell in part payment. It seems probable that,

as indicated in the Inventory above quoted, one of the church bells was used as the "Town Bell" in the sixteenth century, and that as a result of the Commissioners' enquiry this bell was handed over to the Burgesses for use as an alarm and meeting bell.

A Minute of 1616 among the Corporation Records has reference to this bell (fol. 91), with an order for ringing it daily at 4 a.m. and 7 p.m. for a quarter of an hour, and folios 84 and 91 also give various regulations in regard to the keeping of the clock. The present Town Clerk, Mr. E. Griffiths, remembers hearing the bell rung on Saturdays to call the Burgesses to their meetings. The present bells are, however, used exclusively for the clock.

In Dr. Prattinton's MSS. Worcestershire Collections, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, under the heading of the Parish of Honeybourne, the inscriptions on the ring of bells existing there in or about 1820 are given. Among them is a bell with an inscription in Gothic characters, as follows :—

ORATE PRO BONO STATV OMNIV' BVRGENSIV' DE CASTRO EP'I

("Pray for the welfare of all the burgesses of Bishop's Castle") It would be very interesting to trace the history of this bell, which obviously must have been once at Bishop's Castle, and one is tempted to regard it as the one referred to in the Inventory. It is, however, impossible to discover when it came to Honeybourne. The bell was cracked in Dr. Prattinton's time, and was recast not long afterwards. At all events, it is certain that it cannot be the one disposed of in 1860 61.

I have to thank Mr. E. Griffiths for some notes relating to this subject, *per* Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, and also for kindly looking up the entries in the Corporation Records.

EDGTON. St. Michael. Two bells.

1. *On the waist* :—EDWARD TILLEY
   Round the shoulder :—FFRANCIS BEYNON WARDENS
   1678

2. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH ⚜ A : R 🔔
   1713 ⚜

In a double gable-cot on the west end of the church, chimed by levers. When I visited the church first in 1894 it possessed a wooden turret at the west end, supported on massive timbers, by clambering up which it was possible to reach the bells, though a tight fit. As usual, the present gable-cot is no improvement either on aesthetic grounds or for the convenience of the "steeple-chaser."

Note that the inscription on the smaller bell begins on the lower line ; it is by Thomas Roberts "of Salop." The other is, of course,

by Abraham Rudhall, the ornament being a fragment of fig. 3. The former is a long-waisted square-shouldered bell of the type affected by Roberts (cf. his bells at Badger and Clun).

2 June [1549]: 'ij bellcs.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'ij smale bells j sacren bell.'
18 May, 1553: 'EGYTUN ij lyttyll bellys.'
1746: '2 Bells.'

The local rhyme is:—

"A stick and a stone,
Say the bells of Edgton."—Burne, p. 605.

HALFORD. Two bells.

1. 6451 (18 in.

2. VICKERS SONS & Cº 1875 6213 (24 in.

In a double gable-cot, which is quite unapproachable on the west side, owing to the steep bank immediately beyond the church; on the other side all can be seen through glasses without the necessity of a climb. For the date and number of the larger bell and diameters of both I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Vickers, Son, & Maxim, Limited, of Sheffield, who have fortunately preserved a record of the details of these two bells, supplied in 1876 to Mr. Samuel Jukes, ironmonger, of Mardol, Shrewsbury. They are ugly-looking bells, hung in arched iron frames; the smaller has a cubical iron stock, the larger a circular one.

The two old bells were taken by Mr. Jukes in exchange for the two new ones supplied by him. He has been dead for some time, and the firm, I believe, no longer exists, so that it is impossible to ascertain what became of them. The smaller of the two was blank, and irretrievably cracked, but the larger, which weighed 2¼ cwts., was a medieval bell, inscribed:

O AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA DOMINVS TECVM.

One of its cannons was broken. This information is recorded in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii. (1876), p. 81.

In Messrs. Taylor's Bell Catalogue (1894), p. 53, it is stated that they have supplied a second bell of a ring of three, weighing 11 cwt., to Halford. This is obviously a mistake, and probably Clungunford is intended, but the new bell there only weighs 4 cwt.

LYDBURY NORTH. ST. MICHAEL. Six bells.

1. PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF POWYS 1870 (27 in.

2. PRESENTED BY THE BARON DE FERRIERES 1870 (28⅜ in.

3. PRESENTED BY JOHN BETTON BRIGHT ESQ^RE 1870 (30 in.

4. THOMAS BAKER JOHN BRIGHT PLEDGES. 1660 RECAST 1870 (31⅞ in.

5. LONG LIVE JOHN WALCOTT ESQ^RE 1660 RECAST 1870 (34⅛ in.

6. GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH OUR QUEEN AND REALM. 1870. (38¼ in.

This ring of six was cast by Barwell of Birmingham, and put up January 31st, 1871, in place of four old ones, the inscriptions on three of which (see below) are reproduced on the present 4th, 5th, and tenor, with the substitution of QUEEN for KING on the last-named. The letters are widely spaced throughout, at intervals of about a quarter of an inch.

All have angular cannons, and the two largest are square-shouldered bells. Clappers tied; curious double stays as at Rushbury. Pits for eight; the bell frame is very elaborately carved, and was erected in 1685, as may be gathered from the Churchwardens' Accounts. It is, however, now said to be in an unsafe condition, and no ringing is allowed.

The weight of the bells are as follows:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	4	1	21
(2)	4	2	12
(3)	5	0	27
(4)	5	2	20
(5)	6	3	10
(6)	8	3	8

The inscriptions on the four old bells were preserved in an admirable set of rubbings now in the possession of one of the Churchwardens, Mr. R. H. Newill, agent to Lord Powis. Thanks to his courtesy, I am enabled to give a reproduction as follows:—

1. ✠ SOLI ⚜ DEO ⚜ GLORIA ⚜ IM-
MORTALIA ⚜ SET ⚜ GLORIA ⚜
1628 T C

2. ⚜ THOMAS BAKER
IOHN BRIGHT GENT
PLEDGES 1660

3. ⚜ LONG LIVE IOHN
WALCOTT ESQ ⚜ ⚜ ⚜
1660 ⚜ ⚜ ⚜ T C

4. ✠ GOD ✠ SAVE HIS CHVRCH ✠ OVR
✠ KING AND ✠ REALME
1628 W C

It will be seen that they form an interesting quartette, with several notable features. The first and fourth must have been cast by William and Thomas Clibury working together; the other two are by Thomas alone.[1] The 1st is in the ordinary Clibury lettering, with the cross as at Culmington, and between the words the effective oak leaf border as at Stokesay (fig 8); the date and shield are immediately below the word GLORIA. The 2nd and 3rd are in the later thick type as at Barrow, Diddlebury, and elsewhere, with the fleur-de-lys stamp (Plate XII., fig. 6) occurring at Benthall and Diddlebury, and on the 3rd the larger trade-mark (Plate V., fig. 2); the letters are on separate paterae.

On the tenor we have a remarkably early use of this type, and of the arrangement of the inscription in a sort of panel between cable mouldings, as at Ditton Priors; there is no trace of separate *paterœ* to letters or words The running border at the end is Plate XIII., fig 3, as at Diddlebury; the shield is not the same as at Stoke St. Milborough, but has an arrow pointing downwards introduced.

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell kindly investigated the Churchwardens' Accounts for me; unfortunately those for the year 1660 are wanting, but for 1628 we have the following entries:—

[1] I think that future investigations in the Wellington registers will probably show that there were two Thomas Cliburys; but the subject must be reserved for the general chapter on founders.

It'm for making men drinke at the pulling downe of the Bells ... ... j^{s} vj^{d}
It'm charges at Wellington . ... j^{li} iiij^{s}
It'm to the Bellfounder ... ... xxinj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm for three Bauldricks ... ... ij^{s} x^{d}

It further appears that in 1623 the *great* bell was cast at Wellington, and that three were cast in 1628; of these four the middle two were recast in 1660; but as the tenor or great bell existing previous to 1870 was dated 1628, it seems likely that the bell of 1623 was unsatisfactory, and had to be recast within five years. It is not, however, absolutely certain that the order of the old bells given above is the right one; the numbers are not indicated on the rubbings, and there is little to go upon beyond the fact that it corresponds to the reproduced inscriptions on the new bells. The present six do not weigh much more than the old four, as only 2½ cwt. of metal was added.

2 June [1549]: 'iiij belles of on accorde a S'c'us bell.'
1552: 'Itm iiij" belles in the Styple w^{t} a Corse belle and a Sakaryng belle.'

The local rhyme runs:

"We must all die
Say the bells of Lydbury" (Burne, p. 605).

The Earl of Powis, who gave the first of the present ring (Edward James, third Earl), was born 5 Nov., 1818, and died unmarried 7 May, 1891, when he was succeeded by the present holder of the title. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, D.C.L., LL.D., and High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

The Baron de Ferrières, who gave the second, was Member of Parliament for Cheltenham in the 1880—1885 Parliament.

John Walcot of Walcot, who is commemorated on the present 5th (the old 3rd) was born in 1624, and married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcote; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Clerke of Watford, Northants. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1661, and elected M.P. for the same in 1685.

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays, bells chimed for morning and evening services. 'Sermon Bell' rung (the tenor) at 8 a.m.

Ringing on New Year's Eve from 11 p.m. to midnight; also on birthdays of Lord and Lady Powis.

Thanks to Rev. R. D. Stamer, until recently Rector.

The chapel (R.C.) at PLOWDEN HALL in this parish is an ancient one, but has no bell, as Mr. W. F. Plowden kindly informs me.

LYDHAM. HOLY TRINITY. Two bells.

1. No inscription or lines. (Ht. 18 in., Diam. 19 in.)

2. MALWYD 1738 (*continuous*). 21 in.

In a double-arched bell-cot. Smaller bell long-waisted; described by Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell as "perfectly plain; a villainously ugly bell, devoid of even the usual lines."

Larger bell by Abel Rudhall; border, fig. 2. The word or name MALWYD was read by the Rector, Rev. E. Gathercole, as MAULWYD, but Mr. Clark-Maxwell is confident of his own version, although seen "through a glass darkly." It is presumably Welsh, but has no obvious meaning; there is a village of Mallwyd in Merionethshire.

2 June [1549]: 'LEDOM ij belles.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'LEDOM It. ij bellys.'
1740: '2 Bells.'

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for investigating these bells; no easy task.

MAINSTONE. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Two bells.

1. ✠ GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1620 (18 in.

2. ✠ IESVS BEE OVR SPEED 1620 (19 in.

Formerly in a wooden turret; now hung in two arches of a gable-cot at the west end; chimed by levers; no wheels. By William or Thomas Clibury; cross, Plate V., fig. 1. Both good castings.

Inscriptions given (incorrectly) in *Transactions*, vol. vii. (1884), p. 131.

[1549]: 'MAYNSTON. ij belles.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'MAYNSTON. Imp'mis two littell belles.'
15 May, 1553: 'Maynstone Chapell, to belys.'

Many thanks to Rev. W. E. Glenn, Rector, and to John Sherry, parish clerk.

MINDTOWN. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Two bells.

1. *No inscription.* (14 in.

2. ✠ sante ✠ petre ✠ ora ✠ pronobis ✠ uelliam of minton (16 in.

In a small wooden turret, shockingly dilapidated, the floor consisting of rotten matchboard; there is only one beam to stand

upon below the bells, and the frames are so narrow that it is not possible to turn round in them; altogether one of the most difficult, not to say dangerous, places in Shropshire. Under the circumstances, to obtain squeezes of the stamps or satisfactory rubbings was impossible, but the inscription as given I can vouch for as correct.

The smaller bell is quite plain, with a narrow band round the top, and probably mediæval; it seems to be by the same founder as the two at Ratlingshope.

Fig. 9.

The larger is a very interesting little bell, but probably not older than 1500; the initial cross, a drawing of which is given in Fig. 9, I have not met with elsewhere. "William of Minton" (presumably Mindtown, not Minton in Church Stretton parish) must be a local donor. The Rector from 1361 to 1397 bore that Christian name, and the lord of the manor at that same time (c. 1380) was also named William, as may be learned from Eyton (xi., p. 274); but I cannot believe that a black-letter inscription without capitals could be of so early a date.

The bells have no wheels, but are chimed by levers.

[1549]: 'Myntowne. ij belles.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'Yt. ij bells w^t a saunce bell.'

18 May, 1553: 'Myntown, to bellys on lytyll bell.'

[If the two still remaining are the 'to bellys,' the 'lytyll' bell must have been very 'lytyll' indeed!]

1740: '2 Bells.'

MORE.

St. Peter. Three bells.

1. + IESVS +++++++++ BEE ✳ OVR +++++++++ SPEEDE 1617 (29 in.

2. ⊛ CANTATE DOMENO CANTICVM NOVIM 1624 (31 in.

3. ✠ GLORIA ═══ IN ═══ EXCELSIS ═══ DEO 1612 ═══

Below:— WC (33½ in.

Probably all by William Clibury, whose shield appears on the tenor. Letters more or less ornamented, especially on the 2nd; all on paterae. Cross on 3rd, Plate. XII., fig. 2; on 2nd,

Plate XII., fig. 3; second cross on 1st, Plate V., fig. 1. Borders, on 1st Pl. XIII., fig. 2; on 3rd, Pl. XIII., fig. 3. The cross on the 3rd is that used on the three larger at Stoke St. Milborough, but that on the 1st seems to be a smaller and rather plainer variety.

2 June [1549]: 'iij belles of on accord.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'iij belles and a sacrenge bell.'
1740: '3 Bells.'

NORBURY. ALL SAINTS.[1] Three bells.

1. ✠ IESVS ++++++++++ BEE ++++++++++
OVR ++++++++++ SPEEDE ✠✠✠✠✠
1625 (27¾ in.

2. ✠ GLORIA ++++++++++ IN ++++++++++
EXCELSVS +++++++++ DEO +++++++++
1625 (30½ in.

3. ✠ CANTATE ✠✠✠✠✠✠ DOMENO
+++++++++ CANTICVM +++++++++ NOVEM
1625 [T C] (33½ in.

A good ring of three by Thomas Clibury, the lettering being very effective. Cross, Plate XII., fig. 1; borders: on 1st, Plate XIII., fig. 2 and Plate V., fig. 5; on 2nd, Plate XIII., fig. 2; on 3rd, Plate V., fig. 5 and Plate XIII., fig. 2.

Iron stays; a bad ladder leading to the bell-chamber; otherwise in fair order.

2 June [1549]: 'NOREBUREY iij belles of on accorde a S'c'us bell
ij belles in the chapell of aston.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'Imp'mis iij bells, a Sauncts bell.'
1740: '3 bells cast 1625.'

The inscriptions are given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237.

"An owl in the tree
Say the bells of Norbury"

is the local rhyme, of which Oswestry has a variant. (Burne, p. 605).

The "chapell of Aston" referred to in the first inventory, formerly existed at Asterton, under the Longmynd, in this parish. Eyton gives no information about it.

[1] Eyton (xi., p. 216) says that the original dedication was to St. Ethelbert.

RATLINGSHOPE. St. Margaret. Two bells.

Both plain, without inscription, apparently mediaeval and resembling the smaller one at Mindtown; chimed by levers, and of poor tone. The clappers are of curious and rustic form, very thin. Diameters, 15 in. and 17 in. Turret in bad condition.

Many thanks to Rev. T. R. Glenn, Vicar.

[1549]: 'Rothynchopp. ij belles.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'Rotlynchope ij bellys.'
18 May, 1553: 'Rothyngehope. to bellys.
1740: '2 Bells.'
1752: '1 Bell' (*sic*).

SIBDON CARWOOD. St. Michael. One bell.

1. HAST AWAY WITHOUT DELAY A R 1748

By Abel Rudhall, in his smallest lettering; border, fig. 1.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '1 Bell.'

WENTNOR. St. Michael. 4 bells.

1. ABR: RUDHALL OF GLOVCESTER BELL-FOVNDER 1716 ⚜ (26 in.

2. WILLIAM MEDLICOTT & THO· MEDLICOTT CH. WARDENS 1716 (28 in.

3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R 1716 (30 in.

4. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND A R 1716 (32 in.

All in good order; the three larger have cabled cannons. The tenor weighs about 8 cwt. Borders: on 3rd, fig. 1; on 4th, fig. 3; ornament on 1st, fragment of fig. 3.

2 June [1549]: iiij belles of on accord.'
11 Aug., 1552: 'It. iiij bells of the whyche won beyng brokyn was solde abowte ij yeres past by the vj men of wentnor forsayde partly for the repayring of ther church yn tylyng and lymyng the same

churche the w^e^ bells the p'esheners bougt of won Mast^r^ Rydmor and won Mast^r^ burgyn owt of the late suppressyd howse of hagmownde the beyng the kyngs com'yssynars.'

4 May, 1553: 'iij bellys.'
1740: '4 bells c^t^ 1717.'
1752: '2 Bells' (*sic*).

Customs:

On Sundays the bells are chimed as follows:—

At 10 30 a.m. the tenor is rung; at 10 40 all four bells chimed for a short time; at 10 55 the tenor rung up again for a few minutes, followed by the treble on the approach of the minister until service begins.

For funerals it is customary to toll each bell 20 times, beginning three or four hours before the time of the funeral; after this the bells are slowly chimed for five minutes, the tongues of the clappers being tied; they are then slowly chimed in the same manner every hour. Just before the funeral approaches the tenor is slowly tolled until it comes in sight of the Churchyard gate, when it is tolled a little faster, to give notice to the clergyman of its approach. After the funeral service the bells are untied and all four are chimed out for a few minutes as on Sundays, to give notice that the ceremony is over.

Mr. Thos. Caswell informs me that originally a payment was made from the Church rate to the ringers for ringing at Christmas, New Year's Eve, on the 5th of November, and on the night of Church Stretton Fair.[1] Since the abolition of the rates these customs have fallen into disuse with the exception of the last named. According to another account (in the Rev. H. North's notes) this was known as a "Dead Man's Peal," rung in memory of a Wentnor man named Smith who perished in crossing the Longmynd on his way home one wintry night. His family left a sum of money to be devoted to ringing this peal every year, as a guide to those crossing the hills. Though the money appears to be lost, the peal is continued by the ringers out of good will. Mr Caswell also notes the origin of this peal, though attributing the fund for it to a different source.

To Mr Caswell I am also indebted for the following note:—"The parish clerk says 'so sweet and silvery are the tones of our bells that some years ago they attracted the notice of a celebrated firm of Bell founders, who offered to cast and hang a peal of six if the parish would give them the present peal of four.'"

[1] According to Whitaker's *Almanack*, the last Thursday in November.

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell (who transcribed for me the Rev. H. North's notes), and to Mr. Thomas Caswell of All Stretton, for the above information.

WISTANSTOW. Holy Trinity. Eight bells.

1. BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF HIS PARENTS[1]
GIVEN BY J. G. SWAINSON RECTOR 1903. (27¾ in.

2. BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM
GIVEN BY JOHN & MARY HILL
IN GRATITUDE FOR THE SAFE RETURN
OF THEIR SON JOHN KENYON HILL
LIEUTENANT IMPERIAL YEOMANRY
FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1903 (28 in.

3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R
1758 (28½ in.

4. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A R 1758

Below, a border (fig. 2) continuous. (29⅓ in.

5. PROSPERITY TO OUR BENEFACTORS A R
1758 (31 in.

6. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1758 (32 in.

7. SAMUEL LLOYD THOMAS ROGERS CH= WARDENS A R 1758 (35⅓ in.

[1] This bell commemorates the Rev. E. C. Swainson, Rector of the parish from 1854 to 1874, the son of a previous Rector (1816-54 and father of the present incumbent.

8. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1758

On the waist:—RECAST 1903

BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM (39½ in.

Borders, fig. 1 throughout except the lower row on the 4th. Nos. 3—7 have cabled cannons. Until 1903 the tenor had been cracked for at least five and twenty years, from the crown downwards, but was used for ringing up to 1900; and on the occasion of my visit in May, 1902, the then 1st had a broken stay and the clappers of the 5th and 6th were tied. Owing to the shaky condition of the bells there had been no ringing for three years. The two new bells and the recast tenor with old inscription preserved (for information about which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rector), were put up in December, 1903, and the new ring opened on the 22nd by the Hereford Diocesan Guild Ringers.

On a beam of the tower roof is carved ES : RP : CW : 1712.

The two new bells weigh respectively 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lbs. and 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., the recast tenor, 10 cwt. 14 lbs.[1] The weights and notes of the late ring were as follows :—

(1) 5½ cwt.	D sharp.	(4) 8 cwt.	A sharp.
(2) 6 cwt.	C sharp.	(5) 9¾ cwt	G sharp.
(3) 7 cwt.	B	(6) 13 cwt.	F sharp Diam. 39 in

These, as given on a board in the ringing chamber, differ considerably from those given in the Parish Books (see below).

15 May, 1553 : 'Wystonstow iij bellys.'

Down to 1758 there are supposed to have been four, which were then melted into five (as shown below), with a new one added.

The inscriptions are given by Rev. E. Williams (Brit. Mus Add. MSS. 21237).

On Sundays the bells are chimed at 8 a.m, whether there is service or not, and at the later services for five minutes; then the tenor for twenty-five minutes and the treble for the last five. They are also rung for weddings by request. They were formerly rung on May 29 and November 5.

The local distich runs :—

"Ivy, holly and mistletoe
Say the bells of Wistanstow."

But the Rector thinks that a more correct version omits the word "ivy."

I am greatly indebted to the Rector, Rev. J. G. Swainson, for much help and information; also to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for

[1] I owe this information to the kindness of Messrs. Barwell.

obtaining the diameters. To the former's kindness I owe the following extract from the Parish Books (which only go back to 1730), relating to the new ring of 1758 :—

"We whose names are Hereunto subscrib[d] at a Parish meeting Holden at the Parish Church of Wistanstow the third Day of July 1758 for the Casting of oure Bells of oure s[d] Parish Church Have accepted (?) of the Proposall of M[r] Abel Rudhall

Witness oure hands

Sam[l] Lloyd
Thomas Rogers } Churchwardens

The mark of Thos + Good.[1]

Mr. Abel Rudhall Wil Cast the bells and make them into five and at one pound foure shillings p[r] Hundred and to produce them as much metle as Wee shall Deliver and If there shall Bee any metle Aded to them he Is to have one Shiling and two Pence p[r] Pound for Every Pound and If they are not as mane pounds as Delivered to him He Is to allow to the Parishioners of oure s[d] Parish and theire Church Wardens one shilling a Pound for Every Pound of mettle that shall Be found Wanting. . . . . And the Bels are to be Delivered to Him at Glocester and to be Taken from him from Glocester at y[e] Charge of the Parish; And M[r] Abel Rudhall Is to Provide Clapers for them at sixpence a pound and Doath Warant them sound for one Whole Year with faire Ringing

Abel Rudhall

The weight of the New Bells

First Bell	5	0	2
Second	5	0	27
Third	5	1	19
Fourth	5	2	26
Fifth	7	2	20
Sixth	10	1	14
	39	1	24

10. DEANERY OF MONTGOMERY.

CHIRBURY. ST. MICHAEL. Six bells.

1. CHURCH AND KING. T . . MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808. ℛ ℛ (30¼ in.

[1] He was parish clerk and a bell-ringer at the time; his tomb is in the churchyard.

2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD ⚜ ⚜ T . . MEARS & SON OF LONDON:

Below:—FECIT 1808 (32¼ in.

3. THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND ⚜ ⚜ T MEARS & SON OF LONDON:

Below:—FECIT 1808 (34 in.

4. MAY THE SINGLE BE MARRIED AND THE MARRIED HAPPY ⚜ ⚜ T. MEARS & SON

Below:—OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (36 in.

5. REV^{D} THO^{S} FARMER VICAR W^{M} JACKS W^{M} GOUGH CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS & SON

Below:—OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (38 in.

6. .I TO THE CHURCH THE PEOPLE CALL AND TO GRAVE. I . SUMMON ALL: T MEARS & SON OF LONDON

Below:—FECIT 1808 (41 in.

In good order; new hangings by Greenleaf of Hereford; chiming apparatus. Letters of inscriptions set more widely apart than usual on Mears' bells. The couplet on the tenor is evidently a reminiscence of the Rudhalls, but is hardly an improvement on their version.

Weights and notes:—(1) 5½ cwt. D sharp.
(2) 6 cwt. C sharp.
(3) 7 cwt. B
(4) 8 cwt A sharp.
(5) 10 cwt. G sharp.
(6) 13 cwt. F sharp.

[1549]: 'iij belles.'

13 Aug., 1552: 'Imp'mis three bells whiche they boght of the kynge Ite' one sayncts bell.'

'To the Chapell of Roryngton[1] belongythe Ite' one bell.'

Do. 'The P'ochianers there do saye that aboute ix yeres past they solde three bells of theires for the some of xij^{li} whiche xij^{li} was delyvered

[1] This has now entirely disappeared, and no trace of it can be found. Rorrington is a hamlet between Marton and Middleton.

unto oon Sr John Braye clerke for the space of sixe yeares then next folowynge and he for his s'vice there to have the'ncrease thereof durynge the said terme & to redelyver the said xij^li^ to the p'ochioners there at thende of the said sixe yeres and althoghe he was desyred dyverse times to redelyver the sume as yet he had not so done.'

9 May, 1553: 'Three bells.'

There is an ancient bell at Snead, on the confines of Montgomeryshire, which is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and is supposed to have been part of the spoils of Chirbury Priory. There was, at all events, some connection between the two places in medieval times. It is of the same type as those at Astley Abbots, etc., and a rubbing is in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 33203), marked Church Stoke. This bell is also mentioned in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, v., p. 135, where it is spoken of as a "disused bell at Hyssington."

The three bells left in 1552 were recast in the succeeding century, and the inscriptions have been preserved by Dr. Williams (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237). They were as follows:—

1. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1635

2 WILLIAM SMITH THOMAS CARADINE WARDENS 1647

3. O COME LET VS SINGE VNTO THE LORD 1614.

The two former were by Clibury of Wellington, as will be seen from the Churchwardens' Accounts given below; the accounts for 1614 are wanting, but, doubtless, the third bell was also from that foundry. The extracts relating to the recasting in 1635 and 1647 I owe to the kindness of the Rector, Prebendary Burd, who has permitted me to copy them:—

1635	It. for the casting of the Bell	6	0	0
	It for carriage of the Bell	0	14	0
	It. for the Clapper of the Bell	0	5	0
	It. for charges of my selfe & others at Wellington & for the hire of a messenger from Wellington & for taking downe the bell at Churbury & Wellington	1	0	0
	It. for hanging of the bell to Rich: Powell ...	0	2	0
	It. for the bellfounders mans charges in hanging ye bell	0	0	6
	It. for charges when the bell was taken downe ...	0	1	0
	It. to the Bell founder	2	0	0
1647.	Imprimis to ye bell founder for casting ye bell my parte and for mettle	6	8	0

It. for casting ye bell brasses my parte	0	14	2
It. for my iourney to Wellington at fetching home ye bell	0	12	8
It. for carriage of ye bell my parte	1	0	0

In 1740 there were still three bells (Browne Willis), but in 1808 it was determined to have a new ring of six. The following abstract from the Churchwardens' Accounts, for which I am again indebted to the kindness of the Vicar, gives all the necessary detail:—

"At a special meeting of the parishioners held February 26th, 1808, it was determined to sell these [three bells] and to substitute for them a new peal of six Bells. A contract was accordingly entered into with Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel, London, who undertook to cast a new and musical peal of six Bells, the tenor to weigh 12 cwt., and the whole peal to weigh 48 cwt.,[1] for £403 4s. 0d; the clappers, frames, and fittings to be £77 extra And they agreed to allow for the three old Bells the sum of £194 2s. 8d.; the peal to be completed by the 1st day of November, 1808. To raise this very considerable sum the Churchwardens borrowed £100 from Mr. Edward Humphreys of Walcot, £50 from Mr. John Robinson of Timberth, and £50 from Mr. Powell Beamand of Aldress; the deficiency was made up by subscriptions from the parishioners (a list of which may be seen on a tablet in the Belfry). The contract was duly carried out, and in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1810 we find the sum of £337 16s. 8d. paid to the Messrs. Mears, who seem to have completed their work in the most punctual manner, as there is an entry in the Parish Book in the year 1808 of £2 16s 8d. paid for the carriage of the Bells from Shrewsbury, and for 2s. 4d. for ale at the same time by one of the Churchwardens, and of £2 13s. 7d. for carriage and of 7s. for ale at the same time by the other Churchwarden."

The tablet, to which reference has been made, hangs in the ringing-chamber, and gives the list of subscribers, including the Devisees of the late Earl Powis (£30) and the Trustees of Shrewsbury School (£15 15s). It is also there recorded that the bells were set up 12 Sept, 1808 (W. Gough and W. Jacks, Churchwardens).

D. Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21181), writing in 1818, says, "A fine old deep-toned priory bell used for ringing the curfew remained till 1805, when that and two small ones were recast into a peal of 6 bells."

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays bells chimed before every service; the tenor is rung at 7 a.m. in summer and 8 a m. in winter.

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[1] It will be noted that this weight was exceeded by 1¼ cwt.

The Death-knell is rung as follows; each bell struck three times in succession and three times over, for a male; twice each and twice over for a female. At Funerals the tenor is tolled for an hour before, or longer, according to the wish of representatives, and a call-bell for the parish when the funeral reaches the lych-gate.

The Pancake Bell is rung (the treble) at noon on Shrove Tuesday.

Ringing at Christmas, on Easter Day, New Year's Eve and morning, and special occasions; for weddings when desired; and on the birthdays of the Earl of Powis and Lord Clive.

Very many thanks to the Vicar, Rev. Prebendary Burd.

HOPE. Holy Trinity. One bell.

The Rector (Rev. E. B. Bartleet) writes:—"We have but one bell in an inaccessible position. It cannot be more than sixty years old, and I can only suggest that it came from the 'Dinnabel' Foundry."

Church built 1843, and the bell probably of that date. The parish was formed out of Worthen.

Thanks to Preb. Burd of Chirbury for obtaining information.

MARTON. St. Mark. One bell.

The Vicar (Rev. A. C. Higgins) writes:—"No name or inscription, it seems appears on our Church Bell. The diameter of it is 17 inches, and the height is 13 inches. It is thought that a Mrs. Bevan (deceased) gave the Bell." The bell hangs in a spirelet or closed turret of stone.

Church built 1859; parish formed out of Chirbury.

Thanks to Preb. Burd (as before).

MIDDLETON-in-Chirbury. Holy Trinity. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON (19¾ in.

Church built 1843; bell obviously of that date; parish formed from Chirbury.

Thanks to Preb. Burd (as before), and Rev. H. J. Jerrom, Vicar.

SHELVE. All Saints. One bell.

1. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A R 1726 (18¼ in.

By Abraham Rudhall, in his smallest type ; border, fig 2.
Hung with complete wheel of peculiar construction, very heavy and nearly solid. Belfry very dirty, and apparently has not been visited for years.

[1549]: 'Shelff. One bell a S'c'us bell.'
13 Aug., 1552: 'Oon bell . . . oon sanct bell.'
1740 and 1752: '1 bell.'

WORTHEN. All Saints. Six bells.

1. C AND G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

2. *The same.*

3. C AND G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

4. *The same.*

5. *The same.*

6. C AND G MEARS LONDON

The date of the ring is 1850.

	Weights. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Diameters.	Notes.
(1)	3 : 2 : 27	25½ in.	F sharp.
(2)	3 : 3 : 20	26 in.	E.
(3)	4 : 2 : 22	28½ in.	D.
(4)	5 : 0 : 27	30 in.	C sharp.
(5)	6 : 1 : 20	32 in.	B.
(6)	7 : 2 : 20	35 in.	A.
	31 : 2 : 24		

Not in very good order; way up to bells dark and awkward, but at the time of my visit (May, 1903), alterations in the tower were in progress. Meanwhile two of Mears' bell-cards were lying *on* the altar !).

Mears seems to have been affected by the Gothic revival of the fifties, often breaking out into medieval lettering, as on the rings here and at St. Barnabas and St. Gabriel, Pimlico, London.

[1549]: 'iij belles one S'c'us bell.'
13 Aug, 1552: 'Imp'mis iij belles, one sancts bell, one cors bell.'
9 May, 1553: 'Three bells and a sanctus bell.
1740: '4 bells.'
1752: 'Worthyn 5 bells' (*sic*).

From the George Morris MSS. at Shrewsbury and from Dr. Williams' in the British Museum (Add. 21237) we learn that the four bells existing previous to 1850 (which weighed 30 cwt) were dated 1616-17, being inscribed as follows:—

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1616
2. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1616
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1616
4. RICHARD DRAPER AND THOMAS CLOVGH C WARDENS 1617

The founder may either have been William Clibury or R. Oldfield (cf. Easthope, Munslow, etc.). The tenor is said to have weighed over 20 cwt. The old inscriptions are also given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 247.

The Rector informs me that there are many entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts as to new ropes and minor repairs, but nothing else of interest.

Customs:—

On Sundays, for services, the bells are chimed twice for three minutes, then a single bell for six minutes. A bell is rung at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m every Sunday.

In the 17th century the morning bell was rung at 4 a.m., and up to about sixty years ago it was rung at 5 a.m., also the Curfew at 8 p.m. In reference to this the Rector has kindly sent me the following extract from the Parish Register:—

May 10, 1683—"It was agreed that Alexander Ridge ye present Clerke doe for ye time to come looke to ye parish Clocke, ringe ye eight of Clocke bell, com'only called Curfall, and Day bell at tower of ye Clocke in ye morning, keep clean ye seates and ye Allyes, and toll ye knell of any deceasing person"

The Pancake Bell was rung at noon on Shrove Tuesday up to about fifty years ago.

The Passing Bell is not rung, nor ever has been; but sometimes the bell was tolled for an hour every morning and evening so long as the corpse was in the house. This was last done about thirty years ago, at the death of Sir John Kynaston. For Funerals a bell is sometimes tolled for an hour or more previously (at a shilling per hour). It was tolled for three

hours in this way in June, 1903. Until thirty years ago the "Parson's Bell" was rung (two rounds on all bells) at 10 a.m. on the morning of a funeral.

Ringing at Weddings if paid for, the time varying with the amount of the fee.

The bells were rung down to 1808 on 29 May and 5 November, the churchwardens paying 2s. 6d. on each occasion.

They are now very rarely rung, but with the old ring of four, the Clerk states, "there was ringing nearly every day in the week, whenever they could raise a couple of shillings."

Best thanks to Rev. H. P. Alford, Rector

1905008

SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THE six Rolls which follow are those which form parcel No. 57 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, and are there given with the regnal and ordinary dates as regards five of them, but one roll is neither dated nor is the heading given, viz., No. 5 of this list.

1. Rotulus de Gilda mercatoris, 1384-5, 8th Rich. II., with 52 entries.
2. Rotulus de Speciali Gilda mercatoris, 1397-8, 21st Rich. II., with 112 entries.
3. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1404-5, 6th Hen. IV., with 56 entries.
4. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1407-8, 9th Hen. IV., with 42 entries.
5. Gilda Mercatoria, not formally dated, but of 1407-8, 9th Hen. IV., with 46 entries.
6. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1412-13, 14th Hen. IV., with 20 entries.

The Rev. W. D. Macray in his report to the Historical MSS. Commission has overlooked the 5th Roll, and for the same reason as the Borough Records' Committee, viz., because the short heading, in which the date is involved, was concealed by the stitching used to combine these rolls into one bundle. The roll itself is not of much consequence, being nearly a duplicate of No. 4, but the slight differences in the one may serve to illustrate the conciseness of the other.

These rolls indicate a great falling off in the membership of the Gild Merchant, which, no doubt, is owing to the unusual mortality in the latter half of the 14th century. The 234 entries of the 1318 roll are found to have now dwindled

down to 112, i.e., less than half. There is no roll of "*foreigners*" to be compared with that of a century before, but we cannot doubt that, if there had been, a similar decrease would have been noticeable.

There are many suggestive entries, such as

1st Roll, line 20, "Hugo filius Johannis le Wolfs de Nesse Baxter."

3rd Roll, line 44, "Johannes del Watur, Degorius (et tres alij) filij eiusdem."

About such entries something might be said like to what the Rev. W. D. Macray says about the 1st line of the 4th Roll, "Johannes Capitaneus d'Osewestre," on page 8 of his report. At the end of the 3rd Roll there is "a memorandum" slightly imperfect, stating some new conditions of enrolment, one of which is to deprive any Welshman (Wallicus) of Gild privileges and, if I read it aright, to prevent his recovering any "Caution money" paid, if he had been inadvertently accepted, but the memorandum is badly written and a few words are not legible. Some circumstance had arisen to cause bad feeling between the English and the Welsh, which bad feeling continued for ages, quite down to modern times.

Many of the surnames, appellations and occupations are to modern notions strange and unusual, and among the Place-names are a few which defy identification.

Of *Personal* Names the following seem new—Janyn, Joram, Emota, Hannes, Vrianus.

Among the *Surnames and Designations* we may note—Attebech, Attehope, Attehull, Atteyate, Buyst, Bynecheweye, Conwalley, Culmere, Jakkus, Twyteney, Vanallus, Procatour (? Proctor), Howlyn, Scintpiere, Spyney, Staleworthman, Le Wolfs and Del Watur. New *trades* are Cardmaker, Fuyster, Hywestre and Cotiller.

From these rolls much information may be gathered respecting the evolution of Surnames; these are either patronymics, or arise from trades, occupations, and places of origin. One instance of the latter may suffice. Roll 4, line 22, "Johannes Welynton filius Johannis Acton de Welynton," where the son's surname not merely differs from that of his father, which is plainly derived from *his* place of origin, but is taken from what was, no doubt, the place of his own birth,

Very many similar instances will be found which will throw great light upon the interesting subject of the origin of surnames.

ROTULUS de Gylda mercatoria Libertatis Villa Salop de forincesis ad novam assisam primus dies sessionis fuit die mercurij in festo sancte Margarete Virginis Anno regni regis Ricardi ij. viij^{uo} (Wednesday, 13th July, 1384).

1 Rogerus filius Philippi de Bokelton xl.s.
2 Robertus de Graffeton c.s.
3 Ricardus filius Johannis attehull de Lopynoton hywestre xlvj.s. viij.d.
4 Rogerus filius Johannis de Aldescote lx.s.
5 Edwardus filius Griffini Gough de Eggerley xl.s.
6 Ricardus filius Ricardi de Kyneley de Osewaldestre xliij.s. iiij.d.
7 Thomas Balle de Cantelop' Barker xl.s.
8 Johannes filius Johannis le Tayllor de Mynsterley lx.s.
9 Johannes filius Ricardi de Beystan Sherman xl.s.
10 Thomas de Paunteley de Synyngton xlvj.s. viij.d.
11 Robertus le Draper de Salop' lx.s.
12 Ricardus filius Johannis de Aldescote xl.s.
13 Thomas filius Ricardi filij Galfridi de Drayton feror xl.s.
14 Willelmus Cokkus de Bermyngham mercer xl.s.
15 Robertus de Horseley mercer lx.s.
16 Johannes fforbor de Sutton Maldoc xl.s.
17 Willelmus filius Johannis de la Tour' xl.iij.s. iiij.d.
18 Willelmus filius Rogeri atteyate fuyster xl.s.
19 Willelmus de Trentham Sadeler
20 Hugo filius Johannis le Wolfs de Nesse Baxter xl.s.
21 Hugo de la Hale Baxter xl.s.
22 Johannes de Alston xl.s.
23 Robertus Trompe Cardmaker xl.s.
24 Ricardus le Dean filius Johannis le Dean de Nantwych liij.s iiij.d.
25 Willelmus filius Willelmi Clodde de Wrocwardyn xl.s.
26 Rogerus de la March de Osewoldestre Carnifex xl.s.
27 Johannes de Eyton de Wildemor' Baxter xl.s.
28 Johannes de Westby hywestre xl.vj.s. viij.d.
29 Ll(ewelyn) le coupere de Dewdor lx.s.

30 Ricardus Dygon pouchmaker xl.s.
31 Thomas Gondberd's filius Ricardi Gondberds Skynnere xls.
32 Johannes de Mutton ffischer xl.s.
33 Ricardus de Betton filius Johannis de Betton xl.s.
34 Janyn le plomere nunc super Wylam xl.s.
35 Isolda la houpere lx.s.
36 Johannes filius Willelmi de Chestrefeild' xl.s.
37 Johannes de Coneweye Draper xl.s.
38 Johannes de Laken Baxter xl.s.
39 Thomas atte hull Baxter xliij.s. iiij.d.
40 Hugo Huberdes Ropere xl.s.
41 Johannes atte Bech' plomere xl.s.
42 Thomas de Besselowe hywestre xl.s.
43 Maurice le fletchere de Monmouth xl.s.
44 Willelmus Bynecheweye xl.s.
45 Willelmus filius Johannis Colle de Longeley xl.s.
46 Johannes filius Johannis de Broton' Sadeler xl.s.
47 Johannes filius Willelmi Peyghe Boucher xl.s.
48 Rogerus filius Thome de Broton Sadeler xl.s.
49 Rogerus filius Willelmi Hancokkes de Wythyngton xl.s.
50 Ricardus atte hope ffysshere xl.s.
51 Johannes Louessone de Alburbury shermon xl.s.
52 Johannes de harley filius Thome de harley Coruyser xl.s.

Summa totalis C et viij. libras xl.d.

Memorandum est quod de summa predicta deliberatur colltoribus domini Regis viz. Galfrido Corbet et Johanni Say pro decima Ville Salop' die martis proxima ante festum purificacionis beate Marie termino Sancti Hillarij anno Regis octauo lxxx xiiij. libras vij.s. ij.d. (31 Jan., 1385)

et remanet in manu balliuorum Willelmi de Ruyton' et Reginaldi de Mutton' de predicta summa x. libras. xij.s.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 25, Richard 11, William, 11, Thomas, 9, Roger, 7, Robert, 4, Hugh, 3, Edward, 1, Galfrid, 1, Griffin, 1, Isolda, 1, Janyn, 1, Llewelyn, 1, Maurice, 1, Philip, 1.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES (WITH REFERENCE TO LINES).

Le coupere, 29, le Dean, 24, le draper, 11, le ffletchere, 43, la houpere, 35, le plomere, 34, le tayllor, 8, le wolfs, 20.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE TO LINES).

Alburbury, 51
Aldescote, 4, 12
Alston, 22
Bermyngham, 14
Besselowe, 42
Betton, 33
Beystan, 9
Bokelton, 1
Broton, 46, 48
Cantelop, 7
Chestrefeild, 36
Conewey, 37
Dewdor, 29
Drayton, 13
Eggerley, 5
Graffeton, 2
Hale la, 21
Harley, 52
Horseley, 15
Kyneley, 6
Laken, 38
Longeley, 45
Lopynoton, 3
March la, 26
Monmouth, 43
Mutton, 32, note at end
Mynsterley, 8
Nantwych, 24
Nesse, 20
Oswaldestre, 6, 26
Ruyton, note at end
Salop, 11
Sutton, 16
Synyngton, 10
Tour la, 17
Trentham, 19
Westby, 28
Wildemor, 27
Wrocwardyn, 25
Wyla, 34
Wythyngton, 49

TRADES, &C. (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 7, Baxter, 21, 27, 38, 39, Boucher, 47, Cardmaker, 23, Carnifex, 26, Coruyser, 52, Draper, 37, fferor, 13, fuyster, 18, ffysher, 32, 50, Hywestre, 3, 28, 42, Merser, 14, 15, Plomere, 41, Pouchmaker, 30, Ropere, 40, Sadeler, 19, 46, 48, Sherman, 9, 51, Skynner, 32.

SURNAMES, &C. (WITH REFERENCE).

Attebech, 41, Attehope, 50, Attehull, 3, 39, Atteyate, 18, Balle, 7, Bynecheweye, 44, Clodde, 25, Cokkus, 14, Colle, 45, fforbor, 16, Gonberds, 31, Gough, 5, Hancokkes, 49, Huberdes, 40, Louessone, 51, Peyghe, 47, Trompe, 23.

ROTULUS de Speciali Gilda Mercatoris ad novam assisam primis dies sessionis fuit die Jouis proxima ante festum Natalis Domini Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo primo Coram Willelmo Williley et Nicholao Jerard tunc (1397) Ballinis ville Salop' Thoma Skynner Reginaldo de

Mutton Roberto Thornes Roberto de Graffeton' Johanne Geffrey, Willelmo de Biryton seniore Symone Towr Jacobo Dyere Johanne de Acton Roberto Lyes Philippo Godberd Thoma Porter, Thoma Parys Reginaldo Skryveyn et Willelmo de Weston Clerico (1397, 8).

1 Petrus Bastard soluit xl.s.
2 Thomas fforster Taillor de Hortumley de comitatu Cestrie } soluit xl.s.
3 Johannes filius predicti Thome }
4 Ricardus Peyton brasyer sol. xl.s.
5 Willelmus Taillor de vpton subtus Haghmon sol. xl.s.
6 Johannes filius Willelmi le mulleward de Sokedon sol. xl.s.
7 Johannes Dolphyn Carnifex sol. xl.s.
8 Thomas Wenlok ironmonger sol. xl.s.
9 Willelmus filius Johannis Gilbert de Betton sol. xl.s.
10 Johannes Tuggeford Corueiser'
11 Ricardus Cokerell Corueiser'
12 Thomas de Newbolde Spicer filius Johannis de Newbolde
13 Thomas Dolphyn Carnifex
14 Ricardus Horton Barker
15 Radulphus de Cundore filius Thome Henryus de Cundore }
16 Willelmus Johannes Thomas et Nicholaus filij eiusdem Radulphi }
17 Rogerus vanallus Barker
18 Willelmus Dagur de Cundore pistor
19 Johannes Hordley Scheremon
20 Johannes Leget de Scheynton Corueiser'
21 Walterus filius eiusdem Johannis
22 Ricardus Jonsone Carpenter
23 Johannes Raues
24 Hugo de Hachurley filius Hugonis de Hachurley
25 Willelmus Dun Cissor filius Johannis Dun de Schrawardyn
26 Rogerus de Yvory de Emnstre pistor
27 Willelmus Ryton Barker
28 Johannes Kynton Corueiser'
29 Dauid de Knokyn Tayllor Super Prydehulle
30 Willelmus filius eius et Johannes filius eius
31 Johannes Couper de ffisschstrete

32 Willelmus beistan filius Hugonis de Beistan
33 Danid de Holbache
34 Thomas Preston de Asteley yrenmonger
35 Petrus de Burgh' de Burdews
36 Johannes Goldston Skynner
37 Willelmus Spyre de Chestre
38 Danid Maynsmore de powys seruiens Thome Conewey
39 Johannes Walcote filius Henrici Walcote
40 Nicholaus filius Willelmi Jakkus de Westbury Webbe
41 Johannes filius eius
42 Jacobus Blyke *mortuus sine herede de corpore*
43 Griffinus filius Johannis Bakere
44 Jacobus de Wlonkuslowe de Welynton
45 Thomas filius Johannis burton de Sundrun
46 Willelmus Nonley pistor
47 Walterus de Beorton
48 Willelmus Hayward
49 Johannes filius Thome Hugyns de Haburley Carnifex
50 Danid Radebon
51 Reginaldus de Burton
52 Johannis Hulle
53 Rogerus Horsley
54 Willelmus Clebury de Eyton
55 Matheus Bromfeld ffisschere
56 Rogerus fforster filius Willelmi fforster de Salop'
57 Thomas Conewey filius Ricardi Conewey draper
58 Ricardus Culmer' Webbe
59 Hugo filius eius
60 Henricus Lewys Carnifex
61 Nicholaus Willelmus et Thomas filij eiusdem Henrici
62 Howelus ap Eynyon tayllor frater Llewelini Couper Johannes filius eius
63 Willelmus (et) Ricardus filii Symonis Towr
64 Rogerus Madyns seruiens Symonis Towr
65 Jeuanus Byllyng
66 Thomas Wyllabog
67 Ricardus Brome filius Johannis Brome de Longefeld
68 Ricardus Harley Corueiser
69 Edwardus Hager de Acton Pygot'
70 Robertus mercer de Pola

71 Philippus mercer ffrater predicti Roberti merceri
72 Johannes filius Thome Williamus de Oswastre
73 Rogerus filius Thome Williamus de Oswestre
74 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Hanewode
75 Matheus ap Jeuan ap Jo*rum*
76 Willelmus Taillor de Pola
77 Ricardus Pylyn de Clotley coyucerus
78 Thomas filius Willelmi de Wyllyley
79 Ricardus Dunthull filius Henrici Schepherde de Harlascote
80 Walterus Pirye (or Parry) de Comitatu Northamton
81 Matheus Bron Coruiser filius *Johannis* Bron
82 Ricardus Harnage filius Johannis Parry de Harnage
83 Johannes filius Thome Harley de Longeley
84 Willelmus huwestre
85 Thomas filius eius
86 Thomas filius eius
87 Johannes Vpton Corueiser
88 Hugo Caryas de Burleton seruiens Edwardi Kynardley
89 Willelmus Altramer Coruieserus
90 Reginaldus de Oswastre Coruieserus
91 Robertus Vyne de Meole Brasy
92 Ricardus filius Willelmi Hardynge de Wychurley
93 Edwardus filius eius
94 Alyn' filia eius
95 Margareta filia eius
96 Ricardus Hulle de Hom*ur*sley
97 Rogerus Hammes de Meole Bracy
98 Rogerus Heylyn Corueiser
99 Rogerus Wallop couper
100 Dauid Lyneale flletcher
101 Johannes Twyteney Clerk' ad terminum vite
102 Johannes Powys tayllor
103 Johannes filius eius
104 Willelmus Russell Tayllor
105 Griffinus flletcher de Meughnant
106 Johannes et Willelmus filiij eius
107 Ricardus Orchard pistor
108 Thomas et Johannes filij eius
109 Johannes Chestre de Mardefole pistor

110 Edwardus de Conewey pistor
111 Philippus Glonere de Codynton
112 *Johannes* filius eius

Endorsement
Gilda mercatoria Ville Salop'

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 34; William, 24; Thomas, 20; Richard, 16; Roger, 9; David, 5; Henry, 4; Hugh, 4; Edward, 4; Mathew, 3; Nicholas, 3; Robert, 3; Walter, 3; Griffin, 2; James, 2; Jenan, 2; Peter, 2; Philip, 2; Reginald, 2; Symon, 2; Alyn, 1; Eynon, 1; Howel, 1; Jorum, 1; Llewelyn, 1; Margareta, 1; Radulph, 1.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES (WITH REFERENCE).

Le mulleward, 6.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Acton Pygot, 69
Asteley, 34
Beorton, 47
Betton, 9
Burdews, 35
Burgh, 35
Burleton, 88
Burton, 51
Cestria, 2, 37
Clotley, 77
Codynton, 111
Conewey, 110
Cundore, 15, 18
Emnstre, 26
Eyton, 54
ffisschstrete, 31
Haburley, 49
Hachurley, 24
Hanewode, 74
Harlascote, 79
Harnage, 82
Holbache, 33
Homursley, 96
Hortumley, 2
Knokyn, 29
Longefeld, 67
Longeley, 83
Mardefole, 109
Meole Brasy, 91, 97
Moughnant, 105
Newbold, 12
Norhamton, 80
Oswastre, 72, 73, 90
Pola, 74, 76
Powys, 38
Prydehulle, 29
Salop', 56
Scheynton, 20
Schrawardyn, 25
Sokedon, 6
Sundrun, 45
Upton subter Haghmon, 5
Welynton, 44
Westbury, 40
Wlonkuslowe, 44
Wyllyley, 78
Yuory, 26

SURNAMES, &C. (WITH REFERENCE).

Altramer, 89; Bakere, 93; Bastard, 1; Beistan, 32; Blyke, 42; Brome, 67; Bromfeld, 55; Bron, 81; Burton, 45; Byllyng, 65; Caryas, 88; Chestre, 109; Clebury, 54; Cokerell, 11; Conewey, 38, 57; Couper, 31; Culmer, 58;

Dagur, 18; Dolphyn, 7, 13; Dun, 25; Dunthill, 79; ffletcher, 105; fforster, 56; Gilbert, 9; Glouere, 111; Goldston, 36; Hagur, 69; Hammes, 97; Hardynge, 92; Harley, 68, 83; Harnage, 82; Hayward, 48; Henryus, 15; Heylyn, 98; Hordley, 19; Horseley, 53; Horton, 14; Hugyns, 49; Hulle, 52, 96; Huwestre, 84; Jakkus, 40; Jonsone, 22; Kynton, 28; Leget, 20; Lewys, 60; Lyncale, 100; Madyns, 64; Maynsmore, 38; Noniley, 46; Orchard, 107; Peyton, 4; Pirye, 80; Powys, 102; Preston, 34; Pryde, 82; Pyiyn, 77; Raues, 23; Radebon, 50; Russell, 104; Ryton, 27: Schepherde, 79; Spyre, 37; Taillor, 5; Towr, 63, 64; Tuggeford, 10; Twyteney, 101; Upton, 87; Vanallus, 17; Vyne, 91; Walcote, 39; Wallop, 99; Wenlok, 8; Williamus, 72, 73; Wyllabeg, 66.

TRADES, OCCUPATIONS, &c.

Bakere, 43; Barker, 14, 17, 27; Brasyer, 4: Carnifex, 7, 13, 49, 60; Carpenter, 22; Cissor. 25; Clerk', 101; Corueiser, 10, 11, 20, 28, 68, 77, 81, 87, 89, 90, 98; Draper, 57; ffischere, 55; fletcher, 100, 105; Glouere, 111; Huwestre, 84; Ironmonger, 8, 34; Mercer, 70, 71; mulleward, 6; Pistor, 18, 26, 46, 107, 110; Schepherde, 79; Scheremon, 19; Skynner, 36; Spicer, 12; Taillor, 2, 5, 29, 62, 76, 102, 104; Webbe, 40, 58.

ROTULUS de Generali Gilda Mercatoris Nouam Assisam Primus dies sessionis fuit die Jouis proxima ante festum Natalis Domini Anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum sexto Coram Thoma Skynner et Ricardo Stury Balliuis Ville Salopie Johanne Scryueyn Willelmo Biryton seniore Johanne Perle juniore Willelmo Tour Ricardo Aldescote Johanne Glouer et Ricardo Swetenham Clerico (1404-5).

1 Ricardus filius Thome Swetenham de Midelwyche in Comitatu Cestrie ac Johannes et Thomas filij dicti Ricardi ac eorum heredes de eorum corporibus legitime procreatis xlvj.s. viij.d.

2 Johonnes Dod de Pontesbury xlvj.s. viij.d.

3 Johannes filius Petri Cambray de Pola et Radulphus filius eius liij.s. iiij.d.

4 Ricardus Burnell de Pola xlvj.s. viij.d.

5 Johannes Dun Junior Taillor xlviij.s. iiij.d.
6 Rogerus Gatacre liij.s. iiij.d.
7 Johannes Kynton glouere filius Johannis Kynton. xlvj.s. viij.d.
8 Edwardus Walsyngham mercer liij.s. iiij.d.
9 Johannes Gryme mercer seruiens dicti Edwardi. xlvj.s. viij.d.
10 Willelmus fflesshewer de Pola et Ricardus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
11 Ricardus Procatour Coruyser de Pola. xlvj.s. viij.d.
12 Thomas Bouche filius Johonnis Bouche de Ellarton Willelmus filius eiusdem Thome liij.s. iiij.d.
13 Johannes Vaghan filius Philippi Vaghan de Karlyon L.s.
14 Thomas Grene fflesshewer Ricardus et Willelmus filij eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
15 Thomas Haken Sadler Hugo Johannes et Willelmus filij eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
16 Ricardus Dun et Elianora filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
17 Willelmus filius Willelmi Twyford Ricardus et Johannes filij eius ac Johanna et Alicia filiæ eiusdem Willelmi liij.s. iiij.d.
18 Simon Barker de Ellesmere Johannes Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem Simonis xlvj.s. viij.d.
19 Nicholaus Rodene Barker Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
20 Ricardus Wynwode Coruyser filius Rogeri Wynwode de Kynletslye et Emota filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
21 Willelmus filius Johannis Kynarley Barker et Walterus filius eiusdem Willelmi xlvjs. viij.d.
22 Thomas filius Henrici Spragge de Newcastell bocher et Willelmus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
23 Willelmus filius Willelmi Wolascote xlvj.s. viij.d.
24 Willelmus Preston de Asteley. xlvj.s. viij.d.
25 Willelmus Nonyley Skynner xlvj.s. viij.d.
26 Johannes Norhampton mercer liij-s. iiij.d.
27 Willelmus Brugge Taillor et Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
28 Ricardus Colfox de Muridon' et Radulfus filius eiusdem Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.
29 Rogerus Barbour et Willelmus filius eiusdem Rogeri xlvj.s. viij.d.

30 Rogerus hulle ffyssher xlvj.s. viij.d.
31 Petrus filius Johannis Barbour de Pola xlvj.s. viij.d.
32 Johannis filius Ade Genowe de Pontesford mercer et Johannes filius eiusdem Johannis xlvj.s. viij.d.
33 Willelmus Joynor filius Henrici Joynor de Salop' Taillior xlvj.s. viij.d.
34 Willelmus Ellesmere de Pola filius Ricardi Philippes draper et Willelmus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
35 Johannes Barbor filius Johannis Cook de Pole et Galfridus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
36 Willelmus Jurdan filius Willelmi Jurdan de Walton iuxta Lodelowo xlvj.s. viij.d.
37 Petrus Cambray senior de Pole et Petrus Cambray filius eiusdem liijs. iiij.d.
38 Thomas filius Johannis Longe de Lodelowe et Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
39 Johannes Sont de Cronkehull seruiens domini Principis
40 Rogerus filius Hugonis de Baystan xlvj.s. viij.d.
41 Johannes Taillior de Pole quondam seruiens domini de Powys. liij.s. iiij.d.
42 Johannes Baker de Dallyley ferror et Ricardus Willelmus Margeria Alicia et Agnes filii eiusdem Johannis Baker xlvj.s. viij.d.
43 Johannes filius Edmundi Taillior de Walleford Ricardus Thomas filij eiusdem Johannis xlvj.s. viij.d.
44 Johannes del Watur Ricardus Johannes Degorius et Willelmus filij eiusdem. xlvj.s. viij.d.
45 Johannes Bron Glouer & Walterus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
46 Ricardus filius Johannis Eyre de Wylcote Johannes Thomas Willelmus filij eiusdem Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.
47 Rogerus filius Thome Lowe de fforesta de Kynfar. Guido Edwardus Thomas et Johannes filij eiusdem Rogeri lx.s.
48 Willelmus Haston Cook et Willelmus filius eius de Salop' xlvj.s. viij.d.
49 Philippus Glouer filius Johannis de Codynton xlvjs. viij.d.
50 Willelmus Fynche de Baggeley Johannes et Willelmus filij eiusdem Willelmi Fynche xlvj.s. viij.d.
51 Willelmus Cambray filius Petri Cambray senioris de Pole Rogerus et Willelmus filij eiusdem xlvj.s. viij.d.

52 [plus in dorso.] Ricardus Norton smyth. filius Roberti de Norton et Willelmus filius dicti Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.

53 Rogerus Atkynsone de Ednesdon Johannes et Johannes filij eiusdem Rogeri xlvj.s. viij.d.

54 Ricardus Lloit filius Johannis Lloit de Pole Willelmus filius eiusdem Ricardi Lloit xlvj.s. viij.d.

55 Willelmus Frensshe de Welynton liij.s. iiij.d.

56 Johannes Lloit filius Janyn Lloit de Osewestre xlvj.s viij.d.

(N.B.—To lines numbered 54, 55 and 56 is prefixed "non juratus").

Summa vj^{xx}xiiij.li. xj.s. viij.d.

Jsti burgenses ad gildam predictam facti, electi fuerunt sub condic'o'e quod si aliquis eorum non tenuerit articlas in gilda mercatoria eis recitatas secundum eorum Juramentum fregerit aut si aliquis illorum burgensium in futuro probari poterit quod fuerat aut erit Wallicus ex parte patris quod perdet libertatem suam predictam et *prolusiones semper* aliquid illorum facere pro libertate predicta habenda perderet seu perdet &c.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 44; William, 36; Richard, 26; Thomas, 13; Roger, 11; Peter, 4; Edward, 3; Alicia, 2; Henry, 2; Hugh, 2; Philip, 2; Radulph, 2; Walter, 2; Agnes, 1; Edmund, 1; Elianora, 1; Emota, 1; Galfrid, 1; Guido, 1; Janyn, 1; Johanna, 1; Margerico, 1; Nicholas, 1; Robert, 1; Simon, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Aldescote, heading of roll; Alkynsone, 53; Bakere, 42; Barbour, 29, 31, 35; Barker, 18, 19; Biryton, heading and 1; Bouche, 12; Bron, 45; Brugge, 27; Burnell, 4; Cambray, 3, 37, 51; Colfox, 28; Cook, 35; Dod, 2; Dun, 5, 16; Ellesmere, 34; Eyre, 46; fflesshewer, 10; Frenche, 55; Fynche, 50; Gatacre, 6; Genowe, 32; Glouere, heading, 49; Grene, 14; Gryme, 9; Haken, 15; Haston, 48; Hulle, 30; Joynor, 33; Jurdan, 36; Kynarley, 21; Kynton, 7; Lloit, 54, 56; Longe, 38; Lowe, 47; Noniley, 25; Norhampton, 26; Norton, 52; Perle, heading; Preston, 24; Procatour, 11; Scryueyn, heading; Skynner, heading; Sout, 39;

Spragge, 32; Stury, heading; Swetenham, heading and 1; Tailllior, 41, 43; Tour, heading; Twyford, 17; Vaghan, 13; Walsyngham, 8; Watur del, 44; Wolascote, 23; Wynwode, 20.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE.

Asteley, 24
Baggeley, 50
Baystan, 40
Cestria, 1
Codynton, 49
Cronkehull, 39
Dalliley, 42
Ednesdon, 53
Ellarton, 12
Ellesmere, 18
Karlyon, 13
Kynfar, 47
Kynletlye, 20
Lodelowe, 38
Midelwyche, 1
Muridon, 28
Newcastell, 22
Osewestre, 56
Pola, 3, 4, 10, 11, 31, 34, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54
Pontesbury, 2
Pontesford, 32
Salop', 33
Walleford, 43
Walton, nr. Ludlow, 36
Watur del, 44
Welynton, 55
Wylcote, 46

TRADES, OCCUPATIONS, AND TITLES (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 19, 21; Bocher, 22; Cook, 35, 48; Coruyser, 11, 20; Dominus, 41; Draper, 34; Ferror, 42; fflesshewer, 10, 14; ffyssher, 30; Glouere, 7, 45, 49; Mercer, 8, 9, 26, 32; Princeps, 39; Sadler, 15; Skynner, 25; Smyth, 52; Taillior, 5, 27, 33, 41, 43.

SALOP § ROTULUS de Generali Gilda mercatoris Nouam Assisam Prima dies sessionis fuit die Martis proxima post festum Conuersionis Sancti Pauli Anno regni regis Henrici quarti nono. Coram Johanne Glouer et Dauid Rathebon balliuis Ville Salop' Thoma Skynner Reginaldo Mutton Roberto Thornes Willelmo Tour Nicholao Shotton. Roberto Horseleg Waltero Beurton et Ricardo Swetenham Clerico (1407, 8).

1 Johannes Wele Capitaneus dosewestre pro amore et bono auxilio suo Burgensibus Ville et *Comitati* ac libertati eiusdem Ville habitis et imposterum habendis.

2 Ricardus de Laken eadem forma

3 Vrianus Seintpiere pro se et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d.

4 Johannes filius Thome Skynner eadem forma xxxiij.s. iiijd.

5 Willelmus Poyner de Wrokextre senior et Willelmus filius eius ac Hugo et Johannes filij eiusdem Willelmi filij Willelmi necnon Margeria et Johanna filie dicti Willelmi filij Willelmi liij.s. iiij.d.

6 Johannes filius Willelmi Hampton de Bewmarreys xlvj.s. viij.d.

7 Walterus Coneway de Salop barker filius Johannis Coneway draper et Johannes filius eiusdem Walteri xlvj.s. viij.d.

8. Dauid filius Johannis Williames de Leghton mercer liij.s. iiij.d.

9 Willelmus filius Hugonis Mullewarde de Wotton flesshewer xlvj.s. viij.d.

10 Johannes Caumbrugge Cotiller xlvj.s. viij.d.

11 Ricardus Kenley xlvj.s. viij.d.

12 Willelmus Hochekes de Orleton in Comitatu Herford Tauerner xlvj.s. viij.d.

13 Johannes filius Johannis Cambray mercer de Pole xlvj.s. viij.d.

14 Henricus Goldesmyth de Salop' xlvj.s. viij.d.

15 Ricardus Berde de Tierne Webbe et Ricardus filius Hugonis Berde de Oketon xlvj.s. viijd.

16 Willelmus filius Willelmi Rouleton de parochia de Ercale xlvj.s. viij.d.

17 Ricardus filius Rogeri Lynyale barker xlvj.s. viiij.d.

18 Rogerus Bulkeley de Cuudore Walker. L.s.

19 Johannes Swyfte Goldesmyth. xlvj.s. viij.d.

20 Ricardus filius Thome Harlescote ferror. xlvj.s. viij.d.

21 Hannes Mauneys Goldsmyth xlvjs. viij.d.

22 Johannes Lynyale de Hordeley et Johannes filius eius. xlvj.s. viij.d.

23 Thomas filius Willelmi Stalworthman de Dienbegh et Willelmus filius eiusdem Thome fflesshewere xlvj.s. viij.d.

24 Johannes filius Willelmi Preston de Salop baxter et Johannes filius Rogeri Gode de Besseford etatis xij Annorum xlvj.s. viij.d.

25 Willelmus de *Con*walley de Wedneslowesdale Wolleman et Willelmus filius eius et Aliciæ filia eiusdem Willelmi *Con*walley lj.s. viij.d.

26 Johannes filius Johannis Buyst' de Haburley liij.s. iiij.d.
27 Johannes Coly de Ellesmere xlv.s.
28 Ricardus Rondulff de Whitechurche baxter xlvj.s. viij.d.
29 Willelmus filius Ricardi Balle de Monkeforyate et Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
30 Willelmus Duke de Monkeforyate xlvj.s. viij.d.
31 Willelmus filius Ricardi Balle de Whitechurche glouer xlvj.s. viij.d.
32 Johannes Culmere heuster et Johannes filius eius xlvjs. viij.d.
33 Johannes Howlyn de Walsyngham Tauerner xlvj.s. viij.d.
34 Johannes Paunton' filius Rowland Paunton' xlvj.s. viij.d.
35 Johannes Worthyn Sadeler et Willelmus frater eiusdem Johannes xlvj.s. viij.d.
36 Ricardus Bradeley plummer xlvj.s. viij.d.
37 Alicia Chattefford et Willelmus Botte frater eiusdem Alicie xlvj.s. viij.d.
38 Ricardus Hagur nuncius domini Hugonis Burnell et Ricardus filius eiusdem Ricardi xxvj.s. viij.d.
39 Johannes Blymehull Taillor filius Rogeri Blymehull et Rogerus Betton Sadeler filius Rogeri Gibon de Betton xlvj.s. viij.d.
40 Thomas Rathebon filius Dauid Rathebon de Whitechurche xxvj.s. viij.d.
41 Ricardus filius Thome Ercale Webbe xl.s.
42 Johannes Welynton Glouer filius Johannis Acton de Welynton et Ricardus filius eiusdem Johannis Welynton ac Ricardus Worthyn de Salop Glouer liij.s. iiij.d.

Summa totalis iiij^{xx}. xij. libræ.

(Endorsement)

Rotulus de Gilda mercatoris tempore J. Glouer et Dd. Rathebon } Ballinorum

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 29; William, 23; Richard, 16; Thomas, 7; Roger, 7; Hugh, 4; Alicia, 3; Dauid, 3; Walter, 3; Robert, 2; Hannes, 1; Henry, 1; Johanna, 1; Margeria, 1; Nicholas, 1; Reginald, 1; Rowland, 1; Urianus, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Acton, 42; Balle, 29, 31; Berde, 15; Betton, 39; Blymehull, 39; Botte, 37; Bradeley, 36; Bulkeley, 18; Burnell, 38; Buyst, 26; Cambray, 13; Capitaneus, 1; Caumbrugge, 10; Chatteford, 37; Coly, 27; Conewey, 7; *Con*walley, 25; Culmere, 32; Duke, 30; Ercale, 41; Glouere, Endorsement; Gode, 24; Goldesmyth, 14; Hagur, 38; Hampton, 6; Harlescote, 20; Hochekes, 12; Howlyn, 33; Kenley, 11; Lynyale, 17, 22; Manneys, 21; Mullewarde, 9; Paunton, 34; Poyner, 5; Preston, 24; Rathebon, 40; Rondulf, 28; Rouleton, 16; Seintpiere, 3; Skynner, 4; Stalworthman, 23; Swyfte, 19; Wele, 1; Welynton, 42; Williames, 8; Worthyn, 35, 42.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 7, 17; Baxter, 24, 28; Capitaneus, 1; Cotiller, 10; Draper, 7; Ferror, 20; fflesshewer, 9, 23; Gloner, 31, 42, 42; Goldesmyth, 14, 19, 21; Heuster, 32; Mercer, 8, 13; Mullewarde, 9; Nuncius, 38; Plummer, 36; Sadeler, 35, 39; Taillor, 39; Tauerner, 12, 33; Walker, 18; Webbe, 15, 41; Wolleman, 25.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Besseford, 24; Betton, 39; Bewmarreys, 6; Cundore, 18; Dienbegh, 23; Ercale, 16; Ellesmere, 27; Haburley, 26; Hordeley, 22; Laken, 2; Leghton, 8; Monkeforyate, 29, 30; Oketon, 15; Orleton, 12; Osewestre, 1; Pole, 13; Salop', 7, 14, 24, 42; Tierne, 15; Walsyngham, 33; Welynton, 42; Wennelowesdale, 25; Whitechurche, 28, 31, 40; Wotton, 9; Wrokestre, 5.

Membrane.

1 Gild mercatoris tempore Johannes Glouer et David de Rathebon Balliuorum &c. (1497, 8)
2 Johannes Wele
3 Ricardus Laken
4 Vrianus Seintpiere
5 Johannes filius Thome Skynner
6 Willelmus Paynor Senior
7 Willelmus Paynor junior Hugo Johannes filij eius
8 Johannes Hampton de Bewmarreys
9 Walterus Conewey Barker

10 Dauid filius Johannis Williames de Leghton mercer
11 Willelmus filius Hugonis Mulleward de Wotton' flesshewer
12 Johannes Cambrugge Cotiller *mortuus sine herede*
13 Ricardus Kenley
14 Willelmus Hochekes de Orleton tauerner
15 Johannes filius Johannis Cambray de Pole mercer *mortuus sine herede*
16 Henricus Goldsmyth *mortuus sine herede*
17 Ricardus Berde Webbe et Ricardus filius Hugonis Berde
18 Willelmus filius Willelmi Rouleton
19 Ricardus filius Rogero Lynale barker
20 Thomas Stalworthman et Willelmus filius eius
21 Johannes filius Willelmi Prestan baxter et Johannes filius Rogeri
22 Gode de Befford
23 Rogerus bulkeley Walker
24 Johannes Swyfte Goldesmyth *mortuus sine herede*
25 Ricardus filius Thome Harlescote
26 Willelmus duke de Monkeforyate *mortuus sine herede*
27 Hannes Goldesmyth *mortuus sine herede*
28 Johannes Lynyale de Hordeley *mortuus sine herede*
29 Willelmus de ConWalley
30 Johannes Buyst de Haburley
31 Johannes Coly de Ellesmere *mortuus sine herede*
32 Ricardus Rondul Baxter
33 Willelmus Balle de Monkeforyate
34 Willelmus Balle de Whitechurche
35 Johannes Culmere heuster
36 Johannes Howlyn Tauerner
37 Johannes de Paunton *mortuus sine herede*
38 Johannes Worthyn et Willelmus frater eius
39 Ricardus Bradeley plumer *mortuus sine herede*
40 Alicia Chatefford et Willelmus frater eius
41 Ricardus Hagur Ricardus filius eius *mortuus sine herede*
42 Johannis Blymehull & Rogerus Betton
43 Thomas Rathebon
44 Ricardus filius Thome Ercale
45 Johannes Welynton glouer et Johannes filius eius ad (*sic*)
46 Ricardus Worthyn glouer.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE.)

John, 21; William, 14; Richard, 11; Thomas, 5; Roger, 4; Hugh, 3; Alicia, 1; Dauid, 1; Gode, 1; Hannes, 1; Henry, 1; Rous, 1; Urianus, 1; Walter, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Balle, 1, 33, 34; Berde, 17; Blymehull, 42; Bradeley, 39; Bulkeley, 23; Buyst, 30; Cambray, 15; Cambrugge, 12; Chatteford, 40; Coly, 31; Conewey, 9; Culmere, 35; Duke, 26; Ercale, 44; Goldsmyth, 16, 27; Hagur, 41; Hampton, 8; Harlescote, 25; Hochekes, 14; Howlyn, 36; Kenley, 13; Laken, 4; Lynale, 19, 28; Mulleward, 11; Paynor, 6, 7; Prestan, 21; Rathebon, 2, 43; Rondul, 32; Rouleton, 18; Seintpiere, 5; Skynner, 6; Staleworthman, 20; Swyfte, 24; Wele, 3; Welynton, 45; Williames, 10; Worthyn, 38, 46.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 9, 19; Baxter, 21, 32; Cotiller, 12; Flesshewer, 11; Glouer, 45, 46; Goldsmyth, 16, 24, 27; Heuster, 35; Mercer, 10, 15; Plumer, 39; Skynner, 6; Tauerner, 14, 36; Walker, 23.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Befford, 22; Bewmarreys, 8; Conwalley, 29; Eliesmere, 31; Haburley, 30; Hordeley, 28; Leghton, 10; Monkeforyate, 26, 33; Orleton, 14; Paunton, 37; Pole, 15; Rathebon, 2; Whitechurche, 34; Wotton, 11.

ROTULUS de Generali Gilda mercatoris Nouam Assisam primus dies sessionis fuit die lune proxima post festum omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Henrici quarti quarto decimo coram Dauid Holbache et Ricardo Stury balliuis Ville Salop Johanne Gamel seniore Vriano Seintre Willelmo Byriton Ricardo Hord Rogero Colle et Johanne Grafton sex sessoribus et Ricardo Swetenham communi clerico dicte Ville (1412).

1	Ricardus Attyngham pro se et hered' de corpore suo legitime procreatis	xlvj.s. viij.d.
2	Johannis Hagur Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
3	Johannis Baret Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
4	Johannis Engelond Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
5	Johannes filius eius	xlvj.s. viij.d.

6 Willelmus bolle Coruyser xlvj.s. viij.d.
7 Edwardus Cleobury clerc (*sic*) Thomas et Nicholaus filij eiusdem xlvj. viij.d.
8 Ricardus Cleobury coruyser Willelmus et Willelmus eiusdem xlvj.s. viij.d.
9 Rogerus Gamboun de Pole fflesshewer Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem xlvj.s. viij.d.
10 Johannes Jurdan fflesshewer et Willelmus filius eiusdem xlvjs. viij.d.
11 Johannes Glouer de Namtewyche et Johannes filius eiusdem xlvj.s. viij.d.
12 Hugo coruyser filius Thome Ibbes de Pontesbury xlvj.s. viij.d.
13 Thomas Spyney fflesshewer Johannes Thomas Ricardus et Willelmus filij eiusdem Thome Spyney xlvj.s. viij.d.
14 Willelmus Webbe baker xlvj.s. viij.d.
15 Johannes halle barker et Johannes filius eiusdem xlvj. viij.d.
16 Ricardus Benteley xl.s. et vj.s. viij.d.qu[a]
17 Johannes filius Willelmi Jawkyns de Grafton xlvj.s. viij.d.
18 Willelmus Hagur Chaloner xlvj.s. viij.d.
19 Willelmus Nesse Webbe seruiens Ricardi Culmere xlvj.s. viij.d.
20 Willelmus filius Willelmi Malehurst de Newport xlvj.s. viij.d.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 12; William, 11; Richard, 6; Thomas, 5; Edward, 1; Hugh, 1; Nicholas, 1; Roger, 1.

SURNAMES, &C. (WITH REFERENCE).

Attyngham, 1; Baret, 3; Benteley, 16; Bolle, 6; Cleobury, 7, 8; Culmere, 19; Engelond, 4; Gamboun, 9; Glouer, 11; Hagur, 2, 18; Halle, 15; Ibbes, 12; Jawkyns, 17; Jurdan, 10; Malehurst, 20; Nesse, 19; Spyney, 13; Webbe, 14.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Baker, 14; Barker, 15; Chaloner, 18; Clerc', 7; Coruyser, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12; Flesshewer, 9, 10, 13; Glouer, 11; Webbe, 19.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Grafton, 17; Namtewyche, 11; Newport, 20; Pole, 9; Pontesbury, 12.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

With Introduction by the
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. XI., page 390).

The Hundred of Pimhill is the seventh of the Hundreds contained in the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. The Hundreds dealt with in previous volumes of the *Transactions*[1] are those of Bradford, Munslow, Purslow, Chirbury, Ford and Condover. There still remain the Hundreds of Brimstree, Stottesdon and Overs, the town of Shrewsbury and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the Hundred of Pimhill was known as the Hundred of Bascherch, and the Hundred-Court was held at Baschurch, Earl Roger de Montgomery receiving the whole profits of the Hundred. A little later the Manor of Baschurch passed to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Hundred-Court was removed to Pimhill. Earl Robert de Belesme's estates were forfeited to the Crown, and Henry I. became lord of the Hundred, which henceforth was known as the Hundred of Pimhill. The Domesday Hundred of Bascherch and the thirteenth century Hundred of Pimhill were mainly identical, but at a later period many of its manors became merged in the Liberties of Shrewsbury. Sleap Magna, Moreton Corbet and a portion of Preston Brockhurst were, however, annexed to the Hundred of Bradford North, and Ruyton-xi-Towns to the Hundred of Oswestry.[2]

The whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the value and interest of the Subsidy Roll, are in this as in the case of the previous Hundreds entirely due to the kindness and careful research of Miss Auden.

[1] See the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, I. 129; IV. 287; V. 343; VIII. 44; X. 113; and XI. 347.

[2] Cf. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, X. 40, 42.

HUNDR' DE PEMENHULL'.

BASTCHYRCH'.

[BASCHURCH.[1]—This is connected by tradition with the earliest history of Shropshire, when Llywarch Hen in his elegy on the death of Cynddylan speaks of his burial in the "Churches of Bassa." The Berth Hill remains to show that in that day a strong British post existed near Baschurch, but Mr. Eyton claims Bassa as a Saxon name, in which case the church cannot have been there in the 6th century. The Church of Baschurch was given before 1086 by Earl Roger to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with its three estates of Prestcot, Noniley and Bagley. In Saxon times the manor had been held by Edward the Confessor, and was the head of the Hundred. In 1086, Earl Roger held one hide in demesne, on which he had four teams, while six villeins and two bordars possessed two. There were eight neatherds and three fisheries worth 22d. Two-thirds of the dues of the Hundred went to King Edward, and the whole estate had brought in £7 yearly to the King. The Abbey of St. Peter held the Church and two and a half hides of land, on which they had five teams, with thirteen Bordars. This portion of the manor was valued at 26s. 8d. yearly, and was probably situate at Prestcot, Noneley and Bagley. The hide held by Earl Roger in demesne was given by his son, Robert de Belesme, to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and is his only good deed preserved by history. This gift was ratified by Henry I. after the rebellion of Earl Robert. Baschurch thus became wholly the property of the monks, but they do not seem to have obtained any rights over the Hundred, and the change made by Henry I. in appointing Pimhill the head of the Hundred in place of Baschurch seems to show a wish to prevent any claim being made by the Abbot to a wider jurisdiction than that he already possessed over the manor. In 1256, Henry II. granted the Abbot license to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays in his Manor of Baschurch, and a yearly fair on the vigil, the day, and two days following the Feast of All Saints (Oct. 31—Nov. 3). The Abbot also received a grant of free warren in his Baschurch demesnes. In 1339, the Abbot granted special privileges to his tenants and burgesses in the "New Vill" of Baschurch (i.e., Newtown). They were to hold their houses, recently built, or about to be built, on a 100 years' lease, paying each a rent yearly of 2s. to the Abbey, and a heriot of 2s. on the death of any burgess. The Abbot's burgesses were to share his right of selling toll-free throughout England, and he gave them rights of common throughout the manor; liberty to assize bread and beer, and to elect their own Bailiff. In 1490, an Abbey Rent Roll mentions that every tenant in Baschurch paid two hens yearly to the Abbey. In 1534, the Abbey received £26 17s. 8d., and in 1542 £26 19s. from its estates at Baschurch, including Newtown, Prescot, Acton (i.e., Boreatton), Birch, Noneley and Bagley.

The long list of the Subsidy Roll shows that in 1326 the Abbot possessed many tenants, who probably, though not wealthy, were fairly prosperous. Several took their names from neighbouring hamlets.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	xix	Rog' de la More		
Joh'e fil' Herb'ti	...	xviijo'	[? Mere]	...	xij
Rog' Pecok'	...	xix	Isolda vidua	...	xij
Ric'o Donesone	...	xvij	Rog' Broun	...	ix
Ric'o de la Hull'	...	xvj	Ric'o Geyemon	.	viij
Thom' fil' Ric'i	...	xv	Ric'o Dey	...	xij

[1] Eyton x. 129.

	s	d
Will'o Geyemo'	..	xx
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xvj
Rog' Dolute	...	xij
Ric'o Bercar'	...	viij
Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	xob'
Rog' Serjaunt'	..	viij
Thom' fil' Will'i	...	viij
Marg' vidua	...	xiij
Agn' vidua	..	xiij
Will'o Coly	...	xij
Ty'bot' vidua	...	x
Agn' vidua	...	xj
Ric'o Pecok'	...	xv
Joh'e Madoc	...	xiij
Joh'e de Hordeleye		xv
Will'o de Tongge...		viij
Joh'e de Fr'nketon'		viij
St'ph'o Treowelone		xviij
Thom' Grym	..	xij
Rog' fil' Will'i	...	xij
Rog' Dobbe	...	xviij
Ric'o le Whyte	...	xj
Joh'e fil' Ric'i	...	xvj
Will'o Dey	...	xx
Isolda vidua	...	xx
Joh'e fil' Matill'	...	xiij
Thom' fil' vidue	...	xx
Will'o de Assheleye		xv
Will'o fil' Will'i		xiiij
Regin' fil' Will'i	...	xiij
Will'o Fynch	...	xv
Adam fil' Joh'	...	xij
Will'o Daa	...	xiij
Will'o Peye	...	xij
Will'o fil' Stph'i	...	x
Rad'o de Hordeleye		xvj
Joh'e fil' Hug'	...	xiij
Thom' fil' Thom'	...	xiij
Joh'e Godestr'	...	xvij
Agn' vidua	...	xvij
Madoco fil' vidue	...	xiij
Hug' fil' Alani	...	xv
Ric'o le Noble	...	xiij
Ric'o fil' Cristiane		xxj
Howelo		vj
Alano le Tayllour...		xiij
Rog' de la Lowe	...	xvj
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xviij
Regin' de la Lowe...		xvj
Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xiiij
Thom' de Halgh'	...	x
Agn' Geymo'	...	viij
Nich'o de Nonyleye		xij
s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o de Nonyleye	xviij
	Adam de Prestecot'	xiiij
	Will'o de Baggeleye	xv
	p' Sm[a]	lxxvij[s] j[d]

BESSEFORD.

[Bessford,[2] Parish of Shawbury.—This manor of three hides was held in Saxon times by two franklins, Oschetel and Dodo. In 1086, Gerard de Tournai had become its over-lord, and a tenant, Robert, held under him. There were three serfs and three villeins, and two widow women. Can these last have been the widows of its two Saxon owners? In King Edward's time the manor had been worth 7s. yearly, later the value fell to 5s., but in 1086 had risen to 20s. The manor was held later under the lords of Shawbury, who may possibly have

[2] Eyton x. 173.

been descendants of Robert, the *Domesday* tenant. Wido de Shawbury (who was murdered in 1200-1), gave the mill of Besford to Haughmond Abbey in support of the Conventual Infirmary. Between 1236 and 1239 there was a law-suit carried on between the Audleys and the Erdington family as to the lordship of Shawbury, Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst. Between 1218 and 1236, while Henry de Audley wrongfully held Shawbury, he enfeoffed Bertram Griffin at Besford. Bertram's brother Geoffrey was Rector of Edgmond, and held a virgate of land in Besford under Haughmond Abbey. This land he seems to have made over to Bertram when the latter was ejected by Giles de Erdington from Henry de Audley's enfeoffment. Bertram Griffin died in 1254, leaving a young son, Geoffrey, heir to his estates in Staffordshire and 16s. rent in Besford and Preston Brockhurst, and with this Geoffrey the family's connection with Shropshire seems to have ceased. Henry de Erdington before 1279 enfeoffed Roger Pryde, a burgess of Shrewsbury, in Besford. Roger, a few years later, sold the manor to Robert Corbet of Moreton, who also by some means acquired also the overlordship from Henry de Erdington.

The tenants here seem to have lived quietly and peaceably, for no record of their names has been handed down in any law-suits or presentments.

Tradition speaks of a Chapel at Besford, but there is no documentary record of its existence.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Carpentar'...		xviij	Henr' Bercar' ...		xvj
Joh'e Fabro ...		x	Agn' de Haugh'-		
Thom' de Aula ...		xij	mond		xv
Will'o Bercar' ...		xij	Joh'e fil' Henr' ...		vij

PRESTONE.

[Preston Brockhurst,[3] Parish of Moreton Corbet, and of Shawbury.—This was a divided manor in 1086. Gerard de Tournai held part, and a tenant Robert (who also held Besford) held under him. In Saxon times it had been the property of a franklin, Bertuut, but in 1086 it was simply a virgate of waste land.

During the law-suit between the Audleys and Erdingtons, Roger de Harpcote, tenant of 7s. rent in Preston, held his property independently of either. In 1255, Roger de Preston held the manor under the heirs of Bertram Griffin, Bertram having apparently acquired it from Roger de Harpcote. Robert Corbet became lord of this part of Preston when he bought Besford, but a Roger de Preston, probably son or grandson of the Roger of 1255, continued to hold under him. About 1290, Roger de Preston enfeoffed his son, Bartholomew, in 2 messuages, a virgate of land, and 8 acres of meadow, all said to be "in Besford." Bartholomew was later outlawed for felony, and the land reverted to the overlord.

The other portion of the manor was held in 1086 by Turold de Verley, and under him by a tenant, Hunnit. In Saxon times Hunnit and Uluiet had held it as two franklins, and it had not lost in value during the troubles of the Norman Conquest, but was worth annually 13s. There was land for 2 teams. In demesne there was one team with two Serfs and three Villeins. The estates of Hunnit the Saxon passed to the descendants of Toret, his countryman, and from them to the Corbets of Wattlesburgh and Moreton, who held Preston Brockhurst under the De Chetwynds. In 1301 Preston was accounted a member of Moreton Corbet.

In 1255, Robert de Preston held the manor under John de Chetwynd by service of one *montaris* at *Album Monasterium* for 40 days in time of war. Possibly by Robert de Preston was meant Robert Corbet, who held Preston in 1284. Roger de Preston of the Subsidy Roll may have been the father of Bartholomew, the outlaw.

[3] Eyton x., 178.

Richard de Shawbury and Alan de Staunton took their names from neighbouring villages, while Geoffrey the Woodward probably found his employment in the wood of Brockhurst, from which Preston takes its modern name.

In the 16th century or earlier Preston Brockhurst was the home of the Wingfield family, who also were connected with Alderton, near Ness.]

	s	d			s	d
Rog' de Prestone ...		xiiij	Will'o Gogh' ...			vij
Ric'o de Shawebur'		xiiij	Will'o fil' Isabell'...			vij
Alano de Staunton'		xv	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o fil' Fabri ...		xij
Will'o Addesone ...		xvj		Joh'e Grey		x
Galfr'o le Wodeward		xv				
Joh'e de Addesone		xiiij				
Joh'e Bercar' ...		xij		p' Sm[a]	xviij[s]	x[d]

LOPYNTONE.

[Loppington.[4]—This was held in Saxon times by Edric Sylvaticus, and after the Conquest became part of the demesne of Earl Roger de Montgomery. It was a large manor of 5 hides. On the demesne land were 2 teams with 4 serfs, and 15 villeins had 6 teams, and 2 more might be employed. In King Edward's time it was valued at £3 annually, and in 1086 its value had risen to £6 10s.

Later the manor was held under the King by the family of De Loppington, one of whom, Alexander de Loppington, about 1190 gave the Church of Loppington to Wombridge Priory. He also gave Burlton to his daughter, the wife of William de Burwelton, and half Loppington to another daughter, the wife of Adam de Strange. In 1221 Richard de Loppington, the heir of Alexander, disputed the right of William Le Strange to this land given to his mother, but the case was decided in favour of William. In 1255, Richard de Loppington held five hides in Loppington and Burlton by service of one knight in Wales for 40 days in time of war. In 1257 this Richard was dead, and his heir, another Richard, allowed to pay less than 100s. on his succession to his estates on account of his excessive poverty. About this time one Richard de Loppington (probably Richard I.) confirmed the gift of the Advowson of Loppington to the Canons of Wombridge, and gave rights of common pasture and free pannage for the animals of the Canons and their men, and license to get wood for any purpose throughout his land of Loppington and Burlton. He also allowed any of his tenants there to give or bequeath lands or rents to the Canons. In 1274, Richard de Loppington (II.) held only the half of Loppington proper. He had enfeoffed John fitz Alan as over-lord of Burlton, and the Strange half of Loppington had been given to the Abbot of Lilleshall, and was held under him by Sir William de Botiler, to whom before 1278 Richard made over the last remaining part of his inheritance. In 1279, William le Botiler, son of Ralph le Botiler of Wem, held Loppington under the King. It remained with the Barony of Wem for several generations, descending from the Botilers to the Lord Ferrers of Wem and to the Barons Greystoke, the heiress of whom in the time of Henry VII. married Thomas, Lord Dacre.]

	s	d			s	d
Thom' Carias ...		xx	Will'o de Sta'warthyn			xv
Thom' fil' Will'i ...		xviij	Ric'o Treweloue ...		ij	
Thom' fil' Rob'ti ...		xx	Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		ij	

[4] Eyton x., 224.

	s	d			s	d
Joh'e de Slepe ...		xij	Joh'e fil' Regnery...			xij
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		xiiij	Rog' Nyghtegal' ...		ij	
Rog' del Water ...		xvj	Ric'o fil' Joh's ...			xx
Rog' de Fr^nketon'		xv	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o fil Joh'is ...		xij
Thom' Stenene o thom		xvj		Henr' fil' Will'i ...		xij
Rog' Fabro ...		xij				
Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		xviij				
Will'o Rotar' ...		xvj		p' Sm^a	xxvij^s	viij^d
Adam Nyghtegal'...		xij				

MUDLE.

[MIDDLE.[5] This manor of 8 hides had been held in Saxon times by Seward, and was then valued at £6 annually. In 1086 it was in the hands of Rainald the Sheriff, and its value had fallen to £3 10s. There was land for 20 teams, one of which was employed on the demesne. There were 8 bordars, 2 Frenchmen, and a priest living in the manor, and there was a wood capable of fattening 40 swine. The mention of a priest shows the existence of Middle Church, which before this date had been given by Warin the Sheriff to Earl Roger's Abbey of Shrewsbury. In 1165, John le Strange held the greater part of the Domesday Manor of Middle, and in 1172 he gave the mill of Middle to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, John le Strange (IV.) held Middle and his other lands in Shropshire under John fitz Alan by service of 4 men-at-arms for 40 days at Oswestry. In 1308, John le Strange (V.) received the King's license to fortify his Mansion of Middle with a wall of stone and lime. This John died the following year, and the John le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was a comparatively distant kinsman of the then Lord of Knockin, Roger le Strange, the heir of the former Lords of Middle. In 1383 the manor was again in the hands of the elder branch, in the person of John le Strange (VIII.), grandson of Roger. Middle remained with the Stranges till the time of Henry VII., when it passed by marriage to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, who a century later sold the manor to Lord Keeper Egerton, as Gough in his *History of Middle* calls him. The Stanleys and their successors did not live at Middle, but some of the Kynaston family were their Constables of the Castle there. Gough says that it went to ruin in the time of Wild Humphrey Kynaston, but gives a description of the walls standing in his own memory, in the middle of the 17th century.

William de Burghton was possibly a son of John de Burghton, who paid a certain rent of 6s. 8d. in Middle to John le Strange (V.).

John and Alice de Marton took their name from the hamlet and pool. One John de Marton exchanged Thorneford Mill with John le Strange (apparently John V.) for a virgate and two messuages in Marton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Lestraunge	ij	ijo'	Ric'o le Sonnour		xvj
Rog' fil' Rob'ti ...		vj	Ric'o Bercar' ...	ij	
Rog' fil' Reygneri'		xiiij	Rog' Valk' ...	ij	
Ric'o Wyllies ...		viij	Thom' de Roshal		xx

[5] Eyton x. 65.

	s	d
Joh'e de Hulstude		x
Adam knybbe ...	iiij	
Rog' knybbe ..		xvj
Ric'o knybbe ...		xviij
Will'o knybbe ...		xv
Will'o de Burghton'		viij
Thom' Hose ...		vj
Regin' fil' Joh'is	ij	
Joh'o de Haston		xv
Joh'o le Somynour		xvj
Regin' fil' Will'i		xij
Rog' de le Hull'		xviij

	s	d
Jul' vidua ...		viij
Thom' B[r]unel ...		vj
. . . Yuor		x
Joh'e de Marton'	ij	vj
Alic' de Marton'	ij	
s'bt' Rog' B[r]unel		xij
ibid'm Rog' Broun		xviij

p' Sm[a] xxxvij[s] viij[d]ob'

SHREWARTHYN.

[SHRAWARDINE.[6] — The Saxon lord of this manor of two hides was Aeli. He made way to Rainald the Sheriff, but the manor suffered no diminution of its annual value of 40s. by the change. There were in 1086 2 teams on the demesne land, and 4 herdmen, 3 villeins and 4 bordars possessed two teams and a half. There is no mention of a priest, and Rainald gave the tithes of Shrawardine to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. The Castle of Shrawardine seems to have been built by the Crown early in the reign of Henry I., and the King was charged with the repairs and maintenance of it till 1221, when after having been destroyed by the Welsh in 1215, it was handed over to the Fitz Alans, the Lords of the Manor, who rebuilt it, and seem to have given it the name of Castle Isabel. In 1302, on the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel, the Castle was not valued, but there were in demesne 80 acres of arable land, 6 of meadow, and 40 of woodland, with £12 11s. in rents from various tenants, while £4 in rents was received from Ensdon. The Subsidy Roll shows that these Free Tenants were mainly prosperous men. A few years later the parish seems to have been less prosperous, for in 1341 the parish was rated at £2 instead of the £5 at which it was assessed in 1291, as 3 carucates lay waste through the poverty of the tenants and 3 had been taken into the Castle park, and a large quantity of growing wheat had been destroyed by a flood of the Severn.

William and Stephen Monk of the Subsidy Roll may have been in some way connected with the Abbey of Shrewsbury, to which the tithes of the parish had been given, or perhaps more probably, with the neighbouring monks of Grandmont, whose house of the "White Abbey" was on the other side of the Severn, in the parish of Alberbury, of which Shrawardine was a daughter chapel.

The Castle of Shrawardine was bought from the Earl of Arundel by Sir Thomas Bromley, the Lord Chancellor, who in 1584 settled it upon Sir George Bromley and his heirs, with whom the estate remained till the end of the 18th century, when Thomas Bromley, the second Lord Montfort, sold it to Robert, Lord Clive. The Castle was dismantled and destroyed in 1645, when the church also was pulled down during the siege by the Parliamentary forces.]

	s	d
Will'o le Yungge ...	ij	vj
Will'o Penwyn ...	ij	

	s	d
Rog' fil' Pet' ...	ij	vj
Joh'e de Forton' ...	ij	vj

[6] Eyton x. 94.

	s	d
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		xviij
Hug' fil' Ph'i ...	iij	
Joh'e fil' Regin' ...		xvj
Will'o de Bastchirche		xvj
Hug' de Fennymer'		xviij
Will'o de Addecot'		xxij
Will'o de Mulefe ..		xxij
Ric'o de Addecot'	ij	
Hug' fil' Rob'ti ...		xij
Adam Piscatore ...		vj
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
Will'o de Pusselowe		xij
Will'o fil' Will'i ...	ij	vj
Hug' fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
Will'o fil' Ade ...		xvj

	s	d
Hug' Daa		viij
Hug' Mapkyns ...		viij
Hug' de Hull' ...	ij	
Adam fil' Regin' ...	ij	iiij
Rog' Crompe ..		xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		xviij
Will'o Monacho ...	iij	vj
St'ph'o Monacho ...	ij	
Will'o Gorthyn ...		vj
s'bt' Regin' Caret ...		xij
ibid'm Rob'to Corbet ...		xij
Sm[a]	l[s]	iiij[d]

NESSE EX[A]NEA.

[NESS STRANGE.[7]—The *Domesday Book* calls this manor *Nessham*. It was in 1086 held in demesne by Earl Roger de Montgomery as it had been in Saxon times by Earl Morcar. It comprised five hides, and 4 *Berewicks* and a league of wood. On the demesne were 5 teams and 10 herdsmen; 15 villein and 5 bordars had 5 teams, and three more might be employed. Six Welsh tenants paid a rent of 20s., and a certain Robert had 4 Villein tenants paying 5s. The Church and a virgate of land belonged to the Church of St. Peter (Shrewsbury Abbey), to whom it had been given by the Earl himself. In Saxon times the manor had been valued at £3 annually, and in 1086 its value had risen to £13 10s. Later Ness came into the hands of Henry II., and was occasionally known as King's Ness. In 1156 it was given temporarily to Cadwallader, Prince of North Wales, who allied himself with the English against his brother Owen Gwyneth. Two years later Ness was given to John le Strange (I.), and his descendants held it till the 16th century.

Roger le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was brother and heir of John le Strange (VII.), who died in 1323. John's mother, Isolda, held a third of Ness in dower, and his widow Matilda two-thirds. Matilda seems to have married again, but the Subsidy Roll has no mention of her second husband. John le Rous was the husband of Mabel, daughter and coheir of John de Knokyn of Faintree, who held land at Ness under the Le Stranges.

The church of Ness continued with the Abbey of Shrewsbury till the Dissolution.

Ness passed from the Stranges to the Kynastons, and in 1662 became the home of the Edwards family, to whom Ness Strange still belongs.]

	s	d
Rog' Ex[a]neo ...	ij	
Isolda Lestraunge...	ij	
Joh'e le Rous ...	ij	
Sibill' de Olneye ...		xij

	s	d
Rog' de Fonteneye		viij
Alano fil' Joh'is ...		xij
Will'o Martyn ...		xij
Alano Bercar' ...		viij

[7] Eyton x., 255.

KYNTON'.

[KINTON,[8] Parish of Ness.—A large portion of Kinton was held by the Abbey of Haughmond, by gift of the Le Stranges. In 1275, John le Strange (V.) confirmed the gift of John le Strange (II.) of a virgate at Kinton, and gave also the Vill of Wilcot and the *Vivary* (fish-pond) there, with leave to raise the Stank and found a mill there. In 1323, John le Strange (VII.) granted to the Canons all his claim to the Moor, near the *Hogh*, from *Whitewelle*, through the *Sichet* called *Wyteleye-sich*, to *Schetewalle*, and thence to *Coppede-grene*, over *Schopestowes-dich*, and so on between the aforesaid bounds and the field of Wilcot. He also confirmed the messuage and virgate given by his ancestors, and now held by Einion Heylyns.

Bishop Reyner of St. Asaph bought Wilcot from John le Strange (II.) to endow his hospital at Oswestry, and provided that should the Hospital ever become annihilated the Vill and land of Wilcot should go to Haughmond Abbey to "sustain the poor at the Gate of the Abbey." Before 1210 the Bishop made an agreement with the Canons that they should hold Wilcot, and provide for the service of a Chantry or Chapel within the Hospital at Oswestry.

The Canons retained their interest in Wilcot till the Dissolution.

The family of Heylin was settled for many generations at Alderton, and one of the family was living at Kinton as late as 1591, when Richard Heylin of Kinton married Katherine Thomas of Hopton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Heylyn ...		xx	Eynon ap Heylyn		vj
Joh'e Crambel ...		xij	Ric'o Bryd ...		xij
Walt'o Morgan ..		xv	Joh'e Moldesone ...		xij
Thom'le Wodeward		xvj	Will'o Rauen ...		vj
Hug' Moldesone .		viij	Rog' Crompe ...		xx
Thom' Willesone ...		viij	Will'o Henr' ...		x
Ric'o de Cantel'op		vj			

HOPTON'.

[HOPTON,[9] Parish of Ness.—Very little is known of the history of Hopton. The Abbot of Haughmond held land there under the Le Stranges, but John Le Strange (IV.) about 1269 gave the Plat Mill at Ruyton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and "all suit of his men, as far as he could have in his manors of Ruyton, Muddle, Ness, Hopton and Kinton."

Stephen de Felton in 1324 was tenant for life under the Abbot of Haughmond of the fishery of Marton Pool, then called *Bassemere*. He paid a rent of 6s. 8d., and the Abbot had power to distrain for the same on Stephen's tenants at West Felton, Tedsmore and Weston Lullingfields. Stephen occurs frequently as a witness of local deeds.

William de Onslow's name also occurs as a witness, and in 1292 he was a juror for the Hundred of Pimhill. The Manor of Onslow, from which he took his name, was partly in the Hundred of Ford and partly in that of Pimhill.

William the Traventer probably owed his name and his trade to the nearness of the road between Shrewsbury and Oswestry, on which his horses would be used.]

[8] Eyton x. 284.
[9] Eyton x. 287.

	s	d			s	d
Adam le Coup'e ...		vj	Will'o le Trauenter'			xij
Jordano de Hopton'		xij	Will'o fil' Will'i ...	ij		
Henr' de Hopton'		xiiij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij		
Alano de Hopton' ..		xvj	Rog' le Fox ...			vj
Ric'o Baret ...		xiiij	Ric'o Balle ...			xij
Thom' de Hopton'		viij	Henr' Tunstall' ...			xij
Thom' D'd ...		xij	Ric'o Warde...			xvj
Will'o Howell' ...		xij	s'bt' ibid'm			
Joh'e Cane ...		viij	Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...	ij		
Will'o pr' nr' ...		vj				
St'ph'o de Felton'...	ij					
Ric'o del Herne...	ij		Sm[a]	xlviij[s]		v[d]
Will'o de Ondeslowe		xx				

FYTTES.

[Fitz [10]—This was held in 1080 by Picot de Say, Lord of Clun. Its Saxon lord had been the franklin Hunnat. There were three hides geldable, and land there for five teams. In demesne there were two teams; and nine serfs, four villeins, one radman and a smith had two teams among them. In the time of King Edward it had been worth 40 shillings, then 60 shillings, and in 1086 £6.

Picot gave two-thirds of the tithes of Fitz and his neighbouring manor of Gellidone to Shrewsbury Abbey. Fitz was among the manors that Isabel de Say took to her husband, William fitz Alan. In the 12th century Robert de Gyros held Fitz, and his son Robert de Gyros (II.) about 1225 gave his two mills at Fitz to the Canons of Haughmond. This deed was followed by another, by which he gave the Chapel of Fitz to the Canons, only reserving an annual sum of 22s. payable to the Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury (in which parish Fitz originally was). Other deeds followed by which he transferred almost all his estate to Haughmond. Robert died about 1251, and was succeeded by Walter de Hopton and Thomas de Constantine. This Walter married the Baroness of Wem, and was a great man during her life. He died in 1305, and was succeeded by his son, the Walter of the Subsidy Roll, who in 1316 was sole lord of Fitz. The manor continued with his descendants until the daughter and heiress of Thomas Hopton of Hopton Castle, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1430, married Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

Adam de Mutton took his name from the adjoining Manor of Mytton, which though originally an independent manor belonging to the Canons of St. Mary's, became merged in Fitz, and was held by its lords. Fitz was held by service of one knight for 15 days in war time at Oswestry.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Hopton'		xvj	Agn' relicta Ric'i ...		xv
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		xvj	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		x
Thom' de la Wer'...		xvj	Ric'o Shyreue ...		viij
Rog' de la Wer' ...		x	Thom' fil' Joh'is ...		xiij
Thom' Clico ...		xij	Thom' le Carpent'...		xij

[10] Eyton x. 144.

	s	d			s	d
Ric'o Bielenfaunt'..		xvj	Thom' fil' Thom'...			xiij
Regin' fil' Thom' ...		xiij	Rog' fil' Thom'...			x
Will'o le Fremo' ...		xij	s'bt'			
Ric'o Baronn ...		xiiij	ibid'm Adam fil' Will'i ...			x
Thom' Baronn ...		xij				
Adam de Muttone...		xiiij				
Mabill' relict' Joh'		viij	Sm[a]		xxj[s]	vj[d]
Rog' Ony'ot ...		xiij				

STANWARTHY' IN CAMPO.

[STANWARDINE-IN-THE-FIELDS,[11] Parish of Baschurch.—This was held in Saxon times by Eldred, and in 1086 by Robert Pincerna, who was probably Chief Butler to the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury. It was a manor of two hides; and a villein, a bordar and a smith there possessed half a team, and two more teams might be employed. It had remained the same value (10s.) *per annum* throughout the troubles of the Conquest. Robert Pincerna's estates seem to have gone after the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme to the Honour of Montgomery. In 1201, William fitz Gilbert was tenant of Stanwardine and of Walford under the then Lord of Montgomery. Walford, Stanwardine and Eyton seem to have formed the *Fee of Stanwardine*, which at the beginning of the 13th century was held by Walter le Fleming. Walter left six or more daughters to share his estates. One of these, Juliana de Stanwardine, is mentioned in 1240 as with her coparceners holding a knight's fee in Stanwardine under William de Cantilupe. In 1255, William de Leighton, Philip de Hugford, Hugh de Patinton, Hugh de Esseford, and the Abbot of Haughmond held Stanwardine by service of one knight yearly in war time. This divided ownership of Stanwardine lasted for more than one generation.

Robert de Stanwardine may be the same as the Robert fitz Henry of Stanwardine who, with Richard, son of William de Leighton, were concerned in 1292 in a law-suit with the representatives of five of the daughters of Walter le Fleming.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Stanwarthyn		ij	Ranulph' de Feltone		xij
Joh'e de Stanwarthyn		ij	Rog' de Mere ...		xij

WALLEF'.

[WALFORD,[12] Parish of Baschurch.—This was held also by Robert Pincerna, and passed like Stanwardine to the Honour of Montgomery. Its Saxon tenant was named Seward, and Robert Pincerna's tenant was Sturmid. It was a manor of two hides; half a team was in demesne, and one herdman, two villeins and two bordars possessed a team and a half. In the time of King Edward the manor had been worth 15s.; then it lay waste for a time, but in 1086 was worth 20s.

Walford, like Stanwardine, passed to the heirs of Walter le Fleming. Richard Hord married Eva, sister and coheir of John de Wotherton, of Wotherton and

[11] Eyton x. 208.
[12] Eyton x. 201.

Rodenhurst, one of Walter le Fleming's daughters, Isolda, having married a De Wotherton. In 1307, Richard Hord received a grant from the Abbot of Haughmond of land at Walford. Richard died in 1326, and was succeeded by his son, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll. This Richard's grandson Roger was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1381, and is said to have been ancestor of the Hords of Hords' Park, near Bridgnorth. The direct line of the Hords of Walford ended with John, the son of Roger, who died in Ireland in 1398, leaving his estates in the hands of trustees. His heirs were Fulk Sprenchose and John Gotmond of Yockleton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Hord ..	ij		Ric'o de Bastchyrch'		xij
Tybot' le Fox ...	ij		Ric'o Eddemon ...		xv
Ric'o le Trauent' ...		vj	St'ph'o de Wallef'	ij	

EYTON'.

[EYTON,[13] Parish of Baschurch.—This was waste at the time of the Conquest, but in 1086 was valued at 5s. *per annum*. Leuni had held it in Saxon times, and Robert Pincerna became its Norman lord, with another Robert as his tenant. One villein and three bordars had a team and a half, on the hide of land of the manor. The further history of Eyton is that of Stanwardine and Walford. Its tithes belonged to Shrewsbury Abbey, to which William son of Radulph de Eyton was a benefactor between 1220 and 1230.

In 1292, William le Chapman was tenant of part of Eyton, probably under the Leightons or the Stanwardines, both which families had an interest in Eyton. He occurs again in 1323, in connection with land at Eyton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Champmo'		xx	Rog' Dolute ...	ij	
Will'o de la More...		xiiij	Joh'e de Eyton' ...		xx

FENNYMER'.

[FENNYMERE,[14] Parish of Baschurch.—Roger de Montgomery held this manor of half a hide in demesne, probably on account of the mere. Its Saxon lord had been a franklin, Seward. There was land for one team, but in 1086 it was and had been waste.

Probably soon after *Domesday* one of the Norman Earls gave Fennymere to Reiner, Provost of Shrewsbury, who granted it to Shrewsbury Abbey, early in the 12th century. This grant, however, seems not to have taken effect, for Fennymere was later held under the Fitz Alans.

In 1279, Reginald de Acton held the manor under Richard fitz Alan. In 1298, Sir Richard de Leighton granted to Richard Vicar of Baschurch, a 12 years lease of land in Eyton; a share of the Weir of Walbrook, and liberty for the Vicar and his heirs to fish in the Mere of Fennymere during the term of the lease.

A William Vaughan was a Burgess of the Parliament for Shrewsbury in 1357. He may be identical with the William of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will's Vaghan ...	iiij		Ph'o de Mudle ...	ij	

[13] Eyton x. 306.
[14] Eyton x. 289.

LYNCHES.

[LINCHES.[15]—This place is not mentioned by Mr. Eyton, but in 1226 Thomas de Linches and Emma his wife occur in a law-suit with Stephen fitz Waria and Alice de Fennimere regarding common pasture in Fennymere.]

	s	d			s	d
Rog' de Lynch' ...	ij		s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o Hord...		xiiij
Henr' le Masonn ...		xij		Joh'e de Stan-warthyn ...		xij
Will'o de Muridon'		xij				
				Sm[a]	xxxiij[s]	v[d]

BYKEDON'.

[BICTON.[16]—This was one of the manors belonging to St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, which had held it in Saxon times. In 1086 the tenant was named Wiger. On the two hides of which the manor consisted, there was one team in demesne, and four villeins and one free man had two teams, but two more might have been employed. Its value had risen from 10s. *per annum* to 15s. The church's tenants here later bore the name of De Bicton, one of whom, William, in 1247 conceded to Nicholas, Abbot of Buildwas, "2½ virgates of land, with the site of a grange, and with three seilions, near the manor house of Gilbert fitz William, and with a road from Bicton into the King's Highway, which went from Monford Bridge to Salop; and with heather for the Abbot's Granges at Monk Meole and at Bicton."

In 1255, William de Bicton was dead, leaving two daughters, Isabel and Margery, his heirs, but other members of the family continued apparently to have an interest in Bicton. Thomas, son of another William de Bicton, in 1279 gave land there to the Monks of Buildwas, they paying 5s. 6d. yearly to the Dean of St. Chad's and appearing at the Dean's Court.

In 1288, Geoffrey Randulf, a burgess of Shrewsbury, held part of Bicton, and gave to the Monks of Buildwas the manor house there. Geoffrey Randulf appears six times as Bailiff of Shrewsbury, and Thomas de Bicton no less than twelve times between 1273 and 1319.

John Baylli may have been the representative of the Monks of Buildwas, who retained their estate at Bicton till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Baylli ...	ij	ij	Rad'o de Bykedon'		xvj
Thom' fil' Will'i ...	ij		Joh'e fil' Math'i ...		xiij
Ric'o fil' Ade ...		viij	Ph'o Wyn		xx

ROSHAL'.

[ROSSHALL,[17] Parish of Bicton.—This was another of St. Chad's *Domesday* manors. On the one hide in 1086 were two radmans and seven bordars, who had three teams and a half. Its value had increased from 8s. to 15s. It is difficult in subsequent history to distinguish between Great Rosshall, a *Domesday* manor of Rainald the Sheriff, and Little Rosshall, this estate of St. Chad's.

[15] Eyton x. 290.
[16] Eyton x. 164.
[17] Eyton x. 168.

Reginald de Rossall occurs as a witness to Bicton deeds at the close of the 13th century, and he was living in 1301, when he sold land in Bicton to his son Reginald.

In 1325, Adam de Bykedon of Little Roshale bought land in Woodcote from Thomas, son of Hugh de Woodcote.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Roshal'...		xx	Pet^{o} fil' Joh'is ...		xiij
Rog' de Fyttes ...		xx	Regin' de Bykedon'	iij	iiij
Adam de Bykedon'	iij				

ONDESLOWE.

[Onslow[18] Parish of St. Chad.—This was a divided manor, partly held in 1086 by Robert fitz Corbet, and partly by the Church of St. Chad. The modern boundaries of the parishes still witness to the division, Onslow being now partly in the parish of Pontesbury and partly in that of Bicton. It is now within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, but in mediæval times it was partly in Ford and partly in Pimhill Hundred.

A family of De Onslow were tenants here of St. Chad's Canons, while the other portion was held under the Barons of Longden by a family of Arundel. In 1086 the St. Chad's estate had been waste, but was then worth 4s. It consisted of one hide, on which four villeins had one team.

The Onslows were here till 1617, when Edward Onslow sold the estate to Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton. It then passed through several hands till 1780, when it was bought by the Wingfields, who had long lived at Preston Brockhurst.

John de Halle was possibly of the family of De Aula (or Sale), who lived at Woodhall, near Hanwood. There was also an important family of the same name at Newport.

Roger Warnig of the Subsidy Roll had a son Richard, who in 1397 held land at Woodcote. The family was also connected with Shelton. They continued to hold land at Woodcote till the 17th century.]

	s	d			s	d
Joh'e de Halle ...	iij			Will'o de Leton' ...		xij
Rog' Warynge ...		xiiij	s'bt' ibid'm			
Hug' Crompe ...		xvj		Will'o le Dekene...		xj
Joh'e de Wallef' ...		xij				
Will'o fil' Alani ...		viij				
				Sm^{a}	xxviij^{s}	x^{d}

HADENHAL'.

[Hadnal.[19] This in 1086 was an important manor of 4 hides, held under Rainald the Sheriff by a tenant, Osmund. Its Saxon tenant had been Godwin. There was one team in demesne, and two herdmen, six villeins, one bordar, and 2 Frenchmen had three teams, but four more might have been employed. There was a wood capable of fattening 40 pigs. It had been valued at 60s. *per annum*; afterwards its value fell to 10s., but had risen in 1086 to 20s.

[18] Eyton x. 169.
[19] Eyton x. 44.

Gilbert, son of William de Hadnall, about 1155 gave the whole of Hardwick and part of Hadnal to the Canons of Haughmond. Gilbert left an only daughter, Lettice, the wife first of Nigel Banastre; and secondly of William Hussey. William, son of Nigel, was a benefactor to Haughmond. He was dead in 1240, when his son William Banastre (II.) held half a knight's fee in Hadnal, Haston, Shotton and Smethcote under the Fitz Alans, doing the service of one knight at Oswestry in war time. The Banasters continued at Hadnal and in the neighbourhood for many generations.

Roger Banaster of Hadnal occurs before 1350 as exchanging a house and plat of ground with the Abbot of Haughmond.

Thomas de Bosco may be the Thomas Attewode to whom the Abbot granted land in Hadnal in 1324.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Banastr' ...		xx	Edith' Alfrych' ...		xij
Agn' de Bosco ...		xijo'	Will'o de Haden-		
Thom' de Bosco		xij	hal'		xv
Henr' Glayne ...		xq^{a}	Henr' de Wallef'		viij
Richard de			Joh'e de Slepe ...		x
Hadenhal' ...	ij		Will'o de Stoupe		xiij
Rog' Broun ...		x			

HASTAN.

[Haston,[20] Parish of Hadnal.—This was a member of Hadnal. A family of De Haston lived here, and occur on local deeds. The Canons of Haughmond had a considerable interest in Haston. In 1330 John, son of Roger de Haston, sold to Master Robert de Preston, clerk, for 12 marks and a robe, a house and land in Haston. In 1334, Robert de Preston in turn granted it to Edmund, son of Sibil de Cherrington, on condition of his paying 4s. *per annum* to the Canons of Haughmond to celebrate the grantor's anniversary in the Monastery of Haughmond.

In 1340, Roger Banastre of Hadnal and William his son witness a deed by which Edmund gave to the Abbey all the land that had been John King's, in Haston.

John de Smethcote took his name from the neighbouring township. He occurs as witness of a deed in 1320.]

	s	d			s	d
Cecil' de Hastan	ij		Regin' de Fenny-			
Rob'to de Preston'		xiiij	mer'			xijq^{a}
Thom' fil' Hynde		xv	Ric'o knotte ...			viij
Will'o fil' Joh'is...		xij		Will'o		
Rog' le Heyr ...		xiijo'q^{a}	s'bt'	Swyft'		xiiij
Will'o Banastr'...	ij	vjq^{a}	ibid'm	Ric'o		
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		xij		Grobbe		xij
Ric'o fil' Hynde		xijq^{a}				
Joh'e de Smethecot'		xvj				
Will'o Bercar' ...		xv		Sm^{a}	xxx^{s}	ix^{d}q^{a}
Ric'o de Hostedon'		xij				

[20] Eyton x. 57.

FRANKETON'.

[Frankton,[21] Parish of Cockshutt.—This was a manor of two hides held in 1086 by a tenant Robert under Rainald the Sheriff. Its Saxon lord had been Aldi. In demesne there was one team and two herdmen (Bovarii), and three villeins had another. Its value had risen from 10s. in Saxon times to 15s. In the 12th century a family of De Frankton held the manor under the Fitz Alans by service of half a knight's fee at Oswestry for 40 days. In 1279, Richard de Frankton (II.) was said to hold it by service of 15 days. Possibly the Juliana de Frankton of the Subsidy Roll was widow of this Richard. She also appears on the list for Felton Butler.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	ij	q^{a}	Joh'a de Felton' ...	xviij	
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		xvo'	Hug' fil' Ph'i ...	xiiij	
Jul' de Franketon'		xx	Thom' Hord ...	xijq^{a}	

BOREWEL'TON.

[Boreatton.[22]—This possibly is Boreatton in the parish of Baschurch, but there is nothing to show its identity. Boreatton has no early history apart from Baschurch. It was known simply as Acton, or Atton, in the 13th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Carias ...	ij		Rog' Bercar' ...	ij	
Alic' ux' Joh'is ...		xij	Thom' de		
Joh'e fil' d'ni ...		xij	s'bt' Sydenhal'		xij
Will'o de Hopton' ..		x	ibid'm Thom'		
Hug' fil' d'ni ...		xij	Broun .		x
Ric'o Bercar' ...		xv			
Ric'o Broun ...		xviij	Sm^{a}	xxj^{s}	vij^{d}
Will'o de Holsteden'		vj			

FELTON' BOTILER'.

[Felton Butler,[23] Parish of Ness.—This small manor of three virgates had three tenants in Saxon times, the franklins Aluric, Alward and Alchen. In 1086 there was land for 5 teams. In demesne there was one team, and three serfs and three villeins had a team. The Norman lord was Helgot, the Baron of Castle Holgate in Corvedale, and his tenant at Felton was Bernard, who may possibly have been ancestor of the Butlers, who held the manor from an early period. The manor was valued in Saxon times at 14s., and in 1086 at 15s.

At the beginning of the 13th century John Butler of Felton, son of Hamo, was a benefactor to the Chapel of St. Mary de Rocherio (*du Rocher*) at Nesscliff. This chapel seems to have been founded by the Le Stranges, lords of Ness. It was a Hospital served by brothers, but of what order no record remains. John Butler and Illaria his wife, a daughter of Walter le Fleming, granted a considerable estate in land, of which the boundaries are carefully given. A few years later the endowment of the Hospital was further increased by John le Strange (III.), who gave the advowson to the Nuns of Acornbury

[21] Eyton x. 166.
[22] Eyton x. 137.
[23] Eyton x. 201,

in Herefordshire. The Prioress and Convent were to administer the land of the Hospital and to find a priest to serve in the Church there. It is doubtful how far this arrangement took effect, for at the Dissolution the Nuns had no interest at Nesscliff, though they possessed property in other parts of Shropshire.

In 1255, Felton was held by Hamo le Botiler by knight's service for 40 days at Montgomery in war time. Sir Hamo Butler appears several times as a Juror for Pimhill Hundred. In 1272 he was sued by the Templars, who were then lords of Holgate, and so over-lords of Felton Butler, on the ground that he owed 40s. *scutage*, and service every three weeks at the Court of Castle Holgate. Hamo maintained that he only owed suit twice yearly to Holgate, and the 40 days castle-guard at Montgomery at his own charges.

In 1278 Hamo Butler settled land in Ness and Felton Butler on his younger son William, and estates at Stanwardine-in-the-Field, Aston near Twyford, and Winsbury on his son John. Five years later he seems to have settled these latter also on William and his heirs, John having become his eldest son and heir. John only survived his father some three years, dying about 1293, and in 1295 William Butler held Felton under Philip Burnel, lord of Holgate. In 1322, Thomas Butler held Felton.

A curious survival of the ancient over-lordship of Holgate is shown in a terrier of Great Ness, which states that Felton Butler is in the parish of Holgate, but annexed to Ness "for communion."]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Botiler ...	ij		Jul' de Fr[a]nketon'...		xij
Henr' fil' Henr' ...		xx	Ric'o Hardyng' ...		x
Thom' fil' Rog'i ...		xviij	Regin' Cok' ...		x
Joh'e le Tayllour ...		vij	Will'o Body ...		viij
Joh'e de Felton' ...		xviij	St'ph'o del Hull' ...		x
Joh'e Dod		ix	Joh'e de Wytherleye		x

COLMER'.

[Colemere,[24] Parish of Ellesmere.—This was held in 1086 by Norman Venator under Earl Roger as a manor of two hides. There was land for four teams and a half. There was one team in demesne, and two villeins and two bordars had half a team, while there were four tenants (*hospites*) who paid a rent of 40d. Aldiet had held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor, when it was worth 10s. It was waste when Norman received it, but in 1086 was worth 30s.

This manor, like many of those held by Norman Venator, passed to the De Pichfords, who, possibly, were his descendants. Engelard de Stretton was a De Pichford, and his sister and heiress Alice took a share of the Pichford estates to the family of De Burgh. In 1155, Hugh de Lacy was holding Colemere, and he was succeeded there before 1172 by William de Wootton, who appears as attesting Engelard's gift of Broom Mill to Haughmond Abbey. About 1250 Robert de Lacy, lord of Colemere, gave further privileges to the Canons. In 1255, Robert de Lacy complained of the exactions of the Royal Bailiff at Ellesmere, and a jury of 12 freeholders from each of the Hundreds of Pimhill, Ford and Condover, and six knights, was called to adjudicate the matter. The jury found that Robert did not owe suit at Ellesmere, as he held Colemere under Bertram de Burgh by service of a knight's fee, and that the seizure of his boats and nets on the mere of Colemere by the King's Bailiff was unjust. Robert de Lacy died before 1271, when Amicia, his widow,

[24] Eyton x. 194.

brought a law-suit against Hamo le Strange, who had bought the manor from Peter de Montfort, who had acquired it from Robert. Hamo le Strange was succeeded at Colemere and at Hampton by his brother Roger. Roger in 1276 surrendered the two manors to the King, and received them back to hold for his lifetime, with remainder to the King and his heirs; and in 1316 the Queen of England is given as Lady of Colemere and Hampton.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' fil' Joh'is ...		xjq^{u}	Will'o de Pectone ...	viij	
St'ph'o fil' Rog'i ...		xijob'	Rog' fil' Ric'i ...	xiiij	
Will'o Eddesone ...		vjq^{u}	Will'o de Lake ...	x	
Joh'e Hamund' ...		xiiijob'	Ph'o de Barewe ...	xijo'	
St'ph'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xvob'			

HAMPTON'.

[Welsh Hampton.[25]—In Saxon times this manor of 3 hides had the same lord as Colemere. After the Conquest it passed to Rainald the Sheriff, who in 1086 had here a tenant, Albert. There was one team in demesne, and three serfs, six villeins and four bordars had two teams, but two more might have been employed there. Its Saxon value of 15s. had been doubled in 1086. Rainald's over-lordship passed to the Fitz Alans, and Albert's tenancy to the De Rosshalls of the Isle. In 1255, it was held (as 2½ hides) by Thomas de Rosshall under John Fitz Alan by knight's service at Oswestry for 40 days in war time.

Thomas de Rosshall, or his son Vivian, alienated Hampton to Sir Peter de Montfort, who sold it to Hamo le Strange. In 1279 it was held by Hamo's brother Roger by knight's service for 15 days at Oswestry in war time. In 1280 there were four free tenants at Hampton; Owen fitz Gronow, Stephen de Frankton, Richard de Prene, and Richard fitz Elyas. After the death of Roger the manor passed to his heirs, the Stranges of Knockin.

There was an early chapel at Welsh Hampton, which was re-founded in 1391 by John, son of Madoc de Kynaston, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard.

Philip de Brome took his name from a neighbouring hamlet.]

	s	d			s	d
Hamone le Taylour		xviij	s'bt' ibid'm	Joh'e de Cane ...	x	
Will'o Bryd ...	ij			Ric'o le Harpe' ...	x	
Ph'o de Brome ...	ij			Rog' Broun	x	
Rob'to Jot' ...		vj		Rog' fil' Matill' ...	viij	
Ric'o Elyot' ...		xij				
Ric'o de Preone ...		vj		p' Sm^{a}	xxxvj^{s} j^{d}ob'	
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		xij				
Ric'o fil' Hamonis		xx				
Ric'o Scot' ...		xiij				

[25] Eyton x. 92.

ACTON' REGNER.

[ACTON REYNALD,[26] Parish of Shawbury.—This manor of three hides was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Seward, who was also lord of Stanton-on-Hine-Heath. Rainald the Sheriff, its Norman lord, had here a tenant Richard. There was land for five teams, and a wood capable of fattening 30 swine. Two soldiers (*milites*) had one team. The manor had been worth £4 *per annum*, but in 1086 was only worth 10s.

Acton was later held by the De Stantons, and under them by a family of De Acton, three of whom bore the name of Reyner. In 1279 the manor was held by Reyner de Acton (III.) by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days at Oswestry in time of war, and the same Reyner held Fennymere under John fitz Alan. In 1288 there was a dispute concerning a Chantry in the Chapel of Acton Reyner, between the Canons of Haughmond and Sir Reyner de Acton. It was settled by Sir Reyner conceding the Chapel as subject to the Mother-Church of Shawbury, and quit-claiming the land and tithes in dispute to the Abbey; the Abbot in return to provide a chaplain to perform Divine Service in the Chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In 1292 Sir Reyner granted Acton and a fourth part of Grinshill to Sir Philip Burnell. They passed later to Philip's sister Petronilla, wife of William de Ercall (IV.), and the William de Ercall (V.) of the Subsidy Roll was her son. The estate of Acton Reynald was early in the 17th century in possession of Sir Andrew Corbet, who built himself a house there, which still remains the home of his descendants.

Richard Gery occurs frequently as a witness of local deeds. In 1326 the Abbot of Haughmond demised land in Acton Reyner to Robert de Acton, son of Richard Gery, and in 1335, the Abbot granted Richard Gery and Alice his wife a "place" of waste land on Grinshill Hill, near Sherwood, for their lives at a rent of 2s.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe ...	xviij		Will'o Fox	xiiij	
Ric'o Gery	xv		Thom' Henri ...	xv	
Joh'e Will'i	xiij		Rog' Bray	xij	
Ric'o Henri	xiij		Henr' fil' Fabri ...	x	
Thom' de Slepe ...	x		Will'o le Wolf' ...	vj	

GREUELESHULL'.

[GRINSHILL.[27]—This manor of two hides was four manors in Saxon times held by four franklins, Leuiet, Godric, Seward and Algar. There was land for two teams. It was held in 1086 by Walchelin, lord of Faintree, under Earl Roger. There were also three free tenants there who paid 7s. *per annum*. In King Edward's time it was worth 32s., but the value in 1086 is not given.

Grinshill was held later under the Fitz Alans partly by the family of De Orleton and partly by the De Stantons. The Orletons granted their portion to Haughmond Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution. Wombridge Priory received a rent of 3s. from the Abbot, probably through an earlier grant of Ralph de Orleton to that house.

The other portion of Grinshill was held under the De Stantons by the De Actons, and shared the history of Acton Reynald.

Richard Gery also occurs on the list for Acton Reynald.]

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[26] Eyton x. 61.
[27] Eyton x. 141.

	s	d			s	d
Thom' Wylot' ...		xv	Will'o Dod ...			vj
Will'o D'd.. ...		xv	Rob'to Broun ...			xiij
Adam de Marchun-leye		xiiij	s'b't ibid'm	Ric'o Gery Thom'		xiiij
Will'o Henr' ...		xviij		Dawesone		xij
Hanys q' fuit' ux' Will'i		xij				
Ric'o de Hales ...		vj		p' Sm[a]	xxiij[s]	vj[d]
Thom' Henri ...		xiij				

CLYUE.

[CLIVE.[28]—This was included with Broughton in the manor divided both in Saxon and Norman times between the Shrewsbury Churches of St. Mary and St. Chad. Clive seems to have been in the St. Mary's portion, which at *Domesday* consisted of five hides. In 1086 a priest there possessed half a team, and seven villeins had two teams and a half. Three more teams might have been employed there. There was a wood capable of fattening 24 pigs. The value of the manor had increased from 10s. to 15s. In 1255, the Dean and Canons of St. Mary, Salop, held four hides in Clive, "and it is the King's almoign to his Chapel of Salop." In 1279 the Dean and Canons were said to hold Clive and Sansaw in Frank-almoign of the king; and the men of Clive and Sansaw held in free socage under the Canons.

William Gery appears as making an agreement with the Abbot of Haughmond, as does also Robert de Acton in 1326.]

	s	d			s	d
Will'o Gery ...		xx	Will'o Gonnesone...			xv
Will'o in the Hale		xv	Ric'o le Wolf' ...			xviij
Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xv	Joh'e Robert' ...			xvj
Will'o Matheu ...		xx	Rob'to de Acton'...		ij	
Will'o D'd... ...		xx	Ric'o Broun ...		ij	
Rog' Bonggy' ...		xviij	Bercar' —— ...		ij	

SONDSAWE.

[SANSAW,[29] Parish of Clive.—Sansaw was part of St. Mary's Manor, and seems to have no separate history. It is curious that of the eight names on the Subsidy Roll four are widows.]

	s	d			s	d
Dyonis relict' Joh'is	xviijo'			Will'o de Clyue ...	xiiij	
Alic' relict' Thom'	xiij		s'bt'			
Agn' relict' Joh'is...	xiijo'		ibid'm	Will'o fil' Walt'i ...	xij	
Rog' fil' Ph'i ...	xiiij					
Isabell' relict' Will'i	xiij					
Joh'e Rastard ...	xj			Sm[a]	xxviij[s]	ij[d]

[28] Eyton x. 160. [29] Eyton x. 160.

BEOREWYKE.

[Berwick,[30]—This manor was one of the Shropshire estates of Edric Sylvaticus, and later was held by Earl Roger himself. On the hide and a half of the manor were two teams in demesne, and 4 serfs and a maid (*ancilla*) and eleven villeins with five teams. It had been worth 30s., but its yearly value had risen to £9 in 1086.

Henry I. gave Berwick to William de Gorram, of a family settled at La Tannière in Maine, and William's daughter Damietta took it to her husband Randulph de Broc. Damietta's eldest daughter Edelina took it to her husband, Stephen de Turnham. In 1214 Edelina, then a widow, gave the Chapel of Berwick and all her right in Haremore to Lilleshall Abbey. One of Stephen de Turnham's five daughters and co-heirs was Alienora, wife of Roger de Leybourn, who became in her right lord of Berwick. Roger seems to have been succeeded by a John de Leybourne, and he in 1244 by another Roger. This Roger de Leybourne (II.) sold Berwick to Sir Geoffrey Despenser. In 1255, Geoffrey's son John held Berwick by the service that whenever in war time the King should pass into Wales, he should provide one horseman, one man, and one greyhound, carrying with them one gammon of bacon; they must follow the King till the gammon was consumed, and if afterwards they remained it should be at the King's charges. In 1265, Roger de Leybourne's faithful services to the King were rewarded by the grant of the lands of Adam Despenser, and Berwick returned to the Leybournes. In 1279, Simon de Leybourne held the manor by the same service as John Despenser had done. Simon died in 1308, leaving a son John, the John de Leybourne of the Subsidy Roll, who married Beatrice widow of the last Baron Corbet of Caus, but left no heir. In 1369 the manor was held by the De Trumpingtons, of Blunham, co. Bedford, who retained it till 1457, when it was sold to Matilda, widow of John Enderby. Her grandson sold it to his stepfather, Sir Edmund Lucy, in 1507, and in 1619 the Lucys sold it to Isaac Jones, whose son, Sir Samuel, was the founder of the almshouses. His great nephew sold the manor in 1699 to Richard Hosier, who in turn sold it in 1728 to Thomas Powys, who built the Manor-house. Stephen de Rosshall occurs very frequently as witness to local deeds, once in company with Sir John Leybourne.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Leyborne	iij		Will'o le Thecher'	viij	
St'ph'o de Roshal'...	iij	ij	Galfr'o Gylbert' ...	vij	
Will'o otte Ree ...	ij	vj	Will'o Moyne ...	xviij	
Ric'o atte Loue ...		xij			

ROSHALL.

[Rosshall,[31] Parish of Bicton.—This manor of one hide was held in Saxon times by Hunni, and after the Conquest by Rainald the Sheriff and his tenant Albert. There was one team in demesne, and four serfs, two villeins and four bordars had one team, and there was sufficient land to employ one more. The manor had been worth 20s., but in 1086 was valued at 12s. Albert's descendants continued to hold the manor, and Vivian de Rosshall, lord in 1190, was probably among them. Sir Vivian was an important man, as was his successor, Sir Thomas, who was on a Commission to re-arrange a truce between Henry III. and Llewellyn. His son, Sir Vivian de Roshall (II.) was in 1265 Constable of Oswestry. In 1279 he had been succeeded by his son Thomas (II.), who in 1300 was a Knight of the Shire for Salop. He died in 1322, and was succeeded by the Thomas (III.) of the Subsidy Roll who in

[30] Eyton, x. 213.
[31] Eyton x. 108.

1316 was lord of Preston Gobalds and Rosshall. He was Knight of the Shire in the Parliaments of 1316, 1319 and 1322. In 1324 he was returned from the three Counties of Salop, Northampton and Bedford to attend a great Council at Westminster.

The Rosshall estates passed with an heiress in 1417 to the Englefields, and on the forfeiture of Sir Francis Englefield in 1572, to the Sandfords.

The site of the old manor-house of the De Rosshalls is still to be traced by its moat, and the place of the chapel beside it is still remembered.]

	s	d			s	d
Thom' de Roshal'...	v		Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...			x
Joh'e Gamel ...		xij				

ETON'.

[? Yeaton.[32]—Mr. Eyton was of opinion that Eyton (the *Aitone* of *Domesday*) represented the Isle, but the late Mr. Humphrey Sandford considered that it was Yeaton, near Fitz. The De Rosshalls held property in that neighbourhood at Jagdon, a place now lost, unless it be represented by Agdon's Lane, between Walford and Leaton.

The *Domesday* notice of Eyton tells us that its Saxon lord was Leuric, and that like Rosshall, it was held in 1086 by Rainald the Sheriff and his tenant Albert. It was a manor of two hides, on which there were two teams, one in demesne, and one belonging to the four serfs, two villeins and three bordars that formed the population. There was a mill worth 10s., and the value of the whole manor was 30s., twice its yearly value in Saxon times. The descent of Eyton was identical with that of Rosshall. On the death of Thomas de Rosshall (II.) in 1310, he was said to have held Rosshall with its members of Eton and Yakedon, under Edmund Earl of Arundel by service of one knight's fee. The chief features of his estate were a capital messuage, a small wood, a water mill (worth one merk), and a wind mill (worth half a merk yearly).

There was considerable connection in later years between the Isle and Fitz, and funerals from the Isle were in the 17th century taken to Fitz.]

	s	d			s	d
Hug' de Eton' ...		xvj		Ric'o Tra-		
Joh'e Gamel ...		xv	s'bt'	ynel ...		xij
Will'o p'po'ito ...		xij	ibid'm	Thom' fil'		
Will'o fil' Ph'i ...		xij		Regin' ...		x
Ric'o fll' Matill' ...		x				
Adam Benet ...		viij		p' Sm^{a}	xxviij^{s}	

ADBRYGHTON HEOSE.

[Albright Hussey,[33] Parish of Battlefield.—Rainald the Sheriff held two manors in 1086, either of which may have been Albright Hussey. Both Albrightons had been held by Seward, and both were manors of two hides, though in one case the land was not assessed to the Danegeld. This manor seems to have been held by Rainald himself, but in the other he had a tenant Herbert. On the *ungeldable* land were three villeins and one radman, and one Frenchman with four bordars, who had two teams and a half. It retained its Saxon value of 15s. At the other Albrighton there was one team in demesne, and eight villeins and four bordars with two teams. It had been worth 14s., but in 1086 it had risen to 25s.

[32] Eyton x. 86.
[33] Eyton x. 80.

The Husseys, from whom the place took its name, were settled there as early as 1165, about which date Walter Hussey gave a parcel of his land of Harlescott to the Canons of Lilleshall, to whom Hencott already belonged. In 1279, John Hussey, probably a great-grandson of Walter (I.), held 2 hides of land in Albrighton and Harlescote under John fitz Alan by service of one man-at-arms at Oswestry in war time. The Richard Hussey of the Subsidy Roll was son and heir of a second John, who in 1310 allowed his tenant Robert de Buckenhale to sell 3 messuages and 3 virgates to Shrewsbury Abbey. Another Richard Hussey held Albright Hussey in 1403, and granted to Roger Ive, the chaplain of his chapel of Albright Hussey, the ground on which to found the Church of Battlefield. In the 17th century the manor passed to the Corbets, with whose heirs it still remains.

Roger de Herlavescote took his name from Harlescote.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Hebbe ...	ij		Regin' P'le ...		xx
Thom' Bonggy ...		xij	Adam Mandepas ...		xij
Rog' de Herlascot'		xiiij	Galfr'o Janot' ...		xiiij
Thom' Bronn ...		xv	Ric'o Heose ...	ij	

ALBRIGHTONE MONACH'.

[Albrighton,[34] near Shrewsbury.—The *Domesday* notice of this manor is supplementary to those of the other of Rainald the Sheriff's manors. Alcher held it under Warin the Sheriff, Rainald's predecessor. Gheri, a franklin, had held it in Saxon times. It was a manor of three hides with land for six teams. There were two teams in demesne, and four serfs and one Frenchman, and six villeins and a bordar had three teams. In Saxon times it was worth 20s., and later 15s, but in 1086 the value had risen to 25s. Alcher early (probably before 1086) gave Albrighton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Monks retained it till the Dissolution, when it was bought by Thomas Ireland, and remained with his descendants till 1804.]

	s	d			s	d
Rog' fil' Ric'i ...		xvjob'	s'bt' ibid'm	Godefro de Herlascote		xij
Ric'o fil' Galfri ...		xvob'				
Ric'o Holyn ...		xiij				
Alic' vidua ...		x		Joh'e Muesone		x
Joh'e Gylberd ...		xvjo'				
Amic' vidua ...		vijq^{a}				
Ph'o Hobyn ...		xx		p' Sm^{a}	xxiij^{s}	viij^{d}ob'q^{a}
Jul' vidua ...	ij					

P'STON' GOBALD.

[Preston Gobalds.[35]—This manor belonged in both Saxon and Norman times to St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury. In 1086 it was held by Godebold, the Priest, whose name it still bears. It was a manor of four hides. In demesne was one team, and two villeins and three bordars and two Frenchmen had two teams, and two more might be employed. It had been waste, but was worth 10s. in 1086. Like the other estates of St. Alkmund's, Preston Gobalds passed to Lilleshall Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution.

[34] Eyton x. 107.
[35] Eyton x. 171.

John de Lee was one of the family who held Lea-under-Pimhill under the Abbot of Lilleshall. The Lees retained Lea Hall till 1660, when it passed with an heiress to the Cleatons, who sold it to the family whose descendants still own it.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...		xx	Jul' vidua ...		xx
Thom' le Prees...		xiiijo'	Joh'e Alet' ...	ij	
Ric'o fil' Galfri ...	ij		Rog' fil' Galfri' ...		xixo'q^{u}
Will'o de Peu'yn-			Joh'e Rosote ...		viij
ton ...		xxq^{u}	Rog' Crompe ...		viij
Ric'o Peynn ...		xxo'q^{u}	Joh'e de Lee ...		xvo'
Amelyna Dun ...		xx			

MURIDON'.

[Merrington,[36] Parish of Preston Gobalds.—This manor, under the name of *Gulidone*, was held in 1086 by Picot de Say. Hunnith had held it in Saxon times. It was a manor of two hides, with land for five teams. There was one team in demesne, and four serfs, four villeins, four bordars and a radman had two teams among them. It had been worth 15s., and in 1086 was worth 40s. Its later history was that of Fitz. A family named De Gulidon, who held land here, gave it with the consent of Robert de Gyros to Haughmond Abbey, and in 1279 the Abbot held the whole manor of *Gulidon*, or *Muridon*, as it began to be called.

Richard le Fremon of Muridon occurs on a jury in 1274, and Thomas de Muridone occurs about the same period as a witness of deeds. The family of Colfox continued at Merrington for many generations.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Muridon...	ij		Yuor de Muridon'...		xixq^{u}
Will'o fil' Matill' ...		xiiij	Henr' le Hayward		xv
Ric'o le Fremo' ...		xx	Ric'o de Cron'lesmer'		xij
Joh'e le Rotour ..		xj	Will'o Colfox ...		xiijq^{u}

PETTON'.

[Petton.[37]—Robert Pincerna held this manor of a hide and a half, and a tenant Radulf held under him. Leuenot had held it in Saxon times. There was one team in demesne, and two villeins and two bordars had one team. Its Saxon value of 5s. had been doubled in 1086. Radulf was possibly the ancestor of the De Constantines, but their interest in Petton disappeared early, and the manor was held under the lords of Montgomery by a family of De Petton. Before 1155, Richard appears as having given land to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1255, Richard de Petton (II.) held 1½ hides in Petton by service of attending the lord of Stanwardine (then George de Cantilupe) with a bow and two unfeathered arrows for 15 days at the cost of the said lord. He also held half a hide in Petton under the Abbot of Salop at a rent of 2s. yearly.

The Richard of the Subsidy Roll was Richard de Petton (IV.). He was in 1306 patron of the Chapel of Petton, when John de Pecton, Clerk, was instituted, but in 1344 the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury held the advowson.]

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[36] Eyton x. 154.
[37] Eyton x. 308

	s	d			s	d
Ric'o de Pecton' ...	ij			Walt'o de Preston'		xij
Thom' de Hordeleye		xv		Ric'o le Roter ...		xij
Thom' fil' Henr' ...		xv	s'bt'	Regin' fil' Will'i ...		x
Joh'e le Blake ...		xv	ibid'm			
Joh'e de Borewolton'		xiiij				
Ric'o Mayst' ...		xiij				
Joh'e Peye... ...		x		p' Sm^{a}	xl^{s}	xj^{d}q^{u}
Hug' fil' Ric'i ...		viij				

YORTON'.

[YORTON,[38] Parish of Broughton.—This was a manor of two hides held by St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, before and after the Conquest. There was land for four teams, and a priest and a villein had one team. The Saxon value of 8s. had fallen to 5s. in 1086. In 1255 the Canons of St. Chad were said to hold four hides in Broughton and Yorton under the Bishop of Chester. Several of the Canons' tenants bore the name of De Broughton. One, Martin de Broughton, a Juror in 1272 and other years, was the father of the John Martin of the Subsidy Roll, a Juror in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Martyn ...		xxq^{u}	Joh'e Pymot' ...	ij	vj
Joh'e Hug'yn ...		xvij	Will'o Banastr' ...	ij	
Will'o de Adbryghton'		xv	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		vj
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		xij	Ric'o Catel' ...		viij
			Will'o Pymot' ...	ij	vj

BURGH'TONE.

[BROUGHTON.[39]—The *Domesday* notice of St. Chad's Manor of Broughton speaks of it as a manor of two hides with land for five teams, where three villeins had two teams. Its value had increased from 10s. to 11s. 2d. The later history of Broughton and Yorton is all one. It is curious to note that *Domesday* places the priest at Yorton, though the Church was, probably, then as now at Broughton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Whyte ...		xx	Ph'o de Burgh'ton		xij
Will'o Cl'ico ...	ij		Agn' de Burgh'ton'	ij	

LETONE.

[LEATON,[40]—This manor of one hide had been held by a franklin, Hunni, and after the Conquest was held under Earl Roger by Anschitel. There was land for two teams, and in demesne there was one team. Two tenants (*hospites*) paid a rent of 4s. 8d. The manor had been valued at 8s., and was worth 10s. in 1086.

Leaton was early held by a family of De Leton. In 1211, Adam de Leton held his land here by service of doing ward at Shrewsbury Castle with his cross-bow (*balista*), serving for 8 days at his own charges, and if he stayed

[38] Eyton x. 162. [39] Eyton x. 162. [40] Eyton x. 208.

longer, at the King's expense. In 1247 his son Roger was said to hold by service of 15 days at his own cost in war time, and in 1255 the service was said to be commuted for an annual rent of 40d. paid to the King's Escheator. In 1308, Richard de Leton, father of the Roger of the Subsidy Roll, was found to have held Leton by 40 days' ward at Shrewsbury Castle, during which time he was to provide one man with a bow and three unfeathered arrows, in event of war; and after the 40 days ended, the man was to shoot his arrows into three quarters of the said Castle, and depart, unless the King wished to detain him. Among the possessions of the manor in 1308 was a Mill, producing 6s. 8d. yearly.

Roger de Leton (II.) died in 1353, and his heir was Richard de Burleton. Leaton in the 16th century was the home of the Pontesburys, who were much connected with Shrewsbury. At the close of the 17th century it passed to the Lloyds of Domgay, now of Leaton Knolls.

John Ive was of the same family as Roger Ive, the founder of Battlefield Church. He occurs in 1292 as witness of a deed relating to land at Leaton.]

	s	d			s	d
Rog' de Leton' ...	ij			Will'o Mallesone		xij
Joh'e Iue		xij	s'bt' ibid'm	Regin' de Burghton		xij
Mabill' le Bredleder'		xiiij				
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		xv				
Rog' Clek'		xv		p' Sm^{a}	xxviij^{s}	x^{d}q^{u}

ASTLEYE.

[Astley.[41]—This was a Manor of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. In 1086 it was three hides, inhabited by a priest, nine villeins and two bordars, who had three teams, and there was employment for two teams more. The wood-land was capable of fattening 50 pigs. The Saxon value of 20s. had risen to 25s. The Church continued to hold the manor till later times. In 1279 the Canons held it under the Crown, and their tenants held under them in free socage.

John le Skymysour occurs in the Haughmond Cartulary in 1339 as giving an acre of waste land in Astley wood to the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond.]

	s	d			s	d
Ric'o de Actone ...		xx	Ric'o de Clyue ...			xij
Will'o de Goldene...		xv	Rog' de Roshal' ..		ij	
Rog' Bienfrer' ...		xiiij	Ric'o de Hatton' ...		ij	
Rad'o Storout' ..		x	Rog' fil' Hug' ...			vj
Will'o de Hagh'ton		xiiij	s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o Gamel ...		xij
Thom' fil' Rad'i ...		xij		Joh'e de Walleford		xij
Ph'o Bargh' ...		xij				
Ric'o fil' Henr' ...		xij				
Joh'e fil' Rad'i ...		xij				
Joh'e le Skymysour		vjo'		p' Sm^{a}	xix^{s}	ij^{d}ob'
Rog' de Hagh' ...		xij				
			pb' Sm^{a} tot' Hundr'		xxxj^{li}	iiij^{s} viij^{d}

[41] Eyton x., 157.

FOUR SHREWSBURY MERCHANT GILD ROLLS OF THE 15TH CENTURY (1450 TO 1459).

TRANSCRIBED EXTENDED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

PACKET No. 59 of the Shrewsbury Borough Records is said to consist of two rolls, ranging from 1450 to 1452. This is, however, scarcely an accurate description, as there are in all five membranes, one of them distinct but incomplete, and the other four stitched together with separate dates and headings. Nor is this statement absolutely correct, for the first is merely a duplicate of the first part of the long roll, with some trivial differences in reading. This fact was not apparent until it had been transcribed and analysed, then it was seen to be an incomplete roll, of which the remainder had been lost. It afforded a little help in the transcription of the rest, for some of the technical terms were less abbreviated, and some of the names were differently written. It is not, however, now printed, as serving no useful purpose.

The dates of the four membranes are as follows:—

1. Dies Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Dionicij Martiris 29th Hen. VJ. (Oct. 8th, 1450).
2. Dies lune in vigilia Sancti Petri ad vincula. 30th Hen. VJ. (July 31st, 1452).
3. Dies lune martis et mercurij proximi ante festum Nativitatis B.V.M. 30th Hen. VJ. (Sept. 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1452).
4. Dies lune, octaua dies mensis Octobris, 28th Hen. VJ. (Oct. 8th, 1459).

The help which, *inter alia*, these four documents afford in the evolution of surnames is again apparent, for very few entries are now found without a permanent appellation, and

many that are found are unmistakeably Welsh. The first occurrence of the name *Jones* (No. 142), is one example; it runs thus—"Galfridus Jones de Salop' corueser filius Jeuan ap Mapefflur de Kedewen;" to which may be added (No. 131), "Johannes ap Yollyn de Salop' Tayllour filius Yollyn ap Dauid de Brocsereth in Moghen," from which latter we may expect would be evolved in the next generation a *William Yollyn*. Again the *del Watur* of 1404 has now become *Watur* or Water without the preposition, and therefore instead of *Degory del Watur* we have *Degory Watur*; all reference to the Place-name, if such it be, being lost; but we are able to see how the surname *Watur* arose. The family still exists under the altered name of Warter. *Lloyd* too, of present day nomenclature, is here seen as *Luyt* and *Lloyt*. In short similar instances are very numerous among both the Personal and Place-names which will repay the careful study of pedigree hunters and genealogists, for which purpose separate analyses with references are given at the close of the paper.

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1 Salop' §Rotulus Gilde Mercatoris ibidem tente Die (1450-1). Jouis proxima ante festum Sancti Dionicij martiris Anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum xxix° coram Roberto Scryven et Thoma Luyt Balliuis Ville Salop' et coram Johanne Gamel Ricardo Stury Johanne Knyght Thoma Otteley Roberto Thornes Thoma Byriton Edmundo Bastard Ricardo Draper Willelmo Nesse Willelmo Otteley Thoma Wynnes et Johanne ffox Sadiller' Sessoribus dictis Balliuis associatis de Assensu totius comitatis pro factura Burgensium Sub hijs forma et condi'cone videlicet quod omnes et singule persone inferius specificate cum omnibus et singulis exitibus suis legitime post hanc Sessionem procreandis sint liberi Burgenses ville predicte omnibus libertatibus eiusdem ville imperpetuum congaudentes Et quod nulli exitus predictorum Burgensium inferius specificati nec aliquis exitus eorundem burgensium ante hanc Gildam procreatus quorum nomina hic inferius per Sacra-

mentum eorum parentum particulariter nominantur nullo modo ad hanc Gildam ob diversas causas sint burgenses nec aliquis eorum vel earum sit Burgensis nec libertatibus eiusdem ville ut burgensis vel burgenses vllo modo habeant nec gaudeant nec ad hanc Gildam gaudere permittantur nec eorum aliquis nec aliqua gaudere permittatur (Oct. 8th).

2 Nicholaus Stafford' Armiger filius Johannis Stafford nuper de Comitate Derb' coram prefatis Balliuis et Sessoribus factus et admissus est liber burgensis ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum ante gildam predictam legitime procreatum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

3 Nicholaus ffytzherber' Armiger filius henrici ffytzherber' nuper de Norbury in comitate Cestrie armigeri et ibidem Juratus prout moris est. factus est liber burgensis Ville predicte et ibidem per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitus ante Gildam predictam videlicet Rogerum Margaretam Radulphum Johannem Robertum et Nicholaum Edmundum et Johannem et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

4 Ricardus Colet de Salop' Bruer' in forma predicta factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

5 Thomas Goldsmyth de Salop mercer in forma predicta admissus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

6 Thomas Beeston de Salop' Armiger in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere diversos exitus videlicet Johannem Hugonem Henricum Ricardum et Willelmum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

7 Johannes Lloyt armiger in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum et Nicholaum. Elizabetham et Aliciam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

8 Robertus Vryen de Salop' Sadiller in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum Margeriam et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

9 Willelmus Barbour alias dictus Willelmus Adams de Salop' Barbour factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Agnetam Aliciam Margaretam et Elizabetham et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

10 Thomas Byllyon' de Salop' Scherman factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

11 Johannes Hopkes de Salop' fferor filius Johannis Hopkes de Scherehales factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

12 Thomas Ball de Salop' Glouer factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum Philippum Julianam et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

13 Ricardus Lloyt de Salop' Baker factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum viz Willelmum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

14 Johannes Powys de Salop' Baker factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

15 Johannes Mynton filius Thome Mynton seruiens Thome fforster de Salop' factus est liber (burgensis) et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

16 Thomas Botfeld' filius Thome Botfeld' de Salop' Bocher apprenticius Ricardi Higges de eadem Bocher factus est liber burgensis et nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

17 Willelmus Sporyor de Salop' Sporyor factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

18 Johannes ap Thomas alias dictus Johannes Wooton' de Salop' Baker factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

19 Willelmus Gambon de Salop' Corueser factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

20 Dauid Brayles de Salop' armiger factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Walterum Johannem Elizabetham Nicholaum Philippam Mariam Elizabetham et Aliciam xlvj.s. viij.d.

21 Johannes Norhander' alias dictus Orhander' de Salop' Tayllor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et Willelmum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

22 Regerus Sorysby de Salop' Tauerner factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

23 Johannes Hugyns de Salop' Weuer filius Willelmi Hugyns de Westbury factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

24 Johannes Lewys de Salop' Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

25 Johannes Reynalds de Salop' Cutteler factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam Elizabetham et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

26 Chr'oforus Prilkynton de Salop' Weuer factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Johannem et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

27 Johannes Carter Corueser filius Thome Carter de Loton factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

28 Johannes Sonsowe Barber filius Rogeri Sonsowe de Clyve factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Aliciam exitum procreatum xlvj.s. viij.d.

29 Robertus Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall de Salop' Scherman factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

30 Dauid ap Reynalds alias dictus Dauid Bagh Tayllor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Nicholaum Johannam et Margaretam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

31 Johannes Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall flecher factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Thomam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

32 Rogerus Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

33 Thomas Norhandyr alias dictus Orhander' factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Ricardum Robertum Thomam et Aliciam xlvj.s. viij.d.

34 Robertus Jonesone de Salop' Barbor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

35 Lodowicus ap Dauid de Salop' Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

36 Willelmus Sadiller de Salop' Sadiller filius Dauid Sadiller de Pola factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

37 Willelmus ap Rees de Salop' Tayllour nuper de Ellesmere in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Margaretam Katrinam. Isabellam et Johannam xlvj.s. viij.d.

38 Johannes ap Griffith de Salop Barber in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam Henricum et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

39 Johannes Wright de Salop' Glouer filius Edwardi Wright de Oswastre in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem Ricardum et Thomam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

40 Ricardus Pope de Salop' Scherman filius Willelmi Pope de Witton in parochia de Leyntwardyn in forma

predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Agnetam &c xlvj.s. viij.d.

41 Matheus ap Deyc*us* de Salop Tayllor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Johannam Rogerum Ricardum Johannam et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

42 Hugo Pymley alias dictus Hugo Deythour de Salop' Draper in forma predicta factus est Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

43 Dauid ap Deyc*us* de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum, Willelmum X'trianam et Katrinam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

44 Johannes Gogh de Salop' Cowper in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem X'roforum, et Sibillam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

45 Radulphus Adams de Salop' Barber in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Edmundum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

46 Johannes Wall de Salop' Scherman factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Agnetam et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

47 Edmundus Plouden de Salop' Armiger in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannam Roulandum Ricardum Annam Sibillam et Aliciam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

48 Johannes Phelyps de Salop' Goldsmyth filius Ricardi Phelyps de Wyke in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

49 Johannes Westbury de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Walterum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

50 Johannes Gogh de Salop' Scherman filius Deyo Gogh de Alburbury in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere nullum exitum heredum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

51 Thomas Oseley de Salop' Glouer filius Johannis Oseley de Patton in Corvedale in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

52 Jeuan ap Dauid de Salop' Scherman in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

53 Willelmus Leton de Salop' Glouer filius Ricardi Leton in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem Thomam et Aliciam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

54 Willelmus Bulkeley de Salop' Weuer filius Willelmi Bulkeley in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum Johannem Robertum et Johannam et dat ut supra xlvj.s. viij.d.

55 Thomas Goodale de Salop' Tayllor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

56 Ricardus Glouer de Salop' Glouer filius Laurencij Glouer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

57 Rogerus Ondeslowe de Salop' Baker filius Deyo Ondeslowe de Ondeslowe in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

58 Thomas Burghton de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Elizabetham et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d

59 Willelmus Bent de Salop' Glouer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem Thomam Agnetam et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

60 Johannes Parker de Salop' cutteler filius Walteri Parker de Aston subtus Wreken in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

61 Galfridus Bagh' de Salop' Baker filius Deyo Bagh' de Watlysburgh in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam et Willelmum et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

62 Dauid Gressford' de Salop' fferror in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

63 Thomas Chyrcheyorde de Salop' Corueser alias dictus Wardrop in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Ricardum et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

64 Johannes Cayo de Salop' Goldsmyth in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum et Johannem et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

65 Johannes Wyche de Salop' Corueser in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

66 Johannes Noneley filius Ricardi Noneley de Gryllshyll in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro lib. pred. hab. xlvj.s. viij.d.

67 Johannes Griffyth de Salop' Corueser seruiens Johannis Meghen Corueser in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

68 Johannes ffeyremaye de Salop' Wener in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Thomam et Margaretam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

69 Willelmus Bent de Salop' Corueser in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Johannam et Katerinam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

70 Nicholaus Meghen de Colneham Muleward in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Thomam et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

71 Johannes Honds de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem et Johannam et Willelmum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

72 Willelmus Mor de Salop' Cutteler in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Sibillam Johannam Jsabellam Elizabetham Margaretam et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

73 Hugo Morys de Salop Draper filius Mauricij ap Phelyp in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

74 Willelmus Wyllyms de Salop' Draper in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

75 Thomas Baylly de Salop' fflecher' in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

76 Henricus Lancaster de Salop' Bocher in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. vj.d.

77 Johannes Blymhull de Salop' Baker in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat consili modo &c. xlvj.s. viij.d.

78 Dauid Llynix' de Salop' Baker in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Willelmum Ricardum et Aliciam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

79 Johannes Campyon' de Salop' Tyler in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

80 Thomas Wantenor filius Johannis Wantenor Bochor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannam et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

81 Ricardus Wantenor filius dicti Johannis ac frater dicti Thome in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

82 Willelmus ffischer alias dictus Willelmus Scherman de Byketon nuper de Salop' Scherman filius Ricardi ffischer de Byketon in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Johannem Isabellam Sibillam et Glenam et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

83 Thomas Manfeld de Salop' Cook in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

84 Johannes Otteley filius Thome Otteley de Salop' in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Rogerum et Thomam xlvj.s. viij.d.

(End of 1st Document).

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86 (2nd Document, 16 entries).

SALOP§ (July 31st, 1452) Sessio Gilde mercatoris ibidem tente die lune in vigilia Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad uincula anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tricesimo coram Johanne Gamell et Willelmo Bastard tunc Balliuis Ville Salop' ac Ricardo Stury Thoma fforster Philippo Glouer Ricardo Tauerner

Johanne Bulkeley Hugone Tilleley et Johanne Colton Sessoribus de assensu et concensu tocius comitatis factis et electis sub hac forma ac condic'one videlicet quod omnes et singuli liberi et libere utriusque sexus Burgensium specificatorum et ante hanc Gildam procreatorum prout nominatim intitulantur non gaudebunt nec aliquis congaudebit libertate predicta prout illas et illas qui et que legitime procreandi et procreande tunc imposterum (1451-2).

87 Et super hoc venit Willelmus Lyster de Salop' nuper seruiens Johannis Burgh militis et ibidem Juratus prout moris est electus factus et admissus liber Burgensis ville predicte cum omnibus et singulis suis exitibus legittime post sessionem predictam procreandis Et ibidem per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum superstitem ante Sessionem predictam procreatam videlicet Agnetam qui quidem a libertate predicta ut predicitur ad hanc Sessionem sit excepta Et dat pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis iij.s. iiij.d.

88 Thomas Brane seruiens Johannis Knyght de Salop' et filius Roberti Brane de Cestria factus et admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

89 Robertus ap Eignon filius Deyo ap Eignon de Rowton factus et admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

90 Ricardus Twyford draper et parochia de ffelton factus est liber burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

91 Thomas Bradeley de ffrankevyle in suburbio Salop' Barker factus est liber Burgensis modo et forma prout supirius (*sic*) recitatur et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

92 Johannes Cloffe filius Johannis Cloffe de Salop' Glouer admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

93 Adam Schrawardyn de Salop' Corueser factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicta consili modo et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

94 Dauid Blak de Salop' Scherman filius Johannis Blak de herford ffyscher factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et nullum habet exitum.

95 Reginaldus ap Reryth de Salop' Baker filius Reryth ap Griffith de Osewastre factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

96 Johannes Schetynton alias dictus Johannes Smyth de Salop' Scherman factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

97 Johannes Sylke de Salop' Glouer filius Willelmi Sylke de Salop' Bochour factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo consili et per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

98 Ricardus Bromley de Salop' Scherman frater Thome Bromley factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo consili et per eius Sacramentum habet exitum procreatum Agnetam.

99 Johannes Hordley Junior filius Johannis Hordley de Rosshale seruiens Rogeri Horton de Salop' Baker factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum habet exitum Johannam.

100 Thomas Stretton de Salop' Bochour factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte consili modo et per eius sacramentum habet exitum procreatum Johannam.

101 Thomas Stafford de Salop' corueser admissus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo Consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum jam procreatum.

102 Johannes Schrawardyn nuper seruiens Thome Wynnes de Salop' Bochour factus est liber burgensis et per eius sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine.

(3rd Document, 35 entries).

103 SALOP' § Sessiones Gilde mercatoris tente ibidem Die lune Die martis et Die mercurij proximis ante festum Natiuitatis beate Marie Virginis coram Ricardo Stury et Johanne Hoord balliuis libertatis Ville Salop'

Thoma fforster Willelmo Boerley Nicholao Stafford Rogero Adis Thoma Wynnes Degorio Water (Draper) Willelmo Neose et Ricardo Wantenor Sessoribus de Assensu comitatis electis sub hac forma et condic'one videlicet quod omnes et singuli liberi et liberi utriusque sexus burgensium inferius specificatorum et ante hanc Gyldam procreatorum prout nominatim intitulantur non congaudebunt nec aliquis eorum congaudebit libertate predicta prout illos et illas qui et que legitime procreandi et procreandi sunt imposterum Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tricesimo sexto. (3rd, 4th and 5th Sept., 1459).

104 Dauid fferrour de Salop' quondam de Cestria Clerk' et ibidem Juratus prout moris est electus factus et admissus liber Burgensis Ville predicte cum omnibus et singulis suis exitibus legitime post sessionem predictam procreandis Et ibidem per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere diversos exitus superstites ante Sessionem predictam procreatos videlicet Thomam Margaretam Johannam Elizabetham quiquidem exitus et eorum quilibet a libertate predicta ut predictum ad hanc sessionem omnes sunt excepti et eorum quilibet excepti Et Dat pro libertate predicta habenda de fine xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis

105 Johannes Birche de Salop' Glouer coram prefatis Balliuis et Sessoribus supradictis in forma predicta admissus est liber burgensis Ville predicte cum omnibus et singulis suis et exitibus legitime post sessionem predictam procreandis et ibidem per eius sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat pro libertate predicta habenda de fine xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis.

106 Johannes Byrche de Salop' Glouer filius Johannis Byrche de Plesth factus est liber ut predicitur et nullum habet exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

107 Galfridus Lloyt de Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt ap Tudor de Bola factus est liber ut predicitur et habet exitum Aliciam et Gwervill et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

108 Rogerus ffox de Salop' mercer filius Willelmi ffox de Petton et habet exitum Agnetam et Sibillam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

109 Willelmus Brynnynton de Salop' Tayllour alias dictus Bryllynton et habet exitus Willelmum Robertum et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

110 Johannes Dun de Salop' Draper filius Johannis Dun quondam Ville Salop' Tayllour nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

111 Willelmus Whithed alias dictus Willelmus Tyler de Salop' Tyler filius Johannis Whithed de Burton in Wyrall et habet exitum Johannem Editham et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

112 Willelmus Minsturley de Salop' Sadiller filius Thome Mynsturley de Ruyton in parochia de Condouer et habet exitum Thomam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

113 Johannes Scryven de Salop' Draper filius Reginaldi Scryven filij Johannis Scryven et habet exitum Elizabetham xlvj.s. viij.d.

114 Willelmus ffitzhues de Salop' Capmaker filius Johannis ffitzhues de Oxenford et habet exitum Johannem et Margaretam xlvj.s. viij.d.

115 Thomas Sugden de Salop' Bruer filius Henrici Sugdon de Wrokwardyn et habet exitum Johannem legitime non procreatum xlvj.s. viij.d.

116 Ricardus Vpton de Salop' Draper alias dictus Ricardus Carter filius Thome Carter de Leton et habet exitum Thomam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

117 Johannes Passevaunt de Salop' mercer filius Willelmi Passevaunt de forieta monachorum factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xvj.s. viij.d.

118 Johannes Jenkys de Salop' Draper alias dictus Johannes Sadyller de eadem Draper filius Willelmi Jenkyns quondam de Salop' et habet exitum Julianam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

119 Ricardus Jonesone alias dictus Ricardus Plymmer de Salop Plymmer filius Johannis Robynsone de Kyrkbykendale et habet exitum Tomasyn Johannem Katerinam et Margeriam xlvj.s. viij.d.

120 Johannes Edwards de Salop' mercer filius factus est liber et per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

121 Ricardus Walys de Salop' seruiens Ricardi Stury filius

Johannis Walys quondam Ville Salop' Weuer factus est liber et habet exitum Ricardum Thomam et Margaretam xlvj.s. viij.d.

122 Johannis Longfords de Salop' Scherman alias dictus Johannes Pope de Salop' Scherman filius Rogeri Longfords de Kynton in Wygmorlonds et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

123 Johannes de la Bowe de Salop' Tayllour alias dictus Johannes Cartwright de Salop' Tayllour filius Galfridi Bowe de Nantwyche et habet exitum Elizabetham et Beatricem xlvj.s. viij.d.

124 Johannes ap Griffith Gogh alias dictus Johannes Ludlowe de Salop' Corueser filius Griffith Gogh de Kedewen de parochia de Llandren' et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

125 Llewelyn Lloyt de Salop' Tayllour filius Mathei ap Jeuan de Brungart de parochia de Sancti Martini iuxta Oswestre et habet exitum Nicholaum et Ricardum xlvj.s. viij.d.

126 Thomas Hull de Salop' Weuer filius Roberti Hull quondam de Cestria et habet exitum Johannem et Johannem et X'roforum xlvj.s. viij.d.

127 Johannes Lloyt alias dictus Johannes Guttyns de Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt de Longnor Weuer et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

128 Thomas Mercer de Salop' mercer filius Hugonis mercer de Whitchurche et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

129 Willelmus ffenymere de Salop' filius Willelmi ffenymere de Eyton iuxta Baschurch et habet exitum Johannem Ricardum et Margeriam xlvj.s. viij.d.

130 Thomas Ynglefyld alias dictus Thomas Tauerner seruiens Ricardi Tauerner filius Nicholas Ynglefyld de Wrixham mason et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

131 Johannes ap Yollyn de Salop' Tayllour filius Yollyn ap Dauid de Broesereth in Moghen et habet exitum Willelmum Johannem Aliciam Margaretam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

132 Dauid Ketyn de Salop' armiger filius Johannis Ketyn de Wayforde et habet exitum per eius Sacramentum Thomam xlvj.s. viij.d.

133 Rogerus Mariotsone alias dictus Rogerus Baker de Salop' Baker filius Ricardi Mariotsone quondam de Ruyton et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

134 Johannes Ruyton de Salop' Smyth filius Willelmi Ruyton quondam de Ruyton et habet exitum Thomam Ricardum et Willelmum xlvj.s. viij.d.

135 Dauid Lloyt de Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt de Longnor Weuer et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

136 Dackon Cornes alias dictus Dacken Coyde de Salop' corueser filius Dauid Coyde de Pola et habet exitum Adam Ricardum Editham et Elizabetham xlvj.s. viij.d.

137 Johannes Wytham de Salop' Iremonger et harper et habet exitum Aliciam xlvj.s. viij.d.

138 Johannes Guttyns alias dictus Johannes Webstowe seruiens Ricardi Wantnor filius Griffith ap Eignon quondam de Webstowe et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

4th Document.

139 SALOP'§ Sessio Gylde mercatoris die lune octauo die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum xxxviij° (8th Oct., 1459) Coram Ricardo Stury Ada Goldsmyth Rogero Adys Johanne Couper et Ricardo Attyncham Sessoribus (1457, 60).

140 Edwardus Esthope de Salop' filius Ricardi Esthope iuxta Plasch et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

141 Johannes Vryen de Salop' Sadiller filius Johannis ap Llewelyn de Baschirch et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

142 Galfridus Jones de Salop' corueser filius Jeuan ap Mapefflur de Kedewen et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

143 Willelmus Kenaston de Salop' filius Griffith Kenaston de Walford factus est liber et habet exitum Rogerum Beatricum Elenoriam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

144 Rogerus Awsten filius Thome Awsten de Newport factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

145 Robertus Stafford de Salop' mercer filius Ricardi Stafford de Baschirche factus est liber et habet

exitum Margaretam et Johannem xlvj.s. viij.d.

146 Owynus Rydley alias dictus Humfridus Rydley seruiens Johannis Knyght[1] ac filius Hugonis Rydley de Alghynton in Comitate Salop' et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

147 Dacken alias dictus Dauid ap Lewes de Salop Weuer filius Llewelyni ap Madok de Meghen factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

148 Nicholaus Saye filius Nicholai Saye de Morton Saye factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

149 Willelmus moyne de Salop' cutteler filius Roberti moyne de Chalton et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

150 Hugo Gyllesfeld de Salop' corueser filius Thome Tuder de Gyllesfeld factus est liber et habet exitum Galfridum procreatum xlvj.s. viij.d.

Per Johannem Phelypps.

[Endorsed] Rotuli diuersi Burgensium de Diuersis Annis.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 110; Thomas, 55; William, 51; Richard, 48; Dauid, 15; Roger, 15; Robert, 14; Nicholas, 12; Hugh, 7; Jeuan, 6; Galfrid, 5; Griffith, 5; Henry, 5; Edmund, 4; Adam, 3; Christopher, 3; Deyo, 3; Llewelyn, 3; Tudor, 3; Walter, 3; Dacken, 2; Deycus, 2; Edward, 2; Eignon, 2; Mathew, 2; Radulph, 2; Yollyn, 2; Degory, 1; Laurence, 1; Lewes, 1; Lodowicus, 1; Madok, 1; Mapefilur, 2; Maurice, 1; Owyn, 1; Phelyp, 1; Philip, 1; Rees, 1; Reginald, 1; Reryth, 1; Reynalds, 1; Rouland, 1.

Females.—Agnes, 21; Alice, 11; Anna, 1; Beatrice, 2; Christiana, 1; Edith, 2; Eleanor, 1; Elizabeth, 12; Glena, 1; Gwervill, 1; Isabella, 3; Johanna, 17; Juliana, 2; Katerine, 8; Margaret, 10; Margery, 3; Maria, 1; Philippa, 1; Sibilla, 5; Tomasyn, 1.

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[1] Master of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of the mystery of Tannars (Hist. MSS. Commission, 15th Report, App. pt. x., p. 11.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCES).

Adams, 9, 45; Adys, 139; Attyncham, 139; Awsten, 144; Bagh, 30, 61; Baker, 133; Ball, 12; Barbour, 9; Bastard, 1, 86; Baylly, 75; Beeston, 6; Bent, 59, 69; Birche, 105, 106; Blak, 94; Blymhull, 77; Boerley, 103; Botfeld, 16; Bowe la, 123; Bradeley, 91; Brayles, 20; Brame, 88; Bromley, 98; Brynnynton or Bryllynton, 109; Bulkeley, 54, 86; Burgh, 87; Burghton, 58; Byllyn, 10; Byriton, 1; Campyon, 79; Carter, 27, 116; Cartwright, 123; Cayo, 64; Chyrcheyorde, 63; Cloffe, 92; Colet, 4; Colton, 86; Cornes, 136; Couper, 139; Deythour, 42; Draper, 1; Dun, 110; Edwards, 120; Esthope, 140; ffenymere, 129; ffeyremaye, 68; fferror, 104; ffischer, 82; ffitzhues, 114; fforster, 15, 86, 103; ffox, 1, 108; ffytzherber, 3; Gambon, 19; Gamel, 1, 86; Glouer, 56, 86; Gogh, 44, 50, 124; Goldsmyth, 5, 139; Goodale, 55; Gressford, 62; Griffith, 67; Guttyns, 138; Gyllesfeld, 150; Higges, 16; Hoord, 103; Hopkes, 11; Honds, 71; Hordley, 99; Horton, 99; Hugyns, 23; Hull, 126; Jenkyns, 118; Jones, 142; Jonesone, 34, 119; Kenaston, 143; Ketyn, 132; Knyght, 1, 146; Lancaster, 76; Leton, 53; Lewys, 24; Longford, 122; Lloyt, 7, 13, 107, 125, 127, 135; Llyn*ix*, 78; Luyt, 1; Ludlowe, 124; Lyster, 87; Manfeld, 83; Mariotsone, 133; Meghen, 67, 70; Mercer, 128; Mor, 72; Morys, 73; Moyne, 149; Mynsturley, 112; Mynton, 15; Nesse, 103; Ondeslowe, 57; Orhander, 21, 33; Oseley, 51; Otteley, 1, 84; Parker, 60; Passevaunt, 117; Phelyps, 48, and signature; Plouden, 47; Plymmer, 119; Pope, 40, 122; Powys, 14; Prylkynton, 26; Pymley, 42; Reynolds, 25, 30; Ruyton, 134; Rydley, 146; Sadeller, 36, 118; Saye, 148; Scherman, 82; Schetynton, 96: Schrawardyn, 93, 102; Scryueyn, 1, 113; Sonsowe, 28; Sorysby, 22; Sporyor, 17; Stafford, 2, 101, 103, 145; Stretton, 100; Stury, 1, 86, 103, 121, 139; Sugden, 115; Sylke, 97; Tauerner, 86, 130; Thornes, 1; Tilleley, 86; Tuder, 150; Twyford, 90; Tyler, 111; Vpton, 116; Vryen, 8, 141; Wall, 46; Walys, 121; Wantenor, 80, 81, 103, 138; Watur, 103; Webstowe, 138; Westbury, 49; Whithed, 111; Wooton, 18; Wryght, 39; Wych, 65; Wyrham, 137; Wylyms, 74; Wynnes, 1, 102, 103; Wyrall,

29, 31, 32; Wysenall, 29, 31, 32; Yollyn, 131; Ynglefeld, 130.

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TWO SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF THE 16TH CENTURY (1501 TO 1510).

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THESE two rolls, which are numbered 60 and 61 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, complete the separate lists of admission to freedom and to the privileges of Gild Merchant which now are apparently identical. Burgesses are admitted to the membership of the Gild Merchant by the Bailiffs and their Sessors for the time being. The second of these two rolls is in the form of an Indenture and is so called, but it is not stated to whom the counterpart was confided. "From this date up to 1863," says the Rev. W. D. Macray in his Report, "the admissions are found in the Assembly Books, and in several separate volumes, one of which extends from 1463 to 1758," and "to these," he adds, "there is a modern alphabetical index of names." (Historical MSS. Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part X., page 9). These three lists, for the 1st document contains two of 1501 and 1504, are only remarkable for having prefaces, in which the conditions of membership are carefully specified. Candidates with such children, male and female, as are born after the admission of their father, are only eligible for present and future privileges; while children born before admission of the parent are carefully excluded. It is said that this restriction has, in the case of freemen, come down to the present day, although the Gild Merchant has been long extinct. These rolls give not only the name of the person admitted to the Gild, but that of his father, and also his children's names. Analyses of names and places have been, as heretofore, added, for facility of tracing pedigrees. A notable instance is found in the first entry of the second roll in the case of "Robertus Sutton alias dictus Robertus Dudley armiger filius Edmundi Dudley de Dudley in com. Stafford" (to which Mr Macray directs attention). Only Welsh personal names are found without an added or sur-name, and one

of these, in the 5th entry of the last document, has an addition, which probably represents only a place of origin: *Owen Keaylyok*. Among the occupations *Frankleyn* and *famulus* occur for the first time, to which we may add *husbandman* and *Yeman*. No attempt has been made to identify the places; most of them are familiar, but Estlise (Ystlys, near Wrexham) and Wigmoresland are a little strange, though the latter has occurred once before.

Tempore { Thome Knight et / Edwardi Hosyer } Balliuorum Ville Salop'

1 Salop. § Sessio Gylde mercatorie ibidem coram Thoma Knight et Edwardo Hosyer Balliuis Ville Salop' Rogero fforster Roberto Wotton Dauid Ireland Willelmo Smythe Bochor Johanne Barton Johanne Mountgomery Ricardo Vpton Weuer et ½ Johanne Rodon Baker Sessoribus per comitatem Burgensium Ville Salop' electis quoad Recipiendis Burgenses ad gyldam predictam Qui receperunt die lune proximo post festum Sanctorum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie Sexto decimo (May 3rd, 1501) in presentia aliorum proborum et fide dignorum comburgensium ville predicte personas hic inferius specificatos cum eorum exitibus de corporibus suis post hanc Sessionem legittime procreatis seu procreandis ad gyldam mercatoriam Ville predicte proviso semper quod omnes et singuli eorum exitus qui ante hanc sessionem fuerunt et sunt procreati ab hac libertate gilde mercatorie penitus sunt dismissi et admiserunt tres subscriptos videlicet.

2 Willelmum yeman de Salop' corueser filium Thome yeman de Colnham in suburbio Ville predicte Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Margeriam et Elizabetham Et Juratus est more Burgensis.

3 Rondulphum Byeston de Salop Draper filium Ricardi Byeston de Byeston in Comitate Cestrie Qui per

juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem Edwardum et Johannam Et Juratus ut supra.

4 Johannem Meredith Tayler de Salop' filium Meredithe ap Llewelyn ap Madoc de Meluerley in Marchia Wallie Qui per Juramentum Suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum et Juratus ut supra Qui Johannes Mortuus est sine exitu viij° die Septembris proximo post hanc Sessionem.

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5 Tempore {Ricardi Mitton et / Thome Withifford} Balliuorum Ville Salop'

6 § SALOP' § Sessio Gylde mercatorie ibidem tenta quinto undecimo et terciodecimo diebus Januarij Anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo nono (5th, 11th and 13th January, 1504) coram Ricardi Mitton et Thoma Withifford tunc Balliuis Ville Salop' Hugone Walker Roberto Colle Edwardo Knight Johanne Corbet Thoma Goldsmith Juniore et Dauid Ireland Sessoribus per Comitatem Burgensium Ville predicte electis et alijs probis et fide dignis comburgensibus eiusdem Ville tunc ibidem presentibus. Qui Balliui et Sessores admiserunt personas subscriptos cum eorum exitibus de corporibus suis post hanc sessionem legittime procreandis ad gyldam mercatoriam ville predicte, prouiso semper quod omnes et singuli eorum exitus qui ante hanc Sessionem sunt et fuerunt procreati ab hac libertate gylde mercatorie penitus sint dismissi; et admiserunt novem decem—videlicet.

7 Georgium Ryland de Salop Sherman filium Johannis Ryland de Marthall in Comitate Cestrie. Qui per Juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum superstitem filiam unicam dictam Elizabetham etatis quasi quatuor Annorum et Juratus more Burgensium.

8 Elisium Jhones alias dictus Elisium Thomas de Villa Salop' Sherman filium Johannis ap Dykus de Hopedale iuxta Wrexham. Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium etatis quatuor

Annorum Agnetem et Aliciam filias et Juratus est more Burgensis.

9 Vrianum Hunt de Salop' Barbur filium Johannis Hunt de Longnore magna in Comitate Salop' Qui per Juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Rogerum unicum filium suum legittimum etatis duorum Annorum et juratus est more Burgensis.

10 Griffinum ap Meredethe de Villa Salop' Taylor filium Meredethe ap Llewelyn de Dutheoure in Marchia Wallie Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum et Juratus est more Burgensis.

11 Johannem Wyllyamson de Salop' corueser filium Dauid Williamson de Bollesworth in parochia de Malpace in Comitate Cestrie. Qui per Juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum unicum filium nomine Ricardum etatis unius septimane.

12 Rogerum Kynasey de Salop' Bochor filium Willelmi Kynasey

(Here the record breaks off abruptly, more than half the membrane being blank).

(Endorsement) 19 H. 7.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 11; Richard, 4; Thomas, 4; Dauid, 3; Edward, 3; Meredethe (Meredithe), 3; Roger, 3; William, 3; Llewelyn, 2; Robert, 2; Dycus, 1; Elisius, 1; George, 1; Griffin, 1; Hugo, 1; Madoc, 1; Rondolph, 1; Urian, 1.

Females.—Agnes, 1; Alicia, 1; Elizabeth, 2; Johanna, 1; Margery, 1.

SURNAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Barton, 1; Byeston, 2; Colle, 6; Corbet, 6; fforster, 1; Goldsmith, 6; Hosyer, 1; Hunt, 9; Ireland, 1, 6; Jhones, 8; Knight, 1, 6; Kynasey, 12; Meredith (or Meredethe), 4, 10; Mitton, 5, 6; Mountgomery, 1; Rodon, 1; Ryland, 7; Smythe, 1; Vpton, 1; Walker, 6; Withifford, 5, 6; Wotton, 1; Wyllyamson, 11; Yeman, 2.

TRADES, &C.

Barbur, 9; Bocher, 1, 12; Corueser, 11; Draper, 3; Sessor, 1, 6; Sherman, 7, 8; Taylor, 4, 10; Weuer, 1.

PLACE-NAMES.

Bollesworth, 11; Byeston in Cestria, 3; Colnham, 2; Dutheoure, 10; Hopedale, near Wrexham, 8; Longnore Magna, 9; Malpace, 11; Marthall in Cestria, 7; Meluerley, 4.

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1 Hec indentura facta inter Edwardum Hosier et Dauidum Ireland Balliuos libertatis Ville Salop' ac Willelmum Janyns Dauidum Baker Humfredum Dicher Thomam Hosier Rondulphum Bieston et Edwardum Heylyn Sex Sessores Gilde mercatorie eiusdem ville electos per comitatem Burgensium dicte Ville pro Burgensibus ibidem de Novo admittendis ex una parte atque comitatem predictam ex altera parte testatur quod predicti Balliui et Sessores ex assensu dicte comitatis admiserunt ad gildam mercatoriam dicte ville tresdecim Burgenses quorum nomina inferius subscribuntur et intitulantur sub hiis forma et condicione quod omnis eorum exitus ante hanc Sessionem gilde mercatorie predicte procreatus non gaudebit nec eorum aliquis gaudebit libertate dicte gilde. Set quod omnis eorum exitus utriusque sexus post hanc Sessionem legittime procreandus gaudeat libertate et priuilegio eiusdem gilde sibi et exitibus suis de eorum corporibus legittime procreandis imperpetuum primo die Sessionis predicte incipiente octauo die Octobris Anno regni regis Henrici octaui post conquestum secundo. (8th October, 1510).

2 Robertus Sutton Alias dictus Robertus Dudley Armiger filius Edmundi Dudley de Dudley in comitate Stafford' militis Admissus est ad hanc Sessionem Burgensis et in gildam mercatoriam Ville Salop' predicte. qui quidem Robertus Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem, Et per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum ad hanc Sessionem legittime procreatum. Et dat pro fine pro dicta libertate habenda ad usum et opus comitatis predicte xlvj.s. viijd. una cum iij.s. iiij.d. de feodis vnde communi Clerico xij.d. dictis Sessoribus xvj.d. Et tribus subballiuis xij.d. &c.

3 Johannes gardener de Villa Salop' heuster filius Thome gardener de Sheynton in comitate Salop husbandman Admissus est Burgensis Ville Salop' similiter et Juratus est more Burgensis qui Johannes dicit per sacramentum suum quod nullum habet exitum &c.

4 Thomas Longfford de Villa Salop' Draper filius Johannis Longford de Kynton in Wigmoresland husbandman admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus est more Burgensis similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.

5 Dauid Owen de Villa Salop' Draper filius Owini Kevylyok de la pole in Marchia Wallie admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.

6 Thomas Adams de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Willelmi Adams nuper de Villa Salop' ffrankleyn Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannam filiam quasi etatis octo annorum Margeriam filiam quasi etatis sex Annorum Annam filiam quasi etatis quinque Annorum Elenam filiam quasi etatis trium Annorum Willelmum filium quinque Annorum et Thomam filium quasi etatis sex septimanarum qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.

7 Hugo Dekka de Villa Salop' nuper famulus Willelmi Janyns de eadem Draper ac filius Dauidi Dekka de Estlise in Bromfeld infra parochiam de Wrixham admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.

8 Johannes Gosenell de Villa Salop' tyler filius Johannis Gosenell de eadem tyler admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.

9 Willelmus Rider de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Ricardi Rider de Boughton in comitate Cestrie husbandman admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus

pront moris est similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium quasi etatis sex Annorum Johannem filium quasi etatis quatuor Annorum Thomam filium quasi etatis trium Annorum et Rogerum filium quasi etatis dimidij Anni qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.

10 Ricardus Marshall de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Willelmi Marshall de Comitate Cestrie harper admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium quasi etatis trium quartiorum (*sic*) unius Anni qui quidem Johannes ab hac libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus &c.

11 Matheus ap Jeuan de Villa Salop' Smyth filius Jeuan ap Pady de Maylor in Marchia Wallie admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Willelmum filium quasi etatis xij^{m} Annorum Johannem filium quasi etatis quinque Annorum Ricardum filium quasi etatis unius Anni et dimidium Katerinam filiam quasi etatis sex Annorum Isabellam filiam quasi etatis trium Annorum qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.

12 Johannes ap Griffith de Villa Salop' Smyth alias dictus Jeuan Smyth filius Griffini ap Batty de Abertannate in Marchia Wallie faber Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c

13 Hugo Griffithes de Villa Salop' Barker alias dictus Hugo Barker filius Griffini ap John de Wilmynton infra hundredum de Chirbyry in comitate Salop' husbandman Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et juratus pront moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum sunm dicit quod habet exitum Robertum filium quasi etatis duorum Annorum &c qui quidem Robertus ab hac libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus.

14 Thomas ap Owen de Villa Salop' heuster filius Owini ap Griffith de la Pole in Marchia Wallie chapman admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Annam filiam etatis quasi trium Annorum &c que quidem Anna ab hac libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus (*sic*) &c.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 10; Thomas, 7; William, 7; Richard, 3; Dauid, 3; Owen, 3; Jeuan, 3; Robert, 2; Hugo, 2; Griffin, 2; Edward, 2; Roger, 1; Humfrey, 1; Edmund, 1; Mathew, 1; Pady, 1; Griffith, 1; Batty, 1.

Females.—Anna, 2; Elena, 1; Isabella, 1; Johanna, 1; Katerina, 1; Margery, 1.

SURNAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

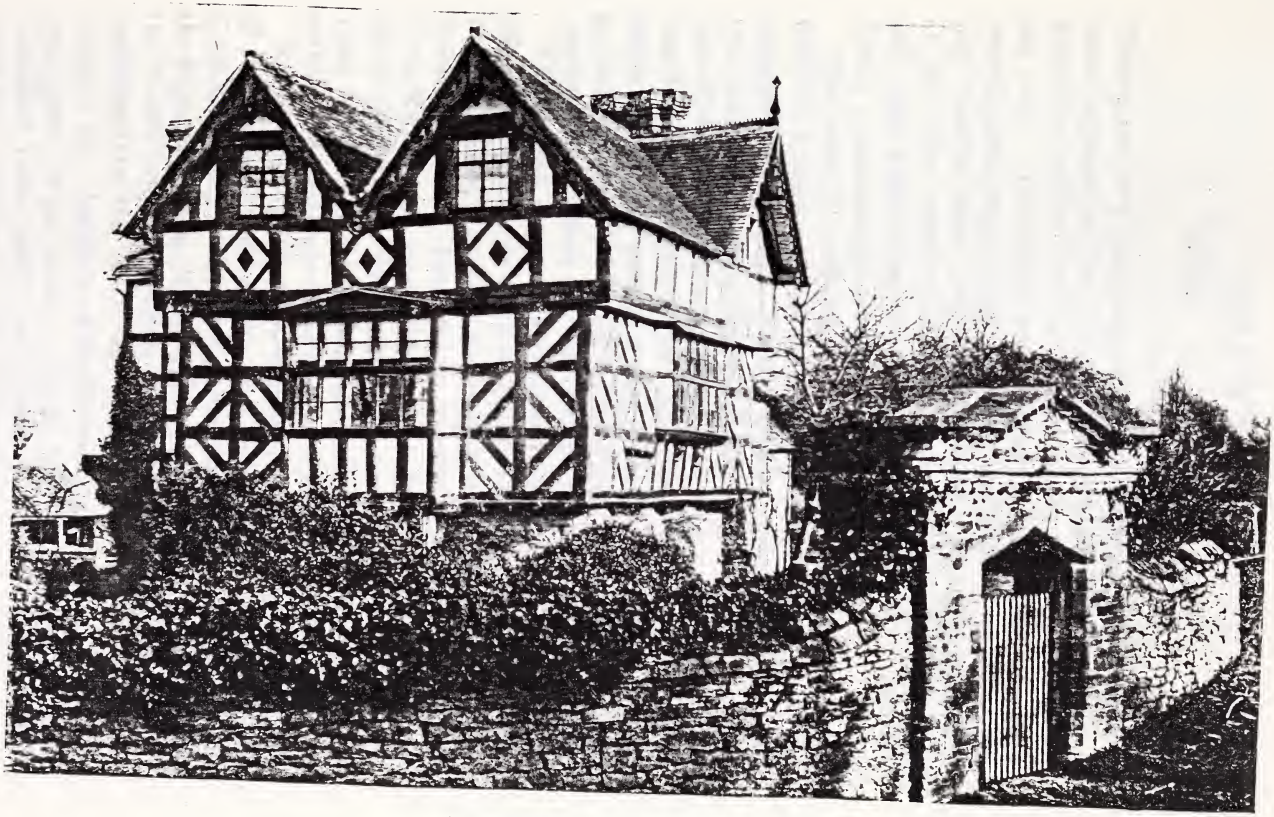
Adams, 6; Baker, 1; Bieston, 1; Dekka, 7; Dicher, 1; Dudley, 2; Gardener, 3; Gosenell, 8; Griffithes, 13; Heylyn, 1; Hosyer (Hosier), 1; Ireland, 1; Janyns, 1, 7; Kevylyok, 5; Longfford, 4; Marshall, 10; Owen, 5; Rider, 9; Sutton, 2.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Armiger, 2; Barker, 13; Chapman, 14; Draper, 4, 5, 7; Faber, 12; famulus, 7; ffrankleyn, 6; Harper, 10; Heuster, 3, 14; Husbandman, 4, 9, 13; Sherman, 6, 9, 10; Smyth, 11, 12; Tyler, 8.

PLACE-NAMES.

Abertannate 12; Boughton (Chester), 9; Bromfeld, 7; Cestria, 10; Chirbyry, 13; Dudley (Stafford), 2; Estlise, 7; Kynton (Hereford), 4; Maylor (Marchia Wallie), 11; Pola, 5, 14; Sheynton, 3; Wilmynton (Chirbury), 13; Wigmoresland, 4; Wrixham, 7.



DODMORE—SOUTH-WEST VIEW

DODMORE.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

THERE are very few houses in the neighbourhood of Ludlow more picturesque than the old Manor House of Dodmore, a black and white timbered house situate about a mile from the town. The house, now used as a farm house, lies in a retired spot among fertile meadows, so sheltered as to be well nigh hidden from every public road. It was, probably, at one time surrounded by a moat, of which there are still some indications, and in days long gone by it was, no doubt, a mansion of considerable importance.

The house is evidently of two dates. The upper part, which is a black and white timber building, and an excellent example of that style, appears at first sight to be an early 17th century structure, but is probably much earlier. When one of the timbers was exposed some few years ago it was found to bear the date 1471. The lower portion, which is of stone, is probably part of a still earlier house, and may well go back to the 14th century, but there is very little in the masonry upon which any very definite opinion can be formed.

The earliest mention of Dodmore (or Doddemore, as it was originally spelt) is in a list of Jurors for Stanton Lacy in the Inquisitions of Hundreds in the year 1255, when the name of Robert Clerk of Doddemore appears. At the Assizes of 1272, Richard de Doddemore was a juror; and in 1292, the name of William de Doddemore occurs on the jury. In June, 1289, Hugh de Doddemore enfeoffed Walter le Tyepur with half a messuage in Ludlow at a rent of one rose.

Richard de Doddemore appears in the Foundation Deed of the Palmers' Gild as the owner of land in Ludlow below Galdeford Gate. The date of this deed has been assigned to the reign of John, or Henry III., but it is probably of Edward the First's reign, as Geoffrey Andrew, who is the first person mentioned in the deed, was Gild Alderman in 1290 (18 Edward I.). Margery of Doddemore, a maiden lady, about 1291 gave for her soul a rent of 3d. out of a house near Galdeford Gate, which had fallen to her inheritance; and about the same year John Doddemore was a witness to a deed by which certain Chantries in Ludlow Church were

founded. The most ancient Rent Roll of the Palmers' Gild, which is apparently of Edward the Second's reign, records the name of John Doddemore as tenant of a house in Galdeford, and of William of Doddemore in connection with houses in Narrow Lane and Broad Street, Ludlow.

John of Doddemore is also mentioned in old deed (No. 244) in the Ludlow Record Room, and dated 1313.

Upon the Inquisition on the death of Peter de Geneville in 1292, William de Doddemore was one of the jury, and either he or his son of the same name appears in the Subsidy Roll of Stanton Lacy for 1327, so that the family was then of no small importance.

The mention of Dodmore in the Shropshire Visitation practically traces the descent of the estate from Edward the Third's reign to the date of the Visitation in 1623. The first entry recorded is "John Dodmore of Dodmore, Armiger, filius William, 25 Edward III." This mention of William Dodmore of Dodmore in 1352 forms the connecting link between the Visitation and the earlier entries, as this is probably the same person as the William de Doddemore who appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1327. John Dodmore had a son John, as we find that John, son of John Dodmore, was Seneschal of the Ludlow Palmers' Gild in 1429. This John Dodmore was named as one of the Executors of the Will of William Mercheton of Ludlow, who died in 1436, but at that time he had probably gone to Ludlow to reside, as the Will contains a bequest of 2 oxen (boves) to Thomas Doddemore "of Dodmore," who, we may assume, was a son of John.

During the 15th century the family of Dodmore seems to have taken a prominent part in the public life of Ludlow. John Dodmore—who may have been the son of either John or Thomas—and who, probably, re-built the house in very much its present state, was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1464; Collector of the Gild in 1463; Custos in 1474; and Member of Parliament for the Borough in 1467-8, being the first representative of the Borough in Parliament. John Dodmore was one of the Executors of the Will of John Hosier, who founded the Ludlow Almshouses, but was evidently dead before 1485, when a license was granted to the other Executors of Mr. Hosier to found a Chantry in Ludlow Church.

The Borough Records contain an entry of an obit[1] for "John Dodmore and Joane his wife to be kept on Relic[2] Sunday and Mass on the morrow, the Warden and his brethren to be present in as large manner as other obits be." John Dodmore appears to have had a daughter Elizabeth, who as his heiress took the Dodmore estate to her husband Richard Bragot, who is styled as "de Dodmore."

There was a Richard Dodmore who was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1491, but he cannot have been a son of John, as otherwise the estate would have passed to him, and Elizabeth would not have been styled (as she was) "filia et hœres" of John Dodmore. Richard died in 1498, and the Gild books contain an entry of an obit of "Richard Dodmore of Ludlow draper, son of Joan wife of John Allyn, granted to the Gild in the Parish Church of Ludlow before the High Altar there for the souls of Richard Dodmore and Elizabeth his wife and William their son on St. Oswald's Day."[3]

Dodmore appears in the latter half of the 15th century to have been let and not to have been occupied by the owners; as in the 4th and 5th years (amongst others) of Edward the Fourth's reign the Court of Frank Pledge of Stanton Lacy presented through Rowland Harding that "all was well within the Township of Dodmore."

The following pedigree, taken from the *Visitation of Shropshire*, will show the devolution of the estate :—

Richard Bragot de Dodmore, ar. = Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Dodmore.

Richard Bragott of Dodmore, ar. Died before 1540. = ... daughter of . . . . Lochard of Greet.

Thomas Hibbins of Weo, died 1511 = Margaret, heiress of Richard Bragott.

William Hibbins = Anne, daughter of Lawrence Ludlow of Moorhouse.

Charles Hibbins = Jane, daughter of Francis Adams of Caynham.

Thomas Hibbins = Mary Barker, 1596, 7 January.

[1] Obit, an anniversary service for the soul of a deceased person.

[2] Relic Sunday was the Sunday after July 7th, the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

[3] St. Oswald's Day, August 5th.

The old books of the Borough Receiver contain many entries of a chief rent of 2s. 8d. a year paid for Dodmore, and confirm in many respects the transmission of the estate as set out in the pedigree given above.

In Hilary Term, 1607, Thomas Hibbins and Mary his wife sold Dodmore, then described as consisting of a messuage, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, and 10 acres of moor, to Richard Fisher for £120.

The mention of 10 acres of moor land in the fine on this purchase strengthens the probability that the name Dodmore means the Moor of Doda, though we have no clue as to who in early times Doda was.

This paper has so far dealt only with part of the estate, but as the whole property was consolidated by Richard Fisher, it will be necessary before going further to trace the history of the remainder of the estate.

One of the chief families in Ludlow and its neighbourhood in the 14th and 15th centuries was that of De Ludlow, one of whom, Laurence de Ludlow, founded and crenellated in 1291 the Castle of Stokesay. The first connection of this family with Dodmore appears in an Inquisition taken upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow in 14 Richard II. (1390-1), when it was found that he had been seized of the Manors (amongst others) of Ludlow, Stanton Lacy, Felton, and Dodmore, and that his heir was his brother Sir John Ludlow, then of the age of 24 years. Sir John died in 1398, leaving his son William, then fifteen months old, his heir, and Dodmore, no doubt, passed with the other estates to him. He died in 1474, leaving Sir Richard Ludlow his son and heir, who survived his eldest son John and died in 1499, leaving as his co-heiresses his two grand-daughters, Anne of the age of sixteen years, and Alice a year younger. These two young ladies had both been married as mere children; Anne in 1497 to Thomas Vernon, who founded the family of Vernon of Stokesay; and Alice, to his brother Humphrey Vernon of Hodnet, the latter and her husband both being buried at Tong. The Inquisition upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow in 1499 shows that his estates had been settled in equal undivided moieties upon the husbands of his

two grand-daughters, Thomas and Humphrey Vernon, and though the original Inquisitions are almost undecipherable, they appear to contain Stokesay, Downton, Fern Nash (now Nash and the Fern). and probably Dodmore.

The next link in the chain is an Inquisition of Escheat upon the death of George Vernon (the eldest son of Humphrey Vernon and Alice Ludlow), who succeeded his father in 1542 and died in 1553. It is therein stated that he married Mary (née Lacon), the widow of Thomas Acton, and that upon his marriage large estates were settled, amongst which was "the half of 30 acres of land, 141 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in Ferne Nash and Dodmore in the County of Salop," together with the half of the fourth part of a Chamber, called "The Founder's Chamber," in Ludlow, the identity of which cannot be ascertained. The Jury found that the lands in Ferne Nash and Dodmore were held from the Earl of Shrewsbury by fealty only, and were worth 23s. 6d. a year.

Thomas Vernon the owner, in right of his wife, of the other moiety of Dodmore, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1509, left a son, also named Thomas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Lovel, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry Vernon, in whom the Dodmore lands became solely vested, probably by some family arrangement.

There are many entries in the Ludlow Bailiffs' and Receiver's accounts of the rent paid by the Vernon family to the town in respect of Dodmore, from which it would appear that the town had obtained the rights of the Lordship of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the rent being invariably *one pound of pepper*.

In 1586, Henry Vernon sold the Dodmore lands for £40 to Roger Holland, and he in turn sold them very shortly afterwards to Charles Foxe of Bromfield, the well-known Secretary of the Court of the Marches of Wales, who was so intimately connected with the history of Ludlow. Charles Foxe died in December, 1590, and in his Will he stated that grants had been made of certain properties, amongst which he named Dodmore to his son William, but that he having died without heirs male the property had become vested in his son Henry. Henry was only seven years old at his father's death, and shortly after attaining his majority he in Hilary Term, 1607,

sold Dodmore to Richard Fisher for £60, thus enabling the latter to consolidate the whole estate.

Richard Fisher was a son of John Fisher of Worcester, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. He took a leading part in the municipal life of Ludlow, having been an Alderman and served the office of Bailiff for three separate years, 1604, 1609, and 1618, M.P. 1609, 1611, and in 1627 was appointed as one of the first Capital Masters. Mr. Fisher died in 1634, having made his Will, dated the 24th June in that year, by which he left his Dodmore estate to his eldest son, Thomas Fisher. The Will contains an interesting allusion to his "Iron Works," as to which the testator says: "If it shall please God in his mercy to give a blessing to the Iron Works my conscience is that my son Thomas will be better to his poor brother John and to his sisters that have most need of him." Mr Fisher does not state where his Iron Works were, but from an episode in the subsequent history of the son Thomas Fisher, in which he rendered signal service to his native town of Ludlow, there is no doubt that Bringewood Forge is identical with Mr. Fisher's Iron Works.

The career of Thomas Fisher, who as sole executor proved his father's Will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and succeeded his father in the Dodmore estate, is a curious but interesting one. He was born in 1602, and was educated at Ludlow Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1623. When at school he was one of the six boys who were chosen to recite Latin Odes before the Chief Justice of Chester on the occasion of the creation of Charles I. as Prince of Wales in 1616, the scholars at that ceremony standing in the Market Place on "a new scaffold purposely erected near unto the High Cross." Mr. Fisher took Holy Orders, and was on the 5th March, 1630, elected public preacher at Ludlow, at a stipend of 11 marks, with the use of the preacher's house in Old Street, and on the 3rd December, 1633, was inducted as incumbent of Frodesley. Mr. Fisher was admitted as a Burgess of the Borough in 1640, and on the 4th March, 1642, a grant was made to him of a new lease of land at Rocksgreen (close to Dodmore), and, so the lease expresses, "in consideration of his love and faithful service done for the preservation of the town in the time of hostility at the old rent." Some light

is thrown upon the nature of this service by an entry in 1646 in the list of the Ludlow delinquents in the Civil Wars, which is as follows:—

"That the late Thomas Fisher raised a Company in Ludlow for the King and took ordnance from Bringewood Forge to defend Ludlow."

Thomas Fisher was Governor of Ludlow for the King in 1643. Previously, however, to this he had sold Dodmore in 1640, with other property, to Sir Edward Littleton, Adam Littleton, and William Littleton for £100.

These purchasers were well known men; Sir Edward Littleton became Lord Littleton of Munslow, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire; Adam Littleton of Stoke St. Milborough, was created a Baronet in 1642, was one of the Council of the Marches and Chief Justice of North Wales; while the third, William, lived at Moor Park, was a Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Justice of North Wales, and Recorder of Ludlow. Apparently the purchase of Dodmore was made on behalf of Sir Edward, as when the estate was sold to William Hay, Junior, of Snitton, on the 5th October, 1648, the vendors are stated to be Timothy Littleton, Serjeant-at-Law (afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer), John Littleton, D.D., Master of the Temple, and William Littleton, trustees for the sale of certain of the lands of Edward, Lord Littleton, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, deceased. The purchase was a good one, as Dodmore, which had been bought only eight years before for £100, was sold for £820 in 1648. The purchaser, William Hay the younger, settled the estate upon his marriage in February, 1649, with Judith Wall, the property then being described as "All that messuage, farm, or tenement now or heretofore called Dodmore, being within the fee of Cleobury Mortimer and Stanton Lacy in the County of Salop heretofore in the possession of Edward Harding and lately of Thomas Fisher, Clerk." Edward Harding, who was, no doubt, the tenant, was buried at Stanton Lacy on the 23rd November, 1632.

Mr. Hay, the purchaser, bought on the 11th June, 1666, from Robert Townshend of Ludlow the great tithes of Dodmore for £42.

The property was again settled upon the marriage on the

6th April, 1672, of Elizabeth, the only daughter of William and Judith Hay with Benjamin Adney. Mrs. Adney died on the 23rd January following. Her husband's father seems to have bought the Hay family interest in the estate in 1674 for £200, and the property was re-settled on Benjamin Adney's second marriage with Anne Brown in August, 1675.

The eldest son of this marriage was Thomas Adney, who was baptised on the 3rd January, 1682, and the property was again settled on his marriage in February, 1703, with Rachel Ward. His widow and his eldest son, Robert Adney, sold Dodmore on the 31st August, 1732, for £2,000 to Philip Powys of Hardwick, Oxfordshire, and Andrew Hill of Henley Hall, as trustees of the Will of Sir Littleton Powys, late of Henley, and in accordance with a direction to invest his funds in landed property. This investment proved to be a very excellent one, as when Mr. Thomas Powys of Lilford, nephew and devisee of Sir Littleton Powys, sold the estate in 1770 to Samuel Nash, it realised £3,800. From Mr. Samuel Nash the property passed to his grandson, the late Mr. Frederick Nash, who was so well known in Ludlow a quarter of a century ago, and it still remains in the family of Samuel Nash, who purchased it one hundred and thirty-four years ago, the present owner being Mr. Frederick Harwood Nash, now in South Africa.

At the restoration of Ludlow Church in 1860, a fragment of a monumental slab to one of the proprietors of Dodmore was found, of which only the word "Dodmore" is decipherable, but there was sufficient to indicate that it was a 15th century memorial. This stone is now laid at the south-east corner of the Lady Chapel.

There is, probably, no greater interest attaching to Dodmore, and it has witnessed, doubtless, no more exciting events than many of the neighbouring houses, but its appearance is so picturesque and points us back so clearly to centuries long gone by, that in itself it invites a sketch of its history. It is, too, so seldom possible to trace back uninterruptedly the life of any given house, in itself unimportant, for 500 or 600 years, that, when as here such history is possible, it seems well to put it upon record, not only for the information of the present generation (if perchance they take any interest in it), but also as a slight addition to the annals of a historic neighbourhood.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY.

By the Late Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. IV., page 274).

[p. 3869.]

Anno 1546. { Adam Mytton. See page 3826.
Roger Lewis, alias Pope. See page 3865.

1547. { Edward Hosier. See page 3857.
Richard Whittakers.

The connection of the family of Whittakers with the Town of Shrewsbury will be seen by the following sketch:—

Arms: Sable, 3 mascles voided, Argent, 2 and 1.

Richard Whitacres of Preston Gobalds, near Shrewsbury

William Whitacres of Salop, Sherman, admitted a Burgess 11 H. VIII., 1519

Richard Whitacres, aged 6 years in 1519, afterwards of Salop, Sherman, Bailiff in 1551.

Thomas Whitacres.

Humphrey Whittakers of Salop, Sherman, admitted 26 January, 1607

James Whittakers of Salop, cloth-worker, admitted 18th April, 1629 (was 15 years old in 1607).

Abraham Whittakers 13 years old in 1607.

Judith 11 years old in 1607.

John Whittakers 9 years old in 1607.

Sarah, aged 9 years in 1607, married Nicholas Clarke of Shrewsbury.

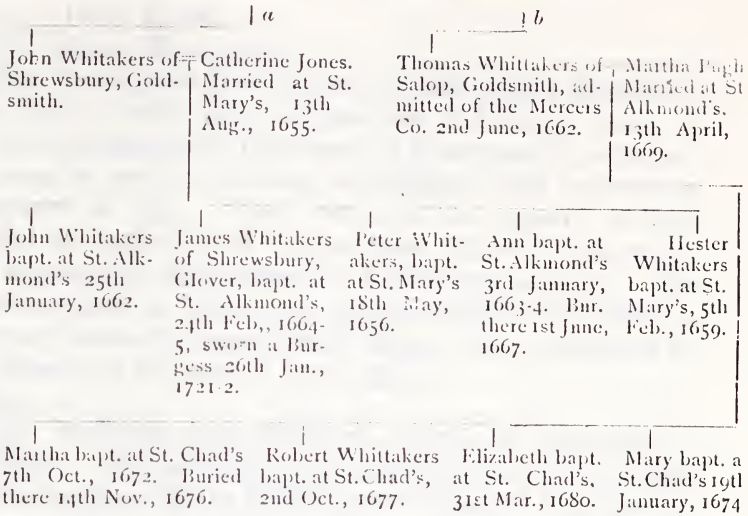
Robert Whittakers of Salop, husbandman, 1½ years old in 1607.

James Whitakers, aged 9 years in 1629, then admitted a Burgess with his father. Buried at St. Chad's, 14th Dec., 1678.

Mary. Buried at St. Alkmund's, 18th March, 1679. *a*

Thomas Whittakers of Salop, clothes-worker. *b*

Thomas Whitakers Bound apprentice in the Glovers' Co. 1st March, 1640-1.



[p. 3870.]

Anno 1548. THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.
JOHN MACKWORTH. See page 3867. He was of Shrewsbury, draper, and admitted of the Drapers Co. in 1540.

1549. RICHARD MITTON. See page 3826.
HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.

1550. NICHOLAS PURSELL. See page 3860.
THOMAS IRELAND. See page 3858.

1551. ROGER LUTER. See page 3860.
RICHARD WHITTAKERS. See page 3869.

1552. Sir ADAM MYTTON, Knt. See page 3826.
ROGER LEWIS, alias POPE. See page 3865.

1553. RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.
RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1554. NICHOLAS PURCELL. See page 3860.
ROBERT IRELAND, senior. See page 3858.

1555. HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.
THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.

1556. THOMAS MONTGOMERY. See page 3868.
JOHN DAWES. See page 3868.

1557. RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.
JOHN MACKWORTH. See page 3867.

1558. { JOHN EVANS.
JOHN HOLLIWELL.

John Evans, alias John Jenans, was admitted a Burgess on the 18th of April, 1505, and was son of John ap Jeuan of Llanvair Caereinion, in the County of Montgomery, carpenter. He was by trade a corvisor, and followed that business in Shoplatch in 1525. After that year he appears to have resided in Dogpole, and to have been styled "Gentleman." He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1547. The Arms assigned to him in the List of Bailiffs are: Azure, a chevron between 3 spears' head Argent. He was buried at St. Julian's on the 30th of April, 1565.

[p. 3871.]

John Halliwell, alias Holliwell, resided in the parish of St. Julian. He purchased the rectorial tithes and patronage of the advowson of the Church and Chapel of St. Julian in the reign of Edward VI. See *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., page 428. Arms: Or, a bend Argent.

John Halliwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Adams of Longden, Gent., and was buried at St. Julian's 1st November, 1561. See page 4184.

Anno 1559. { ROBERT ALLEN of Shrewsbury, draper.
RICHARD OWEN, junior.

Robert Allen appears to have been the son of William Allen of Cantlop, sherman, who was admitted a Burgess in 1506. The present Bailiff was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1538.

Arms: Sable, a bend engrailed Argent, cotised Or.

In the case of Richard Owen, the junior should be omitted. The *junior* Richard Owen was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 22nd September, 1533; he was a mercer, and was called "junior" because he had been apprenticed to his uncle by the half-blood Richard Owen, called "senior" to distinguish him from this his nephew. Robert Owen, grandson of Richard Owen, junior, was ancestor of the family of Owen of Woodhouse, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1618, as Robert Owen, his grandson, also was in 1667. Richard Owen, above, again served the office of Bailiff in 1562, and in 1576 and 1585. His name-sake, the real "junior" Richard Owen, had a son Edward Owen, the Bailiff in 1593, 1599 and

1603. He built the mansion called Bellstone House, in Barker Street, Shrewsbury, which continued in the possession of his descendants until it was sold, after his mother's death, by the late Rev. Edward Owen, Rector of Cound.

For further details, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and the pedigree (at page 1246 of this collection) of Owen of Woodhouse.

[p. 3872.]

Anno 1560. THOMAS MONTGOMERY. See page 3868.
WILLIAM TENCHE. He was son of "Robert Tench, servant to William Janyns of Salop, draper," who by that description was admitted a Burgess on the 11th of February, 1520. William Tenche again served the office of Bailiff in 1582. His father, Robert Tench, was son of Robert Tench of Stanton Long, co. Salop, and was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519. The present Bailiff was admitted of the same Co. in 1551.

Arms: Argent on a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased Gules, as many cross crosslets Or.

1561. RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.
RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1562. ROGER LUTER. See page 3860.
RICHARD OWEN, "junior." By this description, as already stated, a different Richard Owen is intended. The real Richard Owen, junior, as mentioned on page 3871, was ancestor of the family of Owen of Woodhouse. This Richard Owen, who served the office of Bailiff in 1559, 1562, 1576 and 1585, was also of the Mercers' Company, and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 4th March, 1552. He married the widow of the real Richard Owen, Junior, as will be seen by the pedigree at page 1232 of this collection, and his eldest son, Robert Owen, was a Deputy Herald-at-Arms for this district. Robert Owen, the Herald, was the collector of the Arms assigned to the various Bailiffs prior to and during his time, as may be seen in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., page 525 and 526. (Note) He died in 1632, and was buried at St. Chad's on the 8th of November in that year.

1563. HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.
GEORGE HIGGONS was of an ancient family long

seated at All Stretton, in this county. Their pedigree will be found at page 621 of this collection. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1569, 1574, 1583 and 1587.

[p. 3873.]

Anno 1564. { RICHARD OWEN, senior. / GEORGE LEIGHE.

Richard Owen, senior, again served the office of Bailiff in 1568 and 1573. He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and uncle by the half-blood of Richard Owen referred to on page 3871. Richard Owen, senior, was admitted a Burgess on the 21st of February, 1520, and was ancestor of the family of that name so long seated at Condover, co. Salop. His son Thomas Owen, then a Barrister-at-Law, represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1584, and was afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench. Roger Owen, the eldest son of the Judge, also represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1597. Subsequently he was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1604, received the honour of Knighthood, and was M.P. for the County. His brother, Sir William Owen, was Sheriff in 1623, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1625. Roger Owen, Esq., the descendant of Sir William, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1708. For other details relative to this distinguished family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 1250 of this collection.

"George Lye (Leighe), merchant of the staple, son of John Lye, late of Ellesmere, Yeoman," was admitted a Burgess 4th March, 1552. He was descended from a junior branch of the family of Leigh so long seated at High Leigh, in Cheshire, an estate still retained by that ancient family. See his pedigree at page 949. George Leighe was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1557, 1559, 1571 and 1572.

1565. { RICHARD PURCELL. See page 3860. He was of Shrewsbury, draper. / WILLIAM PEERS was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1552. He was son of Thomas Peers of Cressage; and again served the office of Bailiff in 1571. I believe this family to be still extant in England and in Ireland. See their pedigree at page 1279.

[p. 3874.]

Anno 1566. { ROBERT ALLEN. See page 3871. / ROBERT IRELAND, junr. See page 3858.

1567. { RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.
THOMAS STURY. See page 3787.

1568. { GEORGE LEIGHE. See page 3873.
RICHARD OWEN, senior. See page 3873.

1569. { GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.
GEORGE PROUDE. The family of Proud were long seated at Sutton, within the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury, of which parish they appear to have been the Lessees at an early period. William Prowde and Richard Prowde were certainly Lessees there on the 24th November, 1483, as appears by a Deed which I have seen, and the Suit Rolls prove the family's continuance there until the year 1576. Their original leases were granted by the Priory of Wenlock, to whom the Parish of Sutton belonged; and I suspect this family was a branch of the ancient family of "Pride," or as it is written on some of our ancient Rolls, "le Phrude" and "le Prhude." See page 3771. William Prowd of Salop, brewer, by deed of gift, made on the Monday before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 17th Edward IV., 1477, conveyed all his property to Richard Poyner of Cound, Gent., Thomas Malvesyn of Salop, chaplain, William Prowd of Sutton, yeoman, and John Walsh of Salop. John Prowde of Sutton was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1529, and his kinsman George Prowde (the Bailiff of the present year) was admitted of the same Company the 6th of April, 1553. The connection of the family with the Town of Shrewsbury continued until the close of the 17th century.

Arms: Or, a chevron, barry of 6, Gules and Sable.

1570. { HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.
HUGH BAYNES was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1546. The connection of the family with Shrewsbury will be seen by the following sketch:—

[p. 3875.]

ARMS: Gules, 2 chevrons in chief 3 escallop shells, Or.

William Beynes of Shrewsbury, hewster (i.e., dyer)=

Richard Beynes of Shrewsbury, hewster, admitted 21st February, 1520. a Burgess of Shrewsbury; was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519. *a*	John Beynes of Shrewsbury,= draper, admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519. *b*

a | *b*

Roger Beynes admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1551.

Richard Beynes (aged 7 years in 1520).

Hugh Beynes (aged 5 years in 1520) afterwards of Shrewsbury, draper; admitted a Burgess 21st Feb., 1546; admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1544; Bailiff in 1570. Died prior to 26th March, 1573. = Joyce (a widow). Buried at St. Julian's, 12th May, 1602.

Elizabeth aged 2 years in 1520.

Humphrey Beynes of Shrewsbury, draper; admitted of the Drapers' Co. 26th March, 1573. = Anne, buried at St. Julian's 15th January 1609.

Roger Beynes (Drapers' Co.)

John Beynes of Shrewsbury, draper; admitted of the Draper's Co. in 1583. = Eleanor, buried at St. Julian's 26th March, 1624.

Edward Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 27th April, 1597.

Joyce bapt. at St. Julian's 8th Dec., 1599.

Humphrey Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's 15th July, 1604.

Thomas Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 13th April, 1609.

William Beynes, 1598.

Joseph Baynes, bapt. at St. Julian's, 7th June, 1600, was draper. = Alice, dr. of Robt. Owen Shrewsbury,

Samuel Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 9th Oct., 1603, apprenticed in the Weavers' Co. in 1617.

John Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 1st Jan., 1609-10.

Margaret bapt. at St. Julian's, 5th March, 1611-12.

Anno 1571. { WILLIAM PEERS. See page 3873.

THOMAS BURNELL was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 25th January, 1557. His father, Fulke Burnell of Baschurch, was a descendant of Sir Nicholas Burnell of Acton Burnell, a scion of the great house of that name and place. See their pedigree, page 131.

1572. { THOMAS SHERAR.
WILLIAM LOWE.

Thomas Sherar was Clerk to the Council of the Marches in Wales, and served the office of Bailiff in 1572, 1577, 1581, 1586 and 1590. His ancestor "John Sherard" was admitted a Burgess in 1397, and branches of the family continued in the town and vicinity until the close of the 17th century. See the pedigree at page 1545.

William Lowe of Salop, draper, is stated on the record of his admission as a Burgess in 1551 to be the son of John

Lowe of "Kalawton" (Callaughton), co. Salop, husbandman. See page 4188.

Arms: Gules, a wolf passant Argent.

[p. 3876.]

Anno 1573. RICHARD OWEN, senior. See page 3873.

RICHARD POWELL was a draper and mercer in Shrewsbury, and son of John ap Howell, a glover, who had resided in the Abbey Foregate. He was admitted a Burgess on the 25th January, 1557; and having purchased the Lordship of Worthen from Edward Lord Stafford of Caus, his family became seated there. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1591. His son, Richard Powell of Worthen, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1594; and that important office was also filled by his descendants, John Powell in 1698, and by John Powell, grandson of the gentleman last named, in 1737. For further details relative to this family see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and the pedigree at page 1361 of this collection.

1574. GEORGE LEIGHE. See page 3873.
GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.

1575. DAVID LLOYD.
JOHN OKETT.

David Lloyd, son of Roger Lloyd of Welshpool, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1556. He was of an ancient Welsh family, descended as follows:—

ARMS: Sable, 3 nags' heads erased Argent (2 and 1).

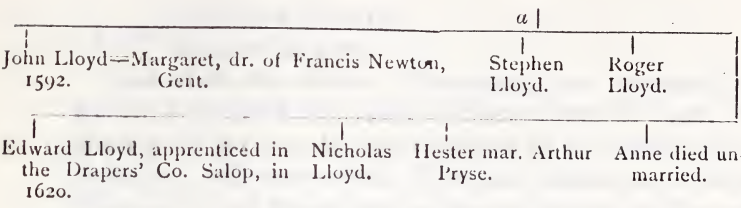
Sir Griffith Vychan, Knighted at the Battle of Agincourt, was descended from Brochwel Yscythrog, Prince of Powys. = Margaret, dr. and coheir of Griffith Broughton of Broughton and Home, co. Salop. 2nd wife.

David Lloyd, Esq. = Eleanor, dr. of Jenkin Kynaston, Esq.

Roger Lloyd, Esq. of Welsh Pool, co. Montgomery. | Margaret vecchan, dr. of Hugh ap Matthew ap Jenan Lloyd.

David Lloyd of Shrewsbury, draper, resided in Frankwell; admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1556; Bailiff in 1575; 1586 and 1594. Buried at St. Chad's, 2nd July, 1623. Will dated 1st May, 1623; proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, = Elizabeth, dr. of John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, co. Montgomery, Esq.

a



[p. 3877.]

In 1591, John Okett, the Bailiff of 1575, gave £100 towards the maintenance of a public preacher in Shrewsbury, on the condition that he should not serve the office of Bailiff again. Arms: Gules, a chevron Argent between 3 garbs, Or (as in *History of Shrewsbury*); but I have no doubt he was descended from the Oakeleys of Oakeley, co. Salop. He was admitted a Burgess 12th May, 1570, and was then described as John *Ockeley* of Salop, mercer, son of Arnold Ockeley of Tipton, co. Stafford, yeoman. "John Okett, Gent. and Alderman," was buried at St. Julian's, 6th April, 1597. That he was connected with the Shropshire family of Oakeley is corroborated by the circumstance that "Robert *Ocle*, son of Hugh *Ocle* of Snelscroft, yeoman," was bound apprentice to him on the 12th November, 1593, and the Oakeleys of Snailscroft were an undoubted branch of the family of Oakeley of Oakeley.

Elizabeth, wife of John Okett (Oakeley), was sister of George Higgons, the Bailiff in 1574.

John Okett and Elizabeth his wife were parties to a Deed in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, 8th Sept., 1584.

After his decease she married at St. Julian's, 21st Dec., 1599, Mr. Roger Warter, corvisor, who was admitted of the Mercers' Co. as an ironmonger.

Anno 1576. JOHN DAWES. See page 3868.
RICHARD OWEN. See page 3872.

1577. THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.
THOMAS CHARLTON. He was son of John Charlton of Wellington, Gent., and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 25th January, 1557. Mr. John Charlton was a younger son of William Charlton of Apley, Esq. Thomas Charlton was a draper in Shrewsbury, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1595. See the pedigree at page 295.

1578. { WILLIAM WEALE.
ROGER HARRIS.

John Wele, Governor of Oswestry, was admitted on the Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1408, without fine for the services he had rendered to the town and county of Salop. His descendant, Edmund Weale, son of Edmund Weale of Acton Round, was a dyer and mercer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1504. William Weale, his son, was then 4 years old, and having been brought up a mercer in Shrewsbury, was himself admitted a Burgess on the 21st February, 1520. See the pedigree of the family at page 2131.

Roger Harris was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 9th of March, 1552, being the son of John Harris of Condover, yeoman. His son, Thomas Harris, was a Master in Chancery, and was created a Baronet in 1622. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1619, which office
[p. 3878.]
was also filled by his son, Sir Paul Harris, Bart., in 1637. For further details as to this family, see the *Baronetage*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and the pedigree at page 2089 of this collection.

Anno 1579. { ROBERT IRELAND, junr. See page 3858.
JOHN PERCHE. He was a "merchant of the staple," and also served the office of Bailiff in 1588, 1598 and 1602. He followed the occupation of a draper in Shrewsbury.

Arms: Gules, on a chevron Or, between 3 fleurs-de-lis Argent, as many chess-rooks Sable. See page 4184.

1580. { WILLIAM JONES.
WILLIAM HERINGE.

William Jones of Shrewsbury, draper (descended from an ancient Welsh family), was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 25th of January, 1557. He served the office of Bailiff in 1580, 1587, 1595 and 1600. His second son, Thomas Jones, was Bailiff in 1601, 1610, 1615, 1621, 1627 and 1635, and he was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, being elected to that office under the new Charter in 1638. He died without issue. His younger brother, Edward Jones, was Steward of the Town of Shrewsbury. Thomas Jones, above named, was called "The Rich Jones," and was Sheriff of Shropshire

in 1625. His brother Isaac Jones purchased the estate of Berwick Leyborne, near Shrewsbury; and Sir Samuel Jones, son of Isaac, founded the Almshouses there. Sir Samuel was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1663, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1656 and 1660.

William Jones, Esq., eldest son of Edward above named, was a Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Shrewsbury, and represented his town in Parliament in 1659. His brother Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1660 and 1661. His grandson, Thomas Jones, Esq., was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1715, in which year he died. He had been Sheriff of Shropshire in 1700, an office afterwards filled by his cousin, Charles Jones, in 1733, and by that gentleman's son in 1745.

For further details as to this distinguished family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 816 of this collection. [p. 3879.]

William Heringe was a vintner[1] in Shrewsbury. His immediate ancestors were residents of Coventry; but they were Burgesses of Shrewsbury from a more remote period. "Stephen Heryng" was admitted a Burgess in 1268. His son, "Roger Heryng" of Attingham, near Shrewsbury, was a Burgess in 1318, as appears by the Roll of that date. The Rev. Julines Herring, nephew of the present Bailiff, was Lecturer in the Church of St. Alkmond, Shrewsbury, whence he removed to be the preacher to an English congregation at Amsterdam, where he died in 1644. For further details, see Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., pp. 279, 280, and the pedigree of the family at page 728 of this collection.

The family now reside in opulence in Jamaica.

Anno 1581. THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.

THOMAS LEWIS was of an ancient Welsh family. His descent will be found at page 1421 of this collection. Several members of his family were drapers in Shrewsbury. He served the office of Bailiff in 1581, 1589, 1594, 1600, and

[1] William Heringe, although he followed the occupation of a vintner, was also a Draper in Shrewsbury, having been admitted of that Company in 1572.—J.M.

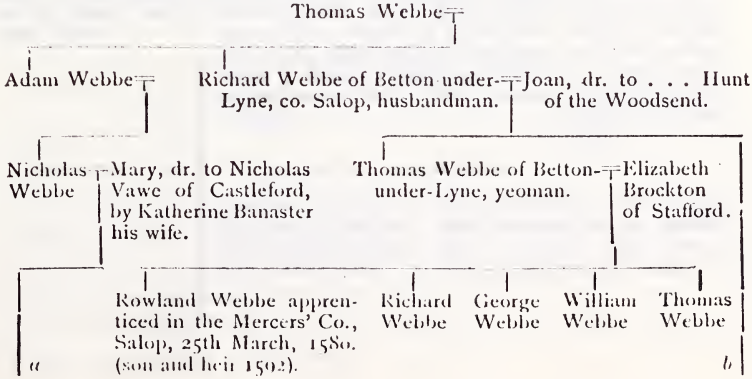
1604, in which year he died. The present Bailiff was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1573.

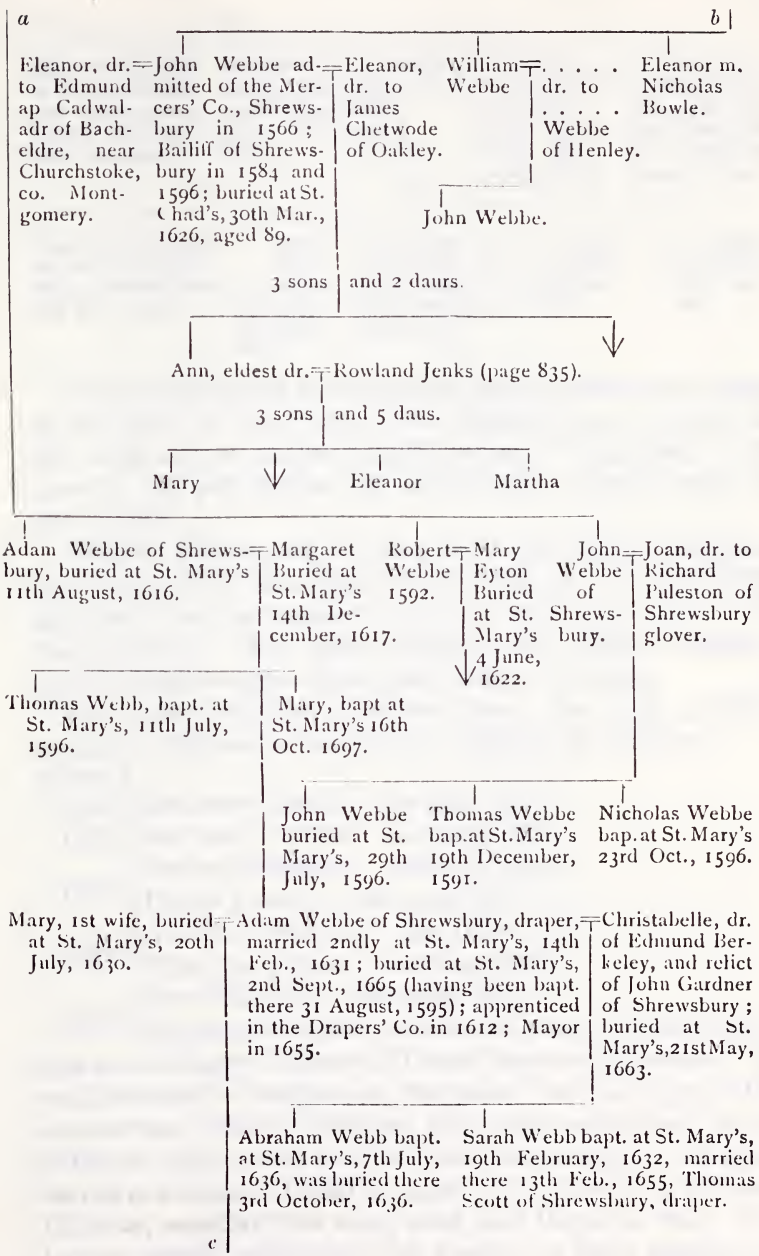
1582. { WILLIAM TENCH. See page 3872.
EDWARD OWEN was the eldest son of Richard Owen, mercer, admitted a Burgess on the 22nd of September, 1533. Edward Owen was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1572, and resided in the mansion which he built in Barker Street, called "The Bell Stone House." He again served the office of Bailiff in 1593, 1599 and 1603. His eldest son, Robert Owen, was ancestor of the family afterwards seated at Woodhouse, as mentioned at page 3871. Thomas Owen, his second son, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury and seated at Dinthill. Being, however, a Royalist, he was removed from his office on the 17th November, 1645. For further details of this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree, page 1206 of this collection.

[p. 3880.]

Anno 1583. { GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.
MICHAEL CHAMBRE was a younger son of Richard Chambre of Petton, Co. Salop, Esq. He was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 21st of April, 1564. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1592. See the pedigree of the Chambre family at page 297 of this collection.

1584. { JOHN DAWES. See page 3868.
JOHN WEBBE was a mercer in Shrewsbury. His connection with the town and county will be seen from the following sketch of the pedigree of his family :—




a
b
Eleanor, dr. to Edmund ap Cadwaladr of Bacheldre, near Churchstoke, co. Montgomery.
John Webbe admitted of the Mercers' Co., Shrewsbury in 1566; Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1584 and 1596; buried at St. Chad's, 30th Mar., 1626, aged 89.
Eleanor, dr. to James Chetwode of Oakley.
William Webbe
. . . . dr. to . . . . Webbe of Henley.
Eleanor m. Nicholas Bowle.
John Webbe.
3 sons
and 2 daurs.
Ann, eldest dr.
Rowland Jenks (page 835).
3 sons
and 5 daus.
Mary
Eleanor
Martha
Adam Webbe of Shrewsbury, buried at St. Mary's 11th August, 1616.
Margaret Buried at St. Mary's 14th December, 1617.
Robert Webbe 1592.
Mary Eyton Buried at St. Mary's 4 June, 1622.
John Webbe of Shrewsbury.
Joan, dr. to Richard Puleston of Shrewsbury glover.
Thomas Webb, bapt. at St. Mary's, 11th July, 1596.
Mary, bapt at St. Mary's 16th Oct. 1697.
John Webbe buried at St. Mary's, 29th July, 1596.
Thomas Webbe bap. at St. Mary's 19th December, 1591.
Nicholas Webbe bap. at St. Mary's 23rd Oct., 1596.
Mary, 1st wife, buried at St. Mary's, 20th July, 1630.
Adam Webbe of Shrewsbury, draper, married 2ndly at St. Mary's, 14th Feb., 1631; buried at St. Mary's, 2nd Sept., 1665 (having been bapt. there 31 August, 1595); apprenticed in the Drapers' Co. in 1612; Mayor in 1655.
Christabelle, dr. of Edmund Berkeley, and relict of John Gardner of Shrewsbury; buried at St. Mary's, 21st May, 1663.
Abraham Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 7th July, 1636, was buried there 3rd October, 1636.
Sarah Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 19th February, 1632, married there 13th Feb., 1655, Thomas Scott of Shrewsbury, draper.
c

c

Adam Webb bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 12th March, 1621, buried at St. Mary's 24th July, 1622.	Samuel Webb bap. at St. Mary's, 7th April, 1625, buried there 15th April, 1687.	= Mary	Mary bapt. at St. Mary's, 30th Nov., 1626, buried there 4th April, 1638.	Martha bapt. at St Mary's, 17th May, 1627, married there 29th Jan., 1649, Mr. Joseph Lowe.

Adam Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 24th Feb., 1655, buried there 21st Nov., 1657.	Samuel Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 11th Aug., 1664.	Martha bapt. at St. Mary's, 4th June, 1654, buried there 18th July, 1676.	Ann, bapt. at St. Mary's, 12th Sept., 1658.	Sarah bapt. at St. Mary's 12th Aug., 1660.

In 1278, John, son of William le Webbe, held one burgage in the town of Shrewsbury from Hugh Reyner, paying for the same 2s. per annum, which tenement Hugh held of the town at 3d. per annum, the annual value thereof being 4s. per annum.

William Webbe, son of John, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, and he was, doubtless, the ancestor of this family, as there is no subsequent record of their admission to the Burgess-ship. They were tenants to the Abbey of Shrewsbury at Betton-under-Lyne, near Market Drayton.

The name Webbe is derived from the trade of their ancestor, William le Webbe, i.e., William the Weaver.

[p. 3881.]

Anno 1585. RICHARD OWEN. See page 3872.
RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1586. THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.
DAVID LLOYD. See page 3876.

1587. GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.
WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

1588. JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.
NICHOLAS GIBBONS was an attorney in Shrewsbury, and son of Roger Gibbons of Great Hanwood, yeoman. He was admitted a Burgess on the 6th of October, 1575. His second son, Francis Gibbons, D.D., was incumbent of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1596. His eldest son, Richard Gibbons, was Bailiff in 1619, 1628, and Mayor in 1641. For further details relative to this family, see their pedigree at page 559 of this collection.

[p 3882.]

Anno 1589. { THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.
JOHN DAVIES was admitted of the Mercers' Co., Salop, on the 2nd of June, 1578. He had been admitted a Burgess on the 8th of September, 1574, and was son of Roger Davies of Whitchurch, the descendant of an ancient Welsh family. His pedigree will be found at page 1937 of of this collection.

1590. { THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.
THOMAS BURNELL. See page 3875.

1591. { RICHARD POWELL. See page 3876.
EDWARD IRELAND. See page 3858.

1592. { ROBERT IRELAND. See page 3858.
MICHAEL CHAMBRE. See page 3880.

1593. { EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.
HUMPHREY HUGHES was a sherman or clothworker. He was admitted a Burgess on the 25th of January, 1557, and was son of Thomas Hughes of the parish of Meifod, co. Montgomery, butcher.

The Arms assigned to him are Sable, a pile Or.

1594. { DAVID LLOYD. See page 3876.
THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.

1595. { WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.
THOMAS CHARLTON. See page 3877.

1596. { JOHN WEBBE. See page 3880.
NICHOLAS GIBBONS. See page 3881.

1597. { THOMAS BURNELL. See page 3875.
RICHARD CHERWELL. I find that Thomas Cherwell, alias Bruer, was admitted a Burgess in 1538, having then issue, Richard Cherwell, his eldest son, aged 15, Thomas, aged 14, Roger aged 12, and Margery aged 20.

The Arms assigned to this Bailiff are Sable, a fess Or, between 3 plates. Roger Cherwell above named was a corvisor; and his son, Richard Cherwell, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1583.

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Anno 1598. { JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.
RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1599. { THOMAS EDWARDES.
EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.

Hugh Edwardes, son of Edward ap John of Kilhendre, in the Chapelry of Dudleston, co. Salop, Gent., was admitted of the Mercers' Company, Shrewsbury, on the Monday after Corpus Christi, 1551; and he was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 4th of March, 1552-3. He was a Mercer in London, where, having acquired a handsome fortune, he also became connected with those around the throne, who enabled him to obtain from King Edward the Sixth that great benefit since inherited by the Town of Shrewsbury—the Foundation of the Royal Free Grammar School therein, which was subsequently further endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The honour, however, of the original Foundation rests upon the exertions so successfully made in that behalf by Mr. Hugh Edwardes. His ancestors from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, had been the owners of Kilhendre, which estate he purchased from his elder brother, and bequeathed it to his eldest son, Timothy Edwardes. His second son, Thomas Edwardes, resided at the College in Shrewsbury, and purchased the Manor of Brace Meole, with a considerable estate in that parish, adjoining the town of Shrewsbury. He served the office of Bailiff in 1599 for this town; and was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1622. His son, also named Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1645, having been appointed Sheriff of Shropshire in the preceding year. Sir Francis Edwardes, the second Baronet, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1685 and in 1689. His younger brother, Thomas Edwardes, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, in which office he was succeeded by his son Henry, to whom the Baronetage afterwards devolved; and on the death of his son, Sir Thomas, the 6th Bart., it again passed to another branch of the descendants of the first Baronet, in the person of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwardes, Rector of Frodesley, whose younger son, Benjamin Edwardes of Shrewsbury, Esq., was father of John Thomas Smitheman Edwardes, Esq., who served the office of Mayor in 1843. Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, of the Bengal Army, who for his eminent services at Moultan, on the 18th June, 1848, was raised to the rank of Major in the Lahore territories, and to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath (though only in his 29th year) is a worthy scion of this distinguished family; as to whose further history see

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the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 417 of this collection.

Anno 1600. { WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.
THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.

1601. { RICHARD HIGGONS.
THOMAS JONES. See page 3878.

Richard Higgons was a tanner, and son of George Higgons who served the office of Bailiff in 1563, &c. See page 3872 Richard Higgons was again Bailiff in 1608.

1602. { JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.
ROGER MARSHALL.

The family of Roger Marshall appears to have been thus connected with Shrewsbury and Shropshire :—

ARMS : Gules, a bend engrailed Or.

William Marshall of Chester, "harper." (He was probably attached to the Choir of Chester).

Richard Marshall of Shrewsbury, sherman, admitted a Burgess 8 Oct., 1510

Richard Marshall of Shrewsbury, sherman — Joan, dr. of Adam Benion.

Roger Marshall admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1579, Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1602 (living in 1612). Died 4th August, 1612, buried at St. Chad's. — Catherine, dr. of Edward Mytton of Weston, Esq. Living 26th April, 1615.

Richard Marshall resided in Milk Street, Shrewsbury, in 1612, living 26th April, 1615. | Thomas Marshall | Judith 1615. | Mary | Elizabeth 1615.

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Anno 1603. { EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.
JOHN HUNT. A recent publication derives the family of Hunt of Boreatton from the family of Hunt of Stoke Daubeny, co. Rutland, and states that John Hunt (the present Bailiff) was son of Thomas Hunt of Longnor, co. Salop, where a branch of the family were afterwards seated (see their pedigree at page 769 of this collection). If so, Thomas Hunt must, at one period of his life, have been also resident at Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine, co. Salop, for

when John Hunt, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1578, and also on his admission as a Burgess 1st March, 1580, he is described as "son of Thomas Hunt, late of Goldstone, deceased." He had three daughters and coheirs, one of whom married Thomas Wingfield, ancestor of the present respected possessor of the Onslow estate, near Shrewsbury. Richard Hunt, younger brother of John Hunt, was also a draper in Shrewsbury, and was father of Thomas Hunt, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service. Richard Hunt served the office of Bailiff in 1613, 1622 and 1631. Colonel Thomas Hunt was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1645, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656; he subsequently purchased the Boreatton estate, which is still possessed by his descendants. His son Rowland Hunt served the office of Sheriff in 1672, as did Thomas Hunt, son of that gentleman, in 1718. The like office was filled by their descendant, Rowland Hunt, Esq., in 1830. The above named Colonel Thomas Hunt was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1657. For further details as to this family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 2231 of this collection.

1604. RICHARD CHERWELL died in office. See page 3882.
THOMAS LEWIS died in office. See page 3879.
EDWARD DONNE elected to complete the year.
ROBERT BETTON elected to complete the year.

Edward Donne again served the office of Bailiff in 1617 and 1628, and died in 1629 before his term of office had expired. He bequeathed, by his Will, £200 to be invested, and the interest to be applied in putting out poor boys of Shrewsbury apprentice. The connection of himself and family with the Town of Shrewsbury, &c., will be seen from the following sketch:—

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Arms: Azure a wolf rampant Argent.

William Donne of Newtown, in the parish of Wem, co. Salop, yeoman. = Richard Donne of Edge, after of Bunbury, co. Chester, yeoman.

William Donne of Salop, mercer, admitted a Burgess 29th May, 1603.

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Edward Donne of Shrewsbury, mercer, apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., Salop, 25th Eliz., admitted of the same Company 16th March, 33rd Eliz. (1591); admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 9th July, 1598, buried at St. Chad's, 25th May, 1629, o.s.p. (Bailiff in 1604, 1617 and 1628). = Margaret

Roger Donne of Newtown, Wem. = Richard Donne admitted of the Mercers', &c., Co., Salop, 31st May, 1610.

William Donne of L ttle Ness, co. Salop, yeoman, buried at Baschurch, 18th Feb., 1622-3. =

William Donne of Little Ness, Gent. = Elizabeth, dr. of Richard Wycherley of the parish of Wem, married 14th January, 1623-4 (Little Ness Register).

Edward Donne admitted of the Mercers' Company, Shrewsbury, 15th March, 1626-7.

Edward Donne of Little Ness, Gent. Party to Deeds relating to his great uncle's Charity 20th and 25th Jan., 1668, bapt. at Little Ness, 8th Feb., 1623-4. = Mary, dr. of Richard Wynne of Pentre Morgan, in Dudleston, co. Salop, Gent. married 20th Aug., 1653 (Little Ness Register).

William Donne of Salop, draper, admitted a Burgess 28th Sept., 1655, bapt. at Little Ness 15th May, 1627.

Arthur Donne of Salop, draper, admitted a Burgess 1663, bapt. at Little Ness, 6th April 1637. = Esther. living a widow 6th May, 1696.

Arthur Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 11th July, 1664, buried there 23rd June, 1689.

Thomas Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 11th May, 1668, admitted of the Drapers' Co., 1691.

Ann, bapt. at St. Chad's, 26th Sept., 1671, buried there 25th Oct., 1672.

Margaret, bapt. at St. Chad's, 20th March, 1673, living 6th May, 1696.

Edward Donne of Plasy-Court, in the parish of Alberbury and County of Montgomery, Gent., bapt. at Little Ness, 14th May, 1663, died in 1721, aged 59, buried at St. Chad's. = Rebecca, dau. of Edward Barrett of Shrewsbury, Esq., married at St. Chad's, 1st June, 1686, bur. there in 1690-1, 12th February.

Mary bapt. at . . . . . buried at Baschurch, 16th Nov., 1664 (ob. infans.)

Jane bapt. at Alberbury, 20th January, 1673.

Edward Donne of Shrewsbury, Clerk, LL.D., bapt. at St. Chad's, 10th March, 1687, admitted a Burgess 25th April, 1721, Prebendary of Canterbury, and died there 15th January, 1745. He was Lord of the manor and estate of Broncoppol, otherwise Builthy, co. Montgomery and Salop, and of the Manor of Quoislay and estate there, par. Marbury, co. Chester, and had an estate at Chelcy, par. Cuddington, Cheshire, and of the Manor of Chelcy, was the owner. Died without issue. = Anne, dr. of Thomas Amlso of the Middle Temple, Esq., married in 1719.

William Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 20th March, 1690.

Josiah die 1in 1777, aged 88, buried at St. Mary's. = Thomas Gardner of Shrewsbury, Esq.

See pedigree of Gardner Family, page 577.

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Robert Betton was the second son of Richard Betton of Great Berwick and of Shrewsbury, Esq. He was a Mercer, and served again the office of Bailiff in 1609 and 1629, and was Mayor in 1639. His eldest son Robert served the office of Mayor in 1643, as did his second son John in 1658. Richard Betton, Esq., the elder brother of Robert first-named, was Bailiff in 1613, and died during the term of his office. One of his descendants, Nathaniel Betton, was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1798; and another of the same family, Sir John Betton, Knt., was Mayor in 1816.

The family of Betton was seated at Betton Strange, in the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury, as early as the reign of Edward the First, and probably from a period much more remote. William Betton, who then held the patrimonial estate, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1416 or 1417, and the property continued in his name and line until the middle of the 16th century. Richard de Betton, uncle of the said William, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 8th Richard II., 1384. He was the ancestor of the family of Great Berwick, of which branch were all the gentlemen above named as serving office in Shrewsbury; and the estate of Great Berwick continued in the possession of his lineal descendants until it was sold by Richard Betton, Esq., in 1831. He was the *tenth* Richard Betton in lineal succession that had held that estate, and the seventeenth in direct succession from Walter de Betton, who resided at Betton Strange in the reign of Edward the First; of which seventeen thirteen bore the Christian name Richard. For further details relative to this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, and their pedigree at page 110 of this collection.

Anno 1605. { ROWLAND LANGLEY. / ROBERT STEVEN.

Rowland Langley was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was the son of Thomas Langley of Swinney, in the parish of Broseley, and was admitted a Burgess on the 23rd November, 1587. His ancestor, Henry Langley, resided at the Tuckies, in the parish of Broseley, and from him, in other lines, descended Jonathan Langley, who was Mayor of Shrewsbury

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in 1663, and John Langley, who was Mayor in 1745. Among his other descendants were Jonathan Langley, Esq., Sheriff of Shropshire in 1689, and Thomas Langley, Esq., who served that office in 1743. Rowland Langley again served the office of Bailiff in 1612. For further notices of this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree at page 1059, &c., of this collection.

Robert Stevens was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1581, and a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 12th of September, 1582. He was son of George Stevens, alias Stephens, of Minsterley, co. Salop, of which family four descents are given in the Visitation of 1623. See page 1537 of this collection. Robert Stevens was also Bailiff in 1622 and 1627.

Arms: Per chevron Azure and Argent, in chief 2 falcons volant Or.

Anno 1606. { WILLIAM WILKES. ARTHUR KYNASTON.

Several of the family of Wilkes were connected with the trade of Shrewsbury, as will be seen hereunder:—

ARMS: Paly of 8, Or and Gules on a fess Azure 3 pellets Argent.

Richard Wilkes of Berwick Leyborne. = Thomas Wilkes = . . . dr. of . . . Proude of Sutton.

Roger Wilkes admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 20th Dec., 1528, and of the Mercers' Co., 1st May, 1529.

Edward Wilkes of Berwick Leyborne. = Gilbert Wilkes of Admaston, co. Salop, yeoman. = Anne, dr. of Roger Farmer.

William Wilkes of Shrewsbury, mercer, admitted a Burgess 19th July, 1572, was apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., 16th January, 1563.

William Wilkes admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury, 14th September, 1581, Bailiff in 1606. = Winifred, daur. to Thomas Hatton.

Robert Wilkes = Ann, dr. to John Taylor of Longdon.

Margaret married Roger Farley.

Ann md. Gilbert Pollyn.

Elizabeth died unmarried.

Eleanor married William Gorst.

Frances married Richard Steventon of Buildwas.

Mary

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| *a*

Francis Wilkes=Mary, dr. to . . . Whateley of Dudston, co. Salop.	Lucy md. John Michell of Kingston.	Elizabeth md. Thomas Johns of London.

Mary md. Thomas Icocks of London.	Dorothy md. 1st . . . . . Hartwall; 2nd . . . . . Cashe	Eleanor md. . . . . Fearne of London.

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Arthur Kynaston was a younger son of Thomas Kynaston of Ruyton, co. Salop, Esq., whose grandfather, John Kynaston, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1474. Arthur Kynaston was a merchant of the staple, and was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1593. He had a residence at Balderton, in the parish of Middle, in 1604, and subsequently had a residence in the parish of Pontesbury. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1618. His pedigree will be found at page 926 of this collection, among the other members of the great House of Kynaston, to which he belonged.

Anno 1607. WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

ANDREW LEWIS was a draper in Shrewsbury, and brother of Thomas Lewis, who died during his term of office as Bailiff in 1604. See page 3879 and the pedigree at page 1421 of this collection.

1608. RICHARD HIGGONS. See page 3884.

JOHN NICHOLS was a draper in Shrewsbury, and son of Thomas Nichols, alias Nicholls, of Asterley, in the parish of Pontesbury, co. Salop. He was admitted a Burgess on the 28th of April, 1590, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1616. His son, Thomas Nicholls, Esq., served the office of Sheriff of the County of Salop in 1640, and was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1645. For further details as to this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree at page 1923 of this collection.

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Anno 1609. ROBERT BETTON. See page 3887.

JOHN GARBETT was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was son of John Garbett of Nether Penn, co. Stafford, yeoman, and was admitted a Burgess on the 4th of October, 1589. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1618. The

Arms assigned to him in the List of Bailiffs are the same as those borne by Robert Garbett of Acton Burnell, who was Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard to King Henry the Seventh, viz.: Gules, a griffin segreant, Or, supporting a knightly banner floating to the dexter Argent, and thereon an eagle with two heads displayed Sable, the staff twisted Argent and Sable, the foot gold, head and tassels of the third.

1610. { THOMAS JONES. See page 3878.
HUGH HARRIS was a draper in Shrewsbury, being admitted of that Company in 1591. He was fourth son of Roger Harris, who was Bailiff in 1578, and a younger brother of Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, Bart. See page 3877, and the pedigree of the family at page 2089 of this collection. Mayor in 1640.

1611. { THOMAS WOLLEY.
JOHN HAWKESHEAD.

Thomas Wolley appears to have been a native of Cheshire. His connection with Shrewsbury will appear from the following sketch of his family :—

ARMS : Vert, a bend counter-embattled Argent.

Ranulph Wolley of Minshull Vernon, co. Chester, yeoman

- Thomas Wolley of Shrewsbury, vintner, admitted a Burgess 12th July, 1595. Bailiff in 1611. = Elizabeth, dr. and coheir of William Hering of Shrewsbury, vintner, who was Bailiff in 1580. She was buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 20th November, 1620.
  - Richard Wolley of Shrewsbury, 1623 = Matilda, dr. of Richard Cugley of co. Gloucester.
  - Edward Wolley, 2nd son.

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John Hawkeshead was a dyer in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected :—

ARMS : Sable 3 tuns Or.

Richard Hawkeshead of Broughall, near Whitchurch, co. Salop, yeoman

- Richard Hawkeshead, weaver.
  - Daniel Hawkeshead admitted of the Weavers' Co., Shrewsbury, in 1609.
- John Hawkeshead of Shrewsbury, dyer, admitted a Burgess 3rd August, 1596, was Bailiff in 1611. Buried at St. Julian's, 30th April, 1628.
  - Sarah aged 6 years in 1596.
  - Martha aged 1 year in 1596.

Anno 1612. ROWLAND LANGLEY. See page 3887.

ROWLAND JENKS was son of Richard Jenks of Aston, in the parish of Munslow, co. Salop, and was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1589, having been admitted a Burgess on the 23rd November, 1587. His father was of a junior branch of the ancient family of Jenks, long seated at Wolverton, in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, co. Salop; and his pedigree will be found at page 834 of this collection.

1613. RICHARD HUNT. See page 3885.
RICHARD BETTON. Died in office. See page 3887.
THOMAS GARDNER. Elected to complete the year.

In the *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623, John Gardner of Shrewsbury, the ancestor of this family, is stated to be the son of another *John* Gardner, deriving from a family originally of the county of Lancaster. His admission as a Burgess, however, on the 8th of October 1510, describes him as "John Gardener, of Salop, heuster" (i.e., dyer), "son of Thomas Gardener, of Sheynton, husbandman." His son, also named John Gardner, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1537, having served his apprenticeship therein. This John Gardner the younger died prior to 1563, in which year his son, Richard Gardner, was admitted of the Drapers' Company, and he also carried on the business of a dyer in Shrewsbury. John Gardner, his eldest son, was apprenticed to him as a draper in 1579, and was admitted of that

[p. 3892.]

Company in 1604. He served the office of Bailiff in 1614. John Gardner, the eldest son of Thomas, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1615. He afterwards purchased the estate of Sansaw, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, which is still possessed by his descendants, though the direct male line of the family is extinct there. For further details see the pedigree at page 577 of this collection.

SHROPSHIRE-MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS OF 1346-7.

By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

A large number of Shropshire-men followed King Edward III. to France in 1346, when he invaded Normandy in order to assert his claim to the throne of France. Parliament had enacted the year before that all who held lands or rents to the annual value of 100s. should find an archer, to the value of £10, a lightly-armed horseman, to the value of £25 a man-at-arms, and so on in proportion. The towns were also assessed to find men-at-arms and foot-soldiers. In this way a very effective force was raised, the men being clothed by their localities in a uniform manner, though paid regular wages by the Treasurer of the Household. In the Public Record Office are preserved the French Rolls, the Norman Rolls, the Calais Roll, and the Memoranda Rolls, which contain the names of a large number of Knights, Esquires, and others who served with the King in France in 1346 and 1347. In the College of Arms are preserved the Accounts of Walter de Wetewang, the Treasurer of the Household, which give the names of the Earls, Bannerets, and Knights present at the siege of Calais. All these documents have been very carefully abstracted by Major-General Wrottesley,[1] and from them it is easy to ascertain the names of many of the Shropshire-men who fought at Crecy and were engaged in the siege of Calais. The number of men who were engaged in the battle of Crecy (26 August, 1346), did not exceed 20,000, the northern counties not being summoned for this expedition on account of an invasion from Scotland being apprehended. Presently, however, the army was reinforced, by additional levies raised in England and by troops employed in Gascony, so that at the siege of Calais (which surrendered 4 August, 1347), about 32,000 men were employed.

In this Paper I shall endeavour to point out the part taken by Shropshire in this French Expedition, and to give from the records referred to the names of those known to have taken part in it. And I must own my obligations to Major-

[1] See the *William Salt Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. xviii., part 2.

General Wrottesley's researches for much of what is here given.

The earliest writ for the expedition seems to be dated at Westminster on 3 August, 1345, when the Sheriffs of the various counties, including the Sheriff of Salop, were ordered to proclaim throughout their bailiwicks, that all barons, bannerets, knights, and esquires, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, prepare themselves to set out for Gascony and Brittany. (*French Roll, 19 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 1*).

On 28 August, 1345, a writ was issued to John Lestraunge, John de Leybourn, and the Sheriff of Salop, directing them to array 200 archers in the county of Salop, to provide them with bows, arrows and other arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by three weeks from Michaelmas. They were also directed to make enquiry concerning all able-bodied men-at-arms[1] in the county of Salop, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and to warn them to be at Portsmouth with horses and arms by the same date. (*French Roll, 19 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 8, 9*). On 12 November this assembly was postponed until 1 March, 1346, and on 20 January it was still further postponed until the Sunday in Mid-Lent. On 15 September, 1345, the Sheriff of Salop[2] was directed to aid Roger de Elmerugg, the King's *valettus*, in arraying fifty mounted archers, for the special defence of the King's person in his next expedition; and to pay the wages of such of the archers as should be chosen from Salop out of the issues of his bailiwick. (*Ibid, m. 8*). On 22 February following, a writ was directed to the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all other faithful men to aid Roger de Elmerugg, who was assigned to choose and array 50 mounted archers in the counties of Salop, Worcester and Hereford, for the special defence of the King's person, and to bring

[1] The men-at-arms were the hereditary owners of land, the knights, esquires, &c., who were clad in armour from head to foot, and mounted on powerful horses. It seems hard to believe that a boy of 16, or a man of 60, could bear the heavy armour of the period.

[2] The Sheriff of Salop at this time was Richard Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, K.G., who on 10 March, 1345, had been appointed Sheriff of Salop for his life. (*Rot. Fin.*, m. 29). He took a prominent part in the French War, being Admiral of the West and a Commander in the English Army. He must have discharged the duties of Sheriff of Salop by deputy; his deputy Sheriffs being, in 1345 John de Aston, and in 1346 and 1347 William de Hopton and William de Kaynton. The Earl died 24 January, 1376.

them to Portsmouth at Mid-Lent next. (*French Roll, 20 Edward III., pars 1, m. 36*). Shropshire was thus specially honoured by some of its mounted archers being chosen to guard the King's person.

A writ was addressed to the bailiffs, good men, and commonalty of Shrewsbury, on 10 February, 1346, to array 30 armed men without delay, to provide them with suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by the Sunday in Mid-Lent at the latest. Ludlow had likewise to provide ten armed men, Wenlock four, Bridgnorth six, and Newport four. (*Ibid, m. 34*). These fifty-four armed men formed part of a body of 1,740 infantry that were supplied by the towns, the counties providing the archers.

Besides these, there were some 7,000 Welsh footmen, who were little more than a rabble, and whose after conduct was most discreditable, some of whom were armed with spears and some with bows and arrows, all carrying in addition long knives or daggers. On 3 February, 1346, writs were directed to twenty-three Welsh lords, directing them to array a number of Welshmen, of whom one half should be archers and the other half lancemen, and to provide them with bows, arrows, lances and other suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by the first Sunday in Lent; but Englishmen dwelling in Wales were not to be chosen. Amongst these Lords were Richard, Earl of Arundel, who was to array 200 Welshmen in the lordships of Oswestry and Clun, and John de Cherleton, who was to raise 500 in Powys. (*Ibid, m.* 33).

The Sheriffs had evidently sent in returns of the land-owners liable to provide men-at-arms to the King. For on 15 February a writ was directed to the Sheriff of Salop, to cause all whose names are contained in a roll sent therewith to be warned that each of them, under forfeiture of life and limbs, lands, &c., was to provide the men-at-arms, hobelars,[1] and archers as assessed by the said roll, and furnish them with horses and suitable arms with all haste, so that they

[1] The Hobelars were mounted horsemen on small horses. They wore steel caps and coats of mail, and carried a lance and sword. Many of them, however, had bows and arrows instead of the lance, and were styled mounted archers. The name still exists in the "hobby-horse."

should be at Portsmouth on Sunday in Mid-Lent at latest. (*Ibid, m. 34 d*). We could wish that this roll had been preserved! By writ dated 3 March, directed to the Welsh lords, the arrival of the Welshmen at Portsmouth was delayed until Easter, "the expedition having been postponed on account of the storms." (*Ibid, m. 33*). On 5 March a writ was directed to John Lestraunge, John de Leybourn, and the Sheriff of Salop, informing them of the postponement of the passage, because the fleet was scattered far and wide by the storms, from Mid-Lent till the Quindene of Easter, and ordering them to array all able-bodied men-at-arms, and 200 archers in Salop, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, so that they might be at Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid, m. 29*). Another writ was directed to the Sheriff, on 10 March, postponing the array of men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers, levied according to the quantity of lands, till the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid, m. 32*).

An important step was now taken to get the men into order. On 10 March, 1346, John de Leyburn, Robert Corbet of Caus, Robert Corbet of Morton, Robert de Harleye, and the Sheriff of Salop were appointed to array all able-bodied men, as well knights and esquires as others in the said county, to arm them both horse and foot, and to put the horsemen into "Constabulariis,"[1] and the footmen into "Centenariis" and "Vintenariis," and to inform the King of their proceedings by the Octaves of Easter. (*Ibid, m. 24*). On 28 March Robert de Ferars and Henry Haydok, clerk, were assigned to supervise the array of all men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers in the county of Salop, at Shrewsbury on the Wednesday after Palm Sunday, and to reject those who were not fit in body and not competently provided with armour, and to substitute others instead of them, as the King had now for certain ordered the passage at the Quindene of Easter next. (*Ibid, m. 21*). On 30 April writs were addressed to the Welsh lords, including Richard, Earl of Arundel and John de Cherleton already referred to, to array without delay those Welshmen who were ordered to be arrayed and armed

[1] The Constabularii, or Constables, were the leaders of mounted men. The Centenarii commanded a hundred (*centum*) footmen. The Vintenarii commanded twenty (*viginti*) footmen.

with arrows, bows, lances, and other suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid, m. 18*). It should be noted that in 1346 Easter fell on April 16th.

These writs show the composition of the King's army, and the pains he took to form an efficient force. Leaving Portsmouth, the fleet reached Hogges (La Hogue) in Normandy, on 12 July, 1346. On the 18th they marched forwards, and on the 26th arrived at Caen, which they besieged. At the little village of Crecy in Ponthieu, the King resolved to give battle. He divided his army into three divisions. The first division was under the nominal command of the Prince of Wales, but was really commanded by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford and Godfrey de Harecourt. Amongst the knights who fought in this division were Sir Peter Corbet, Sir James Audley, Sir John de Burton, Sir Henry Mortimer, Sir Hamon Lestraunge, Sir Richard de Sandford of Sandford, Sir William le Boteler the younger of Wem, Sir Ralph de Lingen, and Sir Robert de Harley. The second division was under the command of the Earls of Northampton and Arundel. Sir John Lestraunge of Whitchurch was a Banneret in this division; and amongst the knights were Sir John de Haukestone, Sir John le Botiller, Sir Vivian de Staundon, Sir Robert de Benhale, and Sir John de Cherleton the younger. The King himself led the third division; amongst the knights with the King being Sir Guy de Bryan the younger, Sir Thomas de Haukestone, Sir Walter de Upton, and Sir John Corbet. The great French host could not stand against the English bowmen; soon Philip fled from the field, and the defeat became a rout. The battle of Crecy was fought on 26 August, 1346.

Edward now resolved to invest Calais, so that he might secure the mastery of the channel, and save English commerce. The English soldiers, as the winter came on, constructed huts for themselves outside Calais, but most of their horses perished from cold and hunger. The army, too, suffered so much from desertion, that the King issued writs to the Sheriffs to arrest all knights and men-at-arms who had left Calais without his permission, and to lodge them in the Tower of London. Amongst the Shropshire-men who fled were Roger de Smethcote of Wrontenhale (Wrentnall) and Thomas Cadigan, the writ for their arrest being dated 2

October. In September and October the King issued writs to Mayors and Bailiffs and Sheriffs to array fresh armed men and archers, and send them to Sandwich. On 3 October a writ was sent to the Sheriff of Salop, to array 20 archers, who were to be at Sandwich on the 15th October. On the 24th November, the Sheriff was directed not to molest William de Gravenore, Richard de Gravenore, Henry Gold, Richard Smyth, William de Hokcoumbe, and John de Tibynton, who had served in the retinue of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, in the King's late expedition, as they had returned to England with the King's permission. (*French Roll, 20 Edw. III., pars 2*).

Amongst the Shropshire landowners, Sir William le Boteller of Wemme had been assessed at ten men-at-arms and ten archers for the King's expedition. Of these the King remitted six men-at-arms and the ten archers. As, however, he had demised to other persons most of his lands, and had left no more than 200 marks of rent, "which was scarcely sufficient for the support of his family," the King at the request of the Earl of Huntingdon, by a writ dated 7 June, 1346, and directed to the Supervisors of the Array, remitted three men-at-arms of the said four; but Sir William was still to find one man-at-arms for the retinue of the said Earl. The siege of Calais, however, so taxed the resources of the leaders, that Sir William was urged to try to do more in the way of raising troops to take part in that siege. For a writ was sent on October 3, to Sir William le Botiller of Wemme, bidding him hasten to the King with as many men-at-arms and archers from his own family and elsewhere as he could collect; and as the King was besieging the town of Calais, it would not be necessary to bring large horses, or any others save those that were necessary for his own use and his men's, and to bring arms and other things. (*French Roll, 20 Edw. III., pars 1, m. 8*, and *pars 2*). Sir William Botiller served in the retinue of the Earl of Huntingdon, from the passage to Hogges, and at the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais. His son, Sir William Butiller the younger, of Wem, then a youth of about 18, also served throughout the war, from the passage of Hogges until the King's return to England. (*Memoranda Roll, Q.R., 26 Edw. III.*).

Death and disease so thinned the ranks of Edward's army

before Calais, that on 16 February, 1347, he issued new commissions of array in all the English counties, and appointed Commissioners to array all able-bodied knights, esquires, and others, according to their status. On 18 February, Commissioners of Array for Salop were appointed to select 220 archers in Shropshire, the largest number contributed by any single county, except Kent, which sent 280. (*French Roll, 21 Edw. III., pars 1; Rymer's Fœdera*). The siege of Calais lasted a year, and it was not till Philip failed to relieve it, that the town was starved into surrender, 4 August, 1347. On 14 October the King returned to England. Amongst those who died during the siege of Calais was Sir Richard de Sandford. Sir John de Cherleton was old and sick, and unable himself to take the field; but he sent three of his sons to this French expedition; and also provided at his own costs for the 300 Welshmen he had raised, till they reached the coast.

Those persons who served in this expedition were expressly exonerated from an assessment made on their lands for providing men-at-arms and archers; and from these writs of exoneration, as well as from letters of protection and letters of attorney, and from general pardons granted to many of those who fought in this war, it is possible to ascertain the names of a great many of the knights, esquires, and others who took part in it. Some of the principal knights and men-at-arms have already been mentioned. Amongst other landowners or residents in the county of Salop were these:—

Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester.

Roger lord Lestraunge of Knokyn.

Sir Henry Mortimer, son of Hugh de Mortimer.

Sir Giles de Erdington.

Sir Robert Pembrugge.

John de Leybourne, lord of Caus. (He married the widow of Peter Corbet of Caus, and died 6 October, 1348).

Brian de Cornwayle, Walter de Baskerville, Nicholas de Huggeford, Philip de Penynton, John de Lodelowe, Hamon Lestraunge, Richard de Soudford, Thomas de Oldyngton, Richard de Wetenale, and Vivian de Staunden. (These ten men, of the retinue of John Lestraunge of Blaunkmonster, had letters of protection, 12 July, 1347).

John de Beysin, son of Walter de Beysin.

John de Roshale.
John de la Lee.
Nicholas de Wynnesbury.
Roger, son of Hugh le Cheyny.
John, son of Robert Corbet of Morton.
Thomas, son of Thomas de Drayton of Shrewsbury.
John Aste (son of Thomas Aste) of Ludlow).
Roger, son of Roger de Mestone.
Hugh Falk of Minsterley. (Called elsewhere Hugh Valk).
William Cresset of Halghton-under-Hamond.
Philip, son of William Wrenow of Quiksale (? Whixall).

John, son of Ralph le Masoun; William, son of Hugh de Leghes of Calverhale; Henry le Webbe of Blaunkmonstier; Thomas, son of Thomas Geffrey; and Hugh Pebbe of Dudlebury. (These five received pardons, on the testimony of John le Straunge, 16 November, 1346).

Roger Gogh, brother of Peter Corbet, had a pardon for homicides, for which he was detained in Shrewsbury Castle, 14 October, 1346.

John Pryde, in the retinue of Roger Lestraunge.
Walter Maysmor. Seman Ostrych.
William de Quatfeld, an archer.
Robert de Middelton, valettus.

From entries on these Rolls, we can sometimes learn facts relative to the Shropshire landowners and their lands. Thus we find that Roger Lestraunge the elder was detained at home by grievous sickness, but sent his son Roger Lestraunge the younger to serve in his place. John Lestraunge served in the retinue of the Earl of Arundel, but afterwards died, when his widow Ankaret was exonerated from the assessment to find men-at-arms, &c., because of his service.

And by writ dated 10 October, 1347, Sir Guy de Brian was exonerated from all demands for men-at-arms, &c., assessed on the manor of Pulrebach (Pulverbatch), in his hands by reason of the minority of the heir of Ralph le Botiler of Northbury.

It is interesting that so much information as to the part taken by Shropshire men in this stirring expedition to France has been preserved. Probably a diligent search in the Records relative to other historical events would yield as much fruit.

RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE CORONERS OF SALOP (A.D. 1295 TO 1306, TEMP. EDW. I.)—A FRAGMENT.

TRANSCRIBED, TRANSLATED, AND EDITED BY THE REV C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

(*See Calendar of Borough Records Box lxxvi., No.* 2689, *page* 128.)

THE perusal of this fragment, which contains the only extant Salopian record of medieval times relating to the ancient office of Coroner, cannot fail to excite regret that the whole series is not now available for patient study and comparison: so much light is here thrown upon the state of medieval society, the habits and customs of our ancestors, and upon the original topography of the town, as fairly to eclipse in interest those other records of the same period, which are scarcely more than lists of names. That this short roll should have escaped the ravages of time is really a subject of much thankfulness; it is also a matter of surprise that it should have been overlooked by local historians, as it would have furnished them with a safeguard against errors into which more than one local writer has fallen. In his report to the Historical MSS Commissioners, the Rev. J. D. Macray has given rather a long *precis* of this, which he styles a very interesting Coroner's Roll, but no doubt, owing to the obscurity of a large portion, he has made, or rather perhaps, the printers have made for him, several minor mistakes, as may be seen in more than one personal name, as well as reversed the final destination of a felon's goods. The page of his report to which I refer, is the 26th. He there speaks of "Henry Hylott meeting William Gethin." He should have written Henry Kylot meeting William Goch in Cokabyte Street; and further on he mentions a larceny of a horse, some pigs, barley and oats, whereas these were chattels, the property of the felon Nicholas le Ken, stored in the house of the Master

of the Temple and forfeited to the representatives of the Crown. Ouayn again is put for Dugyn, forrier for fforner, Cogewyn for Cagewyn, Kiderminster for Kiderminister, and Wyhleye for Wylilege. These, with one exception, that concerning Nicholas le Ken's chattels, are palpably printer's errors.

In these records we have little more than a short abstract of the cases which came before the coroners in their official capacity. The bare facts only were required for record. The evidence of witnesses is altogether omitted, as also the consequences of the arraignment of the person committing the felony: yet, as has been said above, for these imperfect accounts, as we might style them, we ought to be truly grateful. Some of the technical phraseology is very difficult to understand—we may only guess.

1 Why the finder of a corpse had to produce two sureties. (*Plegios.*)

2 Why no *inuentor* (whatever that word may involve) was necessary when the injured person survived long enough to receive the last rites of the Church.

3 or, why the jury (*iuratores*) required the presence or assistance of assessors from certain neighbouring districts (*Villate and vici*), unless the jurors themselves are to be regarded as the representatives of such districts.

There are other puzzles; these perhaps are the most apparent.

The paragraphs marked by the original sign § are all now numbered for the sake of reference. The English rendering of the original Latin is as literal as is consistent with lucidity. Lists of personal names, surnames, and designations are given to facilitate comparison with other documents of the same, or subsequent, periods, together with explanations of obsolete terms, some ancient customs, and prices of commodities. Attempts have also been made to identify, or partly to localise, some of the street and place names.

The roll itself, tho' in parts much faded and stained by dirty fingers, is in very fair condition; in fact, two or three of the sheets comprising it are in the best possible state. Very few words have given extra trouble, and scarcely any are altogether illegible.

The Inquisitions may be summed up under the following heads, to which are attached the numbers of the paragraphs:—Deaths by accident, two (19, 48); ditto by burning, two (23, 24); ditto by drowning in Severn, twelve (4, 5, 12, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67); ditto in Meole Brook, two (2, 51); ditto in a pond or ditch, two (15, 29); ditto in a marl-pit, four (43, 52, 65, 70), Deaths in prison, three (1, 11, 25); ditto from scalding, two (7, 13). Murder or manslaughter, twenty-one (3, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 68). Justifiable homicide, four (36, 37, 38, 66).

RECORDS OF CORONER'S INQUESTS, 24th to 34th EDW. I., 1295 (part) to 1306.

1 § (6th Dec. 1295). On the Thursday next before the festival of St. Nicholas in the 24th year (of Edw. I.) Roger of Harpesford, who had been indicted in the great court of Salopfor diverse larcenies, and had been taken and lodged in the town prison, and who died on the 18th day in the prison, was viewed (*visus fuit*) by John Russel, the coroner.

2 § (25th Jan. 1296). Pesentment made by the vills of Schelton, Nouton, Egebaldenham, and the district (*vicum*) of Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday in the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 24th year, that as Geffrey, son of Philip, of Hynton, was going from Salop towards Hynton, and had arrived at the bridge near the mill, near Monke Meole, and wanted to cross over the bridge, that he fell from the bridge into the water and was drowned. Roger, the son of Philip, was the first to find him and to raise the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. *Inuentor's* sureties: William, son of Roger, of Hynton, and Richard, his brother.

3 § (12th March, 1296). *Abjuration.* Thomas, son of Peter, of Salop, fled to the Church of St. Cedd. of Salop, on the Monday next before the festival of Palm Sunday (Ramis palmarum) in the 24th (*year*), and stayed there for eight days. He acknowledged

before John Russell, the coroner, that he had killed Richard Archur, and abjured the realm, and had a port (of departure) assigned to him (viz.,) Dover. The fugitive had no chattels.

4 § (17th June, 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, in the afternoon, in the 24th year, that William Wegs, baker, entered Severn near the bridge of St. George, desirous of bathing and was immediately drowned. Margery, his wife. was the first to find him, and raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *Inuentor*, John Wegs and Madoc the Welshman, baker.

5 § (18th June, 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, in the 24th year, that William Walam entered Severn near Garwaldescastel, desirous of bathing, and was immediately drowned. William Ponnesert was the first to find him; he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. sureties of the *Inuentor* Conynus of Hordeleye, and William of Eyton.

6 § (8th Nov. 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts (vicos) of Coton, Hagemonestret, Balliua, and by the vill of Hennecote, who say—that it came to pass on the Thursday next after the festival of St. Leonard, about midnight, in the 24th year, that William, son of Rose, of Okynton, and Thomas, of the same, went together towards Hennecote, but an altercation arose between them and the said William thereupon assaulted the said Thomas and struck the said Thomas with a Danish axe (cum hacca denesta) on the head right to the brain so that he straightway died, and then fled. Juliana, his sister, was the first to find him, and she

raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *Inuentor* (inventricis), Richard Atteyate, of Hennecote, and Richard Zafeford, (? Stafeford) of the same. The fugitive had no chattels.

7 § (24 Nov. 1296) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass fortuitously on the Saturday next after the festival of St. Edmund the Archbishop, in the 24th year, that Agnes, of Hagemon, was brewing in her house in Frankeuile, on the Saturday aforesaid, and as she was carrying one tub full of hot liquor to another tub, that she fell into the tub and scalded herself; she lived for five days, and received the rites of the Church and then died. No *Inuentor* (appointed) because she received the rites. The value of the tub and liquor was 2½d., and was rendered, &c.

8 § (Anno Vicesimo Quinto). Margery, daughter of Robert, of Mudle, was taken *with the mainour*, *i.e.*, with one mantle of course woollen cloth (*burellum*) value xiij.d., and one cape (or tippet, *caputium*) value iiij.d., at the suit of Juliana Joye, who found sureties of the premisses, viz., William of Nesse, and William, of Becton, against the said Margery, concerning the robbery aforesaid, and she was taken to the prison of the town of Salop.

9 § (7th May, 1297) Court held on Tuesday next after the festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward. [N.B. this paragraph is out of place.]

10 § (20th March, 1297). The same day comes Juliana Joye in open Court and says that Margery, daughter of Robert of Mudle, came on the Wednesday next before the festival of the Blessed Mary in March, in the 25th year after dark (*noctanter*) in the district of Gombestalle stret, and viciously and feloniously, against the peace, met her and robbed her and by force took from her one mantle of coarse woollen cloth (*burellum*) value xiij.d., and one cape (or

tippet, caputium) value iiij.d., for which cause she brings suit.

11 § And the said Margery comes and justifies every felony, &c., and says she wishes to put herself upon her country. Accordingly it was decided that the said Margery should be returned (*retornatur*) to the gaol of the town of Salop, and she lived in the aforesaid gaol for seven weeks, and died in the prison aforesaid, and (her body) was viewed by the coroner of the town of Salop.

12 § (12th June, 1297) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday in the Pentecostal week, in the 25th year, that William of Chester entered the water of Severn near Garewaldescastel after dinner, and wanted to bathe himself, and was immediately drowned. Wenhuuer, the mother of the said William, was the first to find him, and she raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thos. Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Robt. the Lockere and William the Plommere.

13 § (Sept. 2nd, 1297). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Gombestallestret, Wyla, Doggepol, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of St. Augustine, in the 25th year, that Edith, the maid of William Vaghan, fell into a tub of hot water and forthwith scalded herself and yet lived xv. days. She received the rites of the Church and died. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* (appointed) because she had received the last rites.

14 § (13th Oct., 1297) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Sutton, Noubalde, and Polyleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday before the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 25th year, after vespers, that Adam, son of William Goldsmith, and Henry, herdman, of Colham, went together out of Colham along the road which leads to Noubalde. So it was

that an altercation arose between them, and the said Henry thereupon assaulted the said Adam with a Danish axe, and the said Adam drew his sword and smote the said Henry across his head even to the very brain, and the said Adam immediately fled, and the said Henry arose, came home and lived for eight days, and received the rites of the Church. Buried by Thos. Russel, coroner. No *inuentor* (appointed) because he had the rites, and the fugitive had no chattels.

15 § (12th Jan., 1298) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the vill of Hencote, and by the districts of Coton, Hagemonestret, and Bayleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next after the festival of the Epiphany of our Lord, in the 26th year, that Isolda, the wife of Richard, the wryghte of Prescote, near Baschurch, went from Salop towards Baschurch after dinner and when she arrived at a place which is called Parmoneslone she fell into a certain ditch near Coxesdiches, and forthwith was drowned. Juliana, of Prestecote, was the first to find her, and she raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Nicholaus le Barker, of Frankeuile, and Roger le longe of the same.

16 § (19th Jan., 1298) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 26th year, that an altercation took place between Thomas le monner, son of Robt. son of John, and Elyas, son of Thomas Glent, respecting Agnes, daughter of Richard the elder, the concubine of Thomas and Elyas aforesaid, so that the said Thomas struck the said Agnes in the face, and the said Elyas seeing this struck back the said Thomas with his knife under the left pap right to the heart, so that he straightway died, and the said Elyas at once fled. The said Agnes was the first to find him and raised the outcry, &c. Buried

by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Richard, son of John, of Poole, and Lewelyn le peynter. The fugitive had no chattels, and the said Agnes found sureties for appearing before the justices, viz., Richard Sutton, of Poole, and Lewelyn le Peynter, for that she was in their company when Elyas, son of Thomas Glunt, slew Thomas le monner (pro eo quod fuit in societate ubi Elyas,&c.)

17 § (21st Feb., 1298). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Coton, Hagemonestret, Balliua and Bispestanes, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday next before the festival of St. Peter *in cathedra*, in the 26th year, that Richard Logher, and Adam the serving man of Isabella Logher, rode together upon one horse outside the town of Salop towards Monkeforiate after the hour of curfew, and when they had arrived between the gate of the same town and Monkesbrugge, the horse fell into Severn, and at once the said Richard and Adam were drowned, but the horse escaped. William of Lydleye was the first to find the said Richard, and he raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Alan the Glover of Castelforiate and Nicholas of Bakelar. The value of the horse was 5/-, delivered up &c. And the said Adam was found outside the liberty of the town and was viewed by the Coroner of the County of Salop.

18 § (11th Sept., 1298). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Subtus Wyla, Bispestanes, and Doggepole, (who say)—that it came to pass on Thursday in the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the 26th year, that Ythel groom (*garcio*) of Philip of Polyleye and Philip son of Wyn of Sned had an altercation so as that the said Philip struck the said Ythel with a certain staff across the head, and the said Ythel wounded the said Philip with his dagger in the body and forthwith fled. The said Philip received the rites of the Church and died on the 6th day. Buried by John

Russel the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had received the rites. The fugitive had no chattels.

19 § (12th March, 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Romaldesham, Houndestret, and Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on the day of St. Gregory in the 27th year, that Stephen the baker, miller, was carrying a sack full of oaten malt out of his mill near the house of Thomas Colle towards a certain horse, and in carrying the said sack the same Stephen slipped with his feet and fell to the ground, and the said sack fell upon him and smothered him, and Tibota le Dunysche was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Reginald of Chester, and Richard Wyn. Value of malt iij.s., value of the sack, vj.d., delivered &c. to the Town of Salop.

20 § (20th July, 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Romaldesham, Cokabitestret and Mardefole who say—that it came to pass on the Monday in the festival of St. Margaret in the 27th year, that Dauwe of Chester was bathing behind the walls (*retro muros*) of the town of Salop at Schotesplacelode and forthwith by mischance was drowned. Robert the Lockere was the first to find him, and he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William le Gynar and Philip le Sadeler.

21 § The chattels of Roger, clerk, of Sutton, a felon, who slew William de Peshale at Lidleye—Three acres of winter keep (or winter corn), value of an acre xviijd.; one acre and a half of oats, value of an acre xijd.; one sow, value xijd. Delivered to the town (villate) of Salop. Total, vijs.

22 § (31st July, 1299). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Cocabitestret, Romaldesham, and Mardefole, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday in the Vigil of St. Peter *ad uincula*, in the 27th year of the reign of

King Edward, that Griffin ab Oweyn was riding his horse to Severn at Schoteplacelode, and he rode into the water to water him, and forthwith by mischance was drowned, but the horse escaped. Eynon de Creynon was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Thomas le Gaunter, and John of Lycheffeld. Value of the horse half a mark, delivered to the town of Salop.

23 § (13th Sept., 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of la Baylye (otherwise the district of Waxchere) and Hagemonestret, who say —that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in 27th year, that Sybilla, daughter of Robert of Gynes, lay in her bed in the shop of John Reyner, which was inflamed by mischance, and set on fire by its own hearth, and the said Sybilla was burnt in the said shop (*schoppa*). Thomas, son of Henry the Glover, was the first to find her, and he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* John Godpeny, and Richard of Wenlok'.

24 § (22nd Oct., 1300). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Doggepole, Wyla, Bispestanes, and Colham, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next, before the festival of Saint Luke the Evangelist, that Margery of Pychford went to Severn to wash the clothes of William and Emmota, her children, and the said William and Emmota were in the house of the said Margery, sitting near the fire, and the said house accidentally took fire, and the said William and Margery were burnt, as well as the house. Margery of Pychford was the first to find them, and she raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* John, the Carpenter, and Richard, the Capelwryghte.

25 § (20th May, 1301). ABJURATION. Thomas Dugyn of Ydeshale, who was indicted before Richard of

Harleye, sheriff of Salop, at the Turn of the Hundred of Oueres, and was taken and was being led to the prison of the castle of Salop, through the village of Ydeshale, and when they brought him near the said town of Salop, he slipped out of the hands of those that led him and fled to the Church of St. Alchmund and stayed there 2 days and acknowledged himself to be guilty of many larcenies before John Russel the Coroner. He abjured the realm, and a port was assigned to him (viz.) Dover, on the Saturday being the Vigil of Pentecost in the 29th year.

26 § (20th May, 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Colham, sub Wyla, Doggepole, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass in the Vigil of Pentecost in the 29th year that an altercation arose between Robert Punch and Richard Bache, insomuch that the said Robert struck the said Richard across the shoulder with a staff, and the said Richard struck back the said Robert with a staff on the head, which felled him, and the said Richard thereupon fled, and the said Robert lived to the hour of vespers, received the rites of the Church, and died. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites.

27 § Chattels. The chattels of the said Richard, a felon. One small coffer value iiij.d., One wooden bench value ij.d., One head-covering value j.d. Delivered to town of Salop.

28 § (12th Aug., 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Schoteplace, and Romaldesham, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday in the festival of St. Oswald the King, in the 29th year, that Walter of Stretton wished to ride through Severn and both were drowned. Richard of Frankeuile was the first to find him and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Lewelin le peynter and Richard le Blake of Salop, the horse skin value viij,d., delivered to the town of Salop.

29 § (Sept. 1st, 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Cotes, Hagemonestret, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday in the festival of St. Giles, in the 29th year, that Matilda, daughter of Gylbert, son of David, of Sulton, went to the fishpond of Matilda Corbet in Hagemonestret with a pint measure for water, and when she arrived at the said pond, she fell into the pond and forthwith was drowned. Gilbert her father was the first to find her, he raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William Smertrych and Peter Greyther.

30 § (21st Jan., 1302). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Colham, Sub Wyla, Bispestanes, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 30th year, about the hour of curfew, that Thomas le Smythe of Nouport went out to get ale, and when he came upon Clytesbrugge he fell from the said bridge into Severn and forthwith was drowned, and Isolda, daughter of Thomas le Smyth of Nouport, was the first to find him, she raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William le Chalunere and Roger le Byblere.

31 § (3rd June, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Wyla, Doggepole, Gombestallestret, and Candelane Stret, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 30th year, that John le fforner and Adam of Kyderminister met each other behind the walls (*retro muros*) of the town of Salop, and an altercation arose between the said John and Adam, so that John wounded the aforesaid Adam with his knife in the breast, so that he immediately died. John fled to the Church of St. Cedde of Salop. Emma, the wife of the said Adam was the first to find him dead. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner.

Sureties of the *inuentor* William Cokin and Peter le Wrughte.

32 § (June 3rd, 1302). On the Sunday next after the festival of the Ascension of our Lord in the 30th year, John le fforner fled to the church of St. Cedde, Salop, and made a stay there for x. days. He acknowledged that he had killed Adam of Kyderminister, in the presence of John Russel the Coroner, and abjured the realm, and a port was assigned to him, viz. Douere.

33 § The chattels of the said John—One bow value ijd., Two arrows value ½d., One sword value vjd. Delivered to the town of Salop.

34 § (7th June, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Hagemonestret, Coton, Balliua, and by the vill of Hennecote, who say—that it came to pass on the Thursday next before the festival of Pentecost, in the 30th year, that John of Netherham came by night to the mill of Hennecote and sought admission, and Thomas Gentel arose and opened the door of the mill, and the said John from an old grudge at once struck the said Thomas with a Danish axe right to the brain, so that he fell, and the said John at once fled, and the said Thomas lived for xij. days. He had the rites of the Church and (then) died. No *inuentor* because he received the rites. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. The fugitive had no chattels.

35 § (18th July, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Cotes, Hagmonestret, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass on the Wednesday next before the festival of St. Margaret the Virgin, in the 30th year, that Thomas le Swon went into Severn at Cotonelode, and wanted to bathe himself, and thereupon was drowned. Christiana de Aldemare was the first to find him, she raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Alan le Glouere and Richard le Gynner.

36 § (9th Oct., 1302). John Dugyn de Castriforieta, Salop, was indicted in the Great Court of the town of Salop by xij. Jurors, in that he stole three quarters of wheaten malt, in the chamber of Gunna, who was the wife of William Hagerwas of Salop, by night, and carried it away, and afterwards fled. The same John was indicted before Richard of Harleye, then Sheriff of Salop, at Acton Burnel, by inquisition made by xij. Jurors of the Hundred of Conedouere, who said that the aforesaid John Dugyn and other malefactors unknown, robbed Richard of Aldefeld of goods and chattels of his to the value of sixty shillings. And after these things, the same John returned by night to the Foregate of the Castle (Castriforieta) of Salop, and the Bailiffs of the said Town being aware of it, went after the aforesaid John and captured him as a thief, previously twice indicted, and took him to the prison of the town of Salop, and there he was detained up to a certain day in March, in the festival of St. Dionisius, in the 30th year. In which day the said John Dugyn broke the aforesaid prison, and went out about the hour of curfew, and was seen by a certain groom (*garcio*), who was called Richard of Clone, who at once raised the hue and cry upon the said John Dugyn for breaking the prison aforesaid, to which hue and cry thus raised came John Law, governor of the prison aforesaid, and saw the aforesaid John, who had escaped, and was flying, he followed him with the hue and cry, and as he was flying, he cut off his head.

37 § (26th Oct., 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Hagemonestret, Balliua, Altus Vicus, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday next before the festival of the Apostles Symon and Jude, in the 30th year, that John de Lastres, chaplain, and Maurice of Glouernia, were indicted before Richard de Harley, then Sheriff of Salop, and were apprehended for

many larcenies, and led to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and they broke out of the said prison in the night, and escaped beyond the said Castle. And Nicholas de Wylileye, Constable of the said Castle, perceiving it, pursued them as far as the Liberty of the Town of Salop, and as they were fleeing, he slew John and Maurice aforesaid as felons of our Lord the King. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner.

38 § (26th Oct., 1302). William, son of John, of Zoke (? Stoke), who was apprehended for the death of John Seys, of Chyrke, and imprisoned in the Castle of Salop, broke the said prison and took refuge in the Church of St. Mary, Salop, on the Friday the next before the festival of the Apostles Symon and Jude in the 30th year, and remained there for x. days. He acknowledged that he had killed the said John Seys, before John Russel, the coroner, he abjured the realm and a port was assigned to him at Douere.

39 § (27th June, 1303). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the Purification of St. Mary, in 31st year, that Walter Dalloc, of Salop, encountered Walter le Chalonnere upon the bridge of St. George, Salop, about the hour of curfew, an altercation arose between them insomuch as the said Walter Dalloc struck the said Walter le Chalonnere with a certain knife in the throat, and immediately the said Walter le Cholonnere died, and Walter Dalloc at once fled. William, father of the said Walter le Chalonnere, was the first to find him, he raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, coroner of the town of Salop. Sureties of the *inuentor* Lewelin le Peynter, and William de Grafton. The fugitive had no chattels.

40 § (11th Aug., 1303). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Romaldesham, Gombestallestret, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next before the

festival of the Assumption of St. Mary, in the 31st year, that Isolda, wife of Warin le Celer, of Salop, went to Severn at Roshyl to bathe herself, and by mischance was drowned. Thomas, her son, was the first to find her. He raised the outcry. She was viewed and buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Alan le Glouere, of Romaldesham, and Richard le Blake.

41 § (19th March, 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Gombestalleftret, Mardefole, and Romaldesham, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday in the festival of St. Alchmund, the King, in the 31st year of the reign of King Edward, that John, son of Henry Kylot, of Salop, going along in the way that is called Cokabytestret at noon, encountered William Goch, of Salop, inasmuch that an altercation took place, so as the said John wounded the said William Goch with his sword on the head on the left side, and otherwise. The same John wounded the said William Goch with the aforesaid sword on the head on the right side, and forthwith the same John fled through the midst of the postern which is called Seynte Chaddelode, and the said William Goch lived for 8 days. He received the rites of the Church and died, and was viewed by Thomas Colle and John Russel, coroners of the town of Salop, and buried. No *inuentor* because he had the rites. The fugitive had no chattels within the liberty of the town of Salop.

42 § (21st May, 1304). William Godbert of Wolstanton, who was indicted for the death of Adam de Rokleye before William Rondolf, Coroner, by inquisition, and was apprehended for the death aforesaid and handed over to the village of Madeleye to bring him to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and as they were taking him to the town of Salop, escaped from their hands and fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, where he remained x. days. He acknowledged that he slew the said Adam de

Roklye before Thomas Colle the Coroner. He abjured the realm before the said Coroner on Thursday in the week of Pentecost in the 32nd year and a port was assigned to him at Dover, and he had no chattels within the liberty of the town of Salop.

43 § (25th May, 1304). Presentment made by the vills of Schelton, Nouton, Egebaldenham, and by the district of Frankeuile, who say that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of the Holy Trinity, in the 32nd year, that David Benbras of Wenhamton went by night from Salop towards Wenhamton, and when he reached the field *(campum)* of Schelton, he fell into a certain marl-pit and was drowned. Wentlyan his wife was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas *(Colle)* the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Rondolph of Schelton and William Borrey of Salop.

44 § (28th May, 1304). Zareford (? Shareford) Vaghan of Egardeleye, who was indicted for a burglary at the house of Thomas of Hynton, fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, and remained there for xxx days. He acknowledged himself to be the robber in the burglary of the house aforesaid, before Thomas Colle the Coroner, and abjured the realm on the Thursday next after the festival of the Holy Trinity, in the 32nd year, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.

45 § The fugitive had chattels *(as follows)*:—One bullock value half a mark, delivered to the town of Salop. One sword value xij.d., and one knife value halfpenny, which a certain John of Colushull, proctor of Sir Dean of the church of St. Mary *(procurator domini decani Ecclesie, &c.)*, kept in his own hands and did not take care to render the sword and knife aforesaid to the Coroner of the aforesaid town.

46 § (11th June, 1304). Richard Balle of Much Wenloke was indicted in the Court of Wenloke for the death of Richard de Harleye in Wenloke. He was apprehended and handed over to William de la Halle de

Wenloke and to William de Betton in Wenloke to bring the said Richard Balle to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and when they brought him as far as the bridge which is called Stannenebrugge in Salop on the day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the 32nd year, the said Richard Balle for no cause *(gratis)* fell from the said bridge into Severn and was drowned. William de la Hulle de Wenloke was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Richard of Colham and William, blacksmith, of the same.

47 § (2nd Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Gombestallestret, Wyla, Bispestanes, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the Asumption *(sic)* of St. Mary in the 32nd year, that Elyas Wolueseye of the county of Stafford and Richard of Ruston had an altercation insomuch that the said Elyas wounded the said Richard with his knife in the body, and immediately fled, and the said Richard lived for six days and died. He had the rites of the Church, and was buried by John (Russel), the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites. The fugitive had no chattels.

48 § (23rd Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of St. Bartholomew the Apostle in the 32nd year, that Stephen, son of William of Stokton, went from Wenloke towards Salop, with the horse of Nicholas, the Deyere of Frankeuile, and when he arrived at the village of Harley, he alighted from the horse, and drove the horse before him, and in driving he struck the said horse with a rod, and the said horse lifted his heels, and struck the said Stephen on the breast, notwithstanding this, he went on with the said horse to Salop, where he lived for six days. He had the rites and died.

Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites. Value of the horse, xviijs., delivered to the town of Salop *(as deodand)*.

49 § (30th Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Gombestallestret, Candelanestret, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of the Decollation of St. John Baptist in the 32nd year, that Nicholas Cagewyn of Wemme and Henry of Cardeston had an altercation in the town of Salop, so that the said Nicholas wounded the aforesaid Henry with his sword on his head, notwithstanding he lived for one day and on the second day he died. Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner, and the said Nicholas fled to the Church of St. Alchmund, by the help of John Dun, who conveyed the aforesaid Nicholas to the aforesaid Church, and the said Nicholas remained there for three days, he acknowledged that he slew Henry of Cardeston before Thomas Colle, the Coroner, he abjured the realm and a port was assigned to him at Douere, and the said John Dun yielded himself to the prison of the town of Salop.

50 § The chattels of the said Nicholas (as follows). One casket *(archa)* value vj.d. One chest *(cista)* value iij.d. One dish with a tripod, value vj.d., delivered to the town of Salop.

51 § (2nd Nov., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the townships of Sutton, Meol Bracy, Noubalde, and Polyleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of All Saints in the 32nd year, that Hugh de Bradeleye of Solton was going from Solton by night towards the mill of the Prior of Wenloke, and when he came near the aforesaid mill he entered into the water and was drowned. Dyonisia his wife was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Hugh of Moele and Walter of Solton.

52 § (29th Nov., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the townships of Schelton, Egebaldenham, and Meole Bracy, and by the district of Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of St. Nicholas, in the 33rd year, that Thomas Morton of Salop, serving-man of the Prior of the New Abbey, was riding the said Prior's horse, and when in his ride he came near Schelton, wishing to water the said horse in a certain marl-pit in the field *(campo)* of the same, and the horse fell upon him in the said marl-pit, so that Thomas was drowned. Alice, formerly wife of Richard Reuen, of Schelton, was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*, Richard Colle, of Frankeuile, and John del Nouport, of the same.

53 § (17th Dec., 1304). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Romaldesham, Mardefole, Gombestallestret, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass, on the Thursday next, after the festival of St. Lucia the Virgin, in the 33rd year, that Robert Sangwystle, of Salop, had an altercation with Thomas Pope in the town of Salop, and in struggling, the said Robert wounded the said Thomas with his knife in the body, and the said Robert was apprehended and taken to the prison of the town of Salop, and the said Thomas received the rites of the Church, and died on the 20th day. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites.

54 § (24th Dec., 1304). Presentment made by xij. jurors, and by the districts, viz., Hagemonestret, Coton, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass, on the Eve of the Birthday of our Lord, in the 33rd year, that an altercation arose between Henry of Manchester, staying in the pathway (*semeta*) of the Castle of Salop, and Robert, son of the same Henry, insomuch that the said Henry wounded the said Robert with his knife in the body, and the said

Robert lived for one day. He received the rites (of the Church), and died. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites, and the said Henry was confined in the prison of the town of Salop.

55 § (31st March, 1305). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Colham, Bispestanes, Wyla, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday next after the festival of the Annunciation of St. Mary, in the 33rd year, about midnight that Dycun, servant of Robert de Penyle, quarrelled with Philip, of Radenonere, in the town of Salop, in the Sub Wyla district (*vico sub Wyla*) insomuch that the said Dycun wounded the said Philip with a certain staff on the head, so that he forthwith died, and the said Dycun at once fled. William, the Marshall, was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*, Henry de Prestecote and Richard Barel, of Salop. The fugitive had no chattels.

56 § (16th Jan., 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts, viz., Wyla, Gombestallstret, Candelanestret, and Dogepol, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of St. Hyllary, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Isolda, daughter of Thomas, blacksmith, of Nouport, and Alice, daughter of Henry, the harper, came together from the house which is called le Straungehalle, insomuch that an altercation arose between them, and the said Isolda struck the said Alice under the left breast with a certain knife, and immediately the said Isolda fled, and the said Alice lived for xij. days, received the rites of the Church, and died. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. The said Isolda had no chattels. No *inuentor* because she had the rites.

57 § (6th April, 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts, viz., Mardefole, Gombestallestret,

Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Wednesday next after the festival of St. Ambrose, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that an altercation arose between Thomas, son of William, of Clone, and Henry, son of Alan Haymon, insomuch that the said Thomas drew his dagger (or knife, *cultellum*) and Reginald, brother of the said Thomas, struck Thomas, his brother, to chastise him, and the said Henry struck the said Reginald with his knife (or dagger) in the right side, and straightway fled, and the said Reginald lived for 16 days and died. He received the rites of the Church, and therefore no *inuentor*. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. The fugitive had no chattels.

58 § (July 3rd, 1306). Inquisition made respecting the goods and chattels of John Kylot, who was hanged, as also of the land and tenements of the same John Kylot, found within the liberty of the town of Salop, on the Saturday next after the festival of the apostles Peter and Paul, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, by xij. Jurors, who say upon their oath—that the same John had a canvas bed-sheet, value ij.s.; iron, value ij.d.; one sack, value ij.d.; timber, value iij s. viij.d.; one horse, value xij.s.; one padlock, value ij.d.; one ladder, value iij.d.; two table napkins, value xl.d.; two table cloths, value vj.d.; four towels, value xd.; one pillow with a bolster, value xviij.d.; one coffer, value iij.s.; delivered to the town of Salop. (*In another hand*) sum total, xxvij.s. vij.d. (whence . . . was . . . of the King of x.s. iij.d.)

59 § (*same date*). Also the jurors aforesaid say that the same John had one messuage at le Stalles, in Salop, which was worth x.s. per annum, and two shops there at the Stalles which were worth ij.s. vj.d. per annum.

60 § (*same date*). Also Richard Tupet holds one messuage, with appurtenances in Castriforieta, Salop, of the same John, at the fee farm rent of ij.s. vj.d. per

annum, that is to say one moiety at the festival of St. Michael, and the other moiety at the festival of St. Mary in March.

61 § (*same date*). Also John de Harlescote holds one curtilage of the same John at ij.s. per annum, one moiety &c. (*as before*).

62 § (*same date*), Also Roger le Vileyn of Salop, holds of the same John one half-acre of land near the road which leads to Schar of Wallmore for xiij.d. per annum at the festival of St. Michael.

63 § (11th and 17th July, 1306). William, son of Roger, of Stanwordin-in-le-feld, who fled to the Church of Meole Bracy, for diverse larcenies on the Monday next after the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 11th, 1306), in the 34th year of King Edward, acknowledged himself to be a thief, and to have broken into the house of Joyce (*Joce*) of little Boulewes, and wrongly to have carried away goods of the said Joyce, and abjured the realm, before John Russel, the coroner, on the Monday (July 17th, 1306) next before the festival of St. Margaret, in the above-mentioned year, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.

64 § (21st July, 1306). The chattels of Nicholas le Ken, a felon who was hanged, found in the house of the Master of the soldiery of the Temple, of England, in Salop, on the Thursday next after the festival of St. Margaret, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that is to say, one horse, value viij.s.; three pigs, value v.s.: one coffer, value iiij.d.; six small quarters and two bushels of wheaten malt, value per quarter ij.s.; one table napkin (*or cloth*), value iij.d.; six quarters of oats, value per quarter xvj.d.; one crock, value ij.s.; one kettle, value xx.d.; one wooden form, value ½d.; coals, value vj.d; and these chattels placed under restraint on the part of our lord the King.

65 (21st July, 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the vills, viz., Scholton, Frankeuile, Nouton, and Egebaldenham, who say—that it came to pass

on the Friday next after the festival of St. James the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Richard, son of Richard de Bykedon, of Ondeslowe, was working in a certain marl pit, in the field (*campo*) of Schelton, and when he had undermined the marl the earth smothered him so that at once he died. Elianora, his mother, was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. His corpse was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*, Peter de Ondeslowe and Richard, of Ondeslow, son of Stephen, of Scholton.

66 § Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Gombestallestret, Wyla, Seynte Chaddestret, and Candelanestret, who say—that Roger Wythed and John, son of Thomas Baldwin, came into Gombestallestret a little while before curfew on the day of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward. Then there arose an altercation between them, and the said Roger assaulted the said John, and the said John fled and demanded the peace of the lord King, and as he fled, the said Roger wounded the said John with his knife in the back, and again in the left arm, and the said John, in defending himself, struck back the said Roger with his knife upon the left breast, whence he at once died. Roger de Harleye was the first to find him. He raised the outcry. The corpse was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*. William Godzer (? *Godster*) and Ralph de Cobbeleye, and the said John fled to the church of St. Mary, Salop.

67 § (22nd Sept., 1306). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass, on the Tuesday next after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Walter, servant of John de Cardigan, of Carnaruan, came and drove before him one horse laden with xxv. flagons of honey in a leathern sack, and the said horse entered Severn

near the Bridge of St. George, in the suburb of Salop, about the hour of vespers. Insomuch that the said horse began to drown, and the said Walter entered the said water and endeavoured to assist the said horse, and forthwith both were drowned. William of Carnaruan was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Value of the honey, sack, saddle, and skin of the horse, x.s.vj.d. delivered, &c. The sureties of the *inuentor*, William le Tianut, of Salop, and John le Tippere.

68 § (25th Feb., 1306). John, son of Thomas Baldwin, of Salop, who fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, on account of the death of Roger Wythed, and remained there for four weeks and two days, and did acknowledge, in the presence of John Russel, the coroner, that he slew Roger, and abjured the realm on the Friday next after the festival of St. Mathew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.

69 § The chattels of the said John, the felon (are as follows), viz.:—Of cabbages growing in the curtilage, j.d.; also one hen with nine chickens, iij.d.; also four sheaves of barley, j.d.; one porker, value iiij.d.; one crock of lead, value ij.d.; one chest with a pillow, value iiij.d.; Brushwood, value j.d.; one tub, value ij d.; one *scale* (*libram*), and flax, value j.d.; one barrel, value j.d.; xij. sheepskins, value xviij.d; three pounds of wool, value iiij.d.

70 § (23rd Sept., 1306). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Sutton, Meole Bracy, Polyleye, and Egebaldenham, who say—that William of Longeuile was working in a certain marlpit in the field (*campo*) of the prior of the vill of Sutton on Friday next after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, and at the first hour he was overwhelmed in the said marlpit, and men of the vill of Sutton carried him to the said vill, and he lived from the hour aforesaid until the next day, and received the

rites of the Church and died. (The corpse) was viewed by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had received the rites.

(*End of Fragment*).

NOTE.—After the above was in print the writer received from Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon some remarks which considerably obviate the difficulties mentioned on p. 150, and also afford other information

"The Curia Magna to which the presentments were made was, of course, the Court Leet, and no doubt the forfeitures of felons, &c., were given to the borough by Charter. The xij. Jurors would be the principal burgesses present (not necessarily always 12 in number), and the 'vici' of the borough answering to the townships of a rural manor would have to be represented at every Court to make their presentments to the Jury. I think where a dead body was found the nearest townships were responsible in old times, under the law of frank-pledged for the fine payable on a death to the Lord, or the relations, unless they could account for the death. Therefore the nearest townships account for the reason of the death, and the finder of the body has to give sureties that he will appear in case a charge of murder should be made; but if the person killed lived long enough to receive the rites of the Church, and therefore to give an account of the manner of his death, then there is no need to suspect the inventor, the finder of the body, or to bind him over in case of suspicion falling upon him."

PERSONAL NAMES.

Male.—Adam, Alan, Conynus, David, Dycun, Elyas, Eynon, Galfrid, Gilbert, Grifin, Henry, Hugo, John, Lewelyn, Madoc, Maurice, Nicholas, Oweyn, Peter, Philip, Reginald, Richard, Robert, Roger, Rondulf, Stephen, Thomas, Walter, Warin, William, Wyn, Ythel, Zareford (?)

Female.—Agnes, Alice, Christiana, Dyonisia, Eleonora, Emma, Emmota, Isabella, Isolda, Joca, Juliana, Margeria, Matilda, Rosa, Sybilla, Tibota, Wenhauuer (*i.e.*, Gwynever), Wentlyan (*i.e.*, Gwenllian).

SURNAMES (WITH REFERENCE TO NUMBERED PARAGRAPHS).

Archur, 3; Atteyate, 6; Aurifaber, 14; Bache, 26; Balle, 46; Barel, 55; Benbras, 43; Borrey, 43; Cagewyn, 49; Cokin, 31; Colle (Ricardus), 52; Colle (Thomas, Coronator), 2 et passim; Corbet, 29; Dalloc, 39; Dugyn, 25, 36; Dun, 49; Gentel, 34; Glunt, 16; Goch, 41; Godbert, 42; Godzer, 66; Greyther, 29; Hagerwas, 36; Haymon, 57; Joye, 8, 10; Kylot, 41, 58; Logher, 17; Lowe, 36; Morton, 52; Ponnesert, 5; Pope, 53; Punch, 56; Reuen, 52; Reyner, 23; Russel (John, Coronator), 1, et passim; Sangwystle, 53; Seys, 38;

Smertrych, 29; Sutton, 16; Tupet, 60, 67; Vaghan, 13, 44; Walam, 5; Waleys le, 4; Wegs, 4; Wolueseye, 47; Wyn, 19; Wythed, 66, 68; Zafeford (? Stafeford), 6.

DESIGNATIONS, &c. (WITH REFERENCE, &c.)

Le Baker, 19; Le Barker, 15; Le Blake, 28, 40; Le Bybelere, 30; Le Capelwryghte, 24; Le Carpenter, 24; Le Celer, 40; Le Chaluner, 30, 39; Le Dyere, 48; Le Dunysche, 19; Le Gaunter, 22; Le Glouere, 17, 23, 35, 40; Le Gynur, 20, 35; Le Harper, 56; Le Herdemon, 14; Le Ken, 64; Le Lockere, 12, 20; Le Longe, 15; Le Monner, 16; Le Peynter, 16, 28; Le Plommere, 12; Le Sadeler, 20; Le Smythe, 30; Le Swon, 35; Le Tianut, 67; Le Tippere, 67; Le Vileyn, 62; Le Wryghte, 15, 31.

PLACE-NAMES (INCLUDING STREETS AND LANES).

Abbathia, 17; Acton Burnel, 36; Aldefeld, 36; Aldemare, 55; Altus vicus, 37; Balliua, 6, 17, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54 (alias) Bayleye, 15, 23; Baschurche, 15; Becton, 8; Betton, 46; Bispestanes, 17, 18, 24, 30, 47, 55; Boulewes parua, 63; Bykedon, 65; Cardeston, 49; Cardigan, 67; Carnaruan, 67; Candelanestret, 31, 49, 56, 66; Castelforieta, 17; 36; 60; Cestria, 12, 20; Chyrke, 38; Clone, 36, 57; Clytesbrugge, 30; Cobbeleye, 66; Cokabytestret, 20, 22, 41; Colham, 14, 24, 26, 30, 46, 55; Conedoure, 36; Cotes, 29, 35; Coton, 6, 15, 17, 34, 54; Cotonlode, 35; Creynon, 22; Coxesdiches, 15; Doggepol, 13, 18, 24, 26, 30, 31, 47, 55, 66; Douere, 3, 25, 32, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68; Egardeleye, 44: Egebaldenham, 2, 43, 52, 65, 70; Eyton, 5; ffrankeuile, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 28, 39, 43, 48, 52, 65, 67; Garewaldescastel, 5, 12; Glouernia, 37; Gombestallestret, 10, 13, 31, 40, 41, 47, 49, 63, 68; Grafton, 39; Gynes, 23; Hadley, 66; Hagemon, 7; Hagemonestret, 6, 15, 17, 23, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54; Harleye, 48; Harpesford, 1; Hennecote, 6, 15, 34, Hordeley, 5; Houndestret, 19; Halle la, 46; Hynton, 2, 44; Kyderminister, 31, 32; Longeuile, 70; Lychefeld, 22; Lydleye, 17, 21; Madeleye, 42; Manchester, 54; Mardefole, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 53, 57, 67; Meole, 51, 52, 70; Monke brugge, 17; Monkeforiate, 17: Monkemeole, 2; Mudle, 8; Nesse, 8; Netherham, 34; Noubalde, 14, 51; Nouton, 2, 43, 65;

Nouport, 30, 52, 56; Nova Abbathia, 52; Okynton, 6; Ondeslowe, 65; Oueres, 55; Penyle, 55; Peshale, 21; Polyleye, 14, 18, 51, 70; Ponnesert, 5; Pons Sancti Georgij, 4, 39, 67; Poole, 16; Parmoneslone, 15; Prestecote, 15, 55; Pychford, 24; Radenonere, 55; Ratonesrowe, 29, 35, 54; Retro muros, 20, 31; Rokleye, 42; Romaldesham, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48. 53, 57, 67; Roshul, 40; Ruston, 47; Sabrina, 4, 5, 12, 17, 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67; Shar de Wallemor, 62; Schelton, 2, 43, 52, 65; Schoteplace, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 53, 57, 67; Schotesplacelode, 20, 22, 39, 57; Seynte Chaddeslode, 41; Seynte Chaddestret, 66; Semeta Castri, 54; Sned, 18; Stafford, 47; Stalles le, 59; Stannenebrugge, 46; Stanwordin-in-le-ffeld, 63; Stokton, 48; Straungehalle, 56; Sotton, 51; Sub-Wyla, 18, 26, 30; Sulton (or Solton), 29; Sutton, 14, 51, 70; Waxchere, 13, 23, 26, 37, 49; Wemme, 49; Wenhamton, 43; Wenloke, 23, 46, 48, 51; Wolstaneston, 42; Wyla, 13, 18, 24, 31, 47, 55, 56, 66; Wylileye, 37; Ydeshale, Zafeford (? Stafeford), 25; Zoke (? Stoke), 33; Ecclesia Sancti Cedde (3, 31, 32, &c.); Ecclesia Sancti Marie (38, 42, 44, 45, 68); Ecclesia Meole Bracy (63); Ecclesia Sancte Alchmundi (25, 49). [These Churches seem to have possessed the privilege of affording sanctuary to felons.]

INDEX RERUM.

Abjuration, 3, 25, 31, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68; Accidental death, 19, 48, 65, 70; Burnt to death, 23, 24; Curfew (ignitegium), 17, 30, 36, 39, 66; [Deodand] 7, 17, 19, 22, 28, 48, 67; Died in prison, 1, 11; Drowned in ditch, 15; Drowned in Marlepit, 43, 52, 65, 70; Drowned in Meole Brook, 2, 51; Drowned in Severn, 4, 5, 12, 17, 20 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67; Drowned in a Vivary, 29; [Forfeiture], 21, 27, 33, 45, 50, 58, &c., 62, 64, 69; Hanged, 58; Hue and cry (hutesium), 36, 37; [Justifiable homicide], 36, 37, 66; Larceny, 1, 8, &c., 25, 36, 37, 44, 63; Murder or manslaughter, 3, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 66, 68; Prison breach, 36, 37, 38; Scalded to death, 7, 13; Smothered in marlepit, 43, 52, 65, 70.

CHATTELS, &C., WITH VALUATIONS.

Under the word *chattels* (catalla) are comprehended all goods, movable and immovable, except such as are in nature

of freeholds or parcel of it. They are either *personal* or *real*. *Personal* may be so called in two respects, one because they belong immediately to the *person* of a man, as a bow, a horse, &c. The other, for that being in any way injuriously withheld from us, we have no means to recover them, except by *personal* actions. Chattels *real* are such as either appertain not immediately to the person, but to some other thing by way of dependency, as a box with charters of land, apples upon a tree, or a tree itself growing on the ground, or such as issue out of some immovable thing to a person, as a lease or rent for terms of years.—(*Blount*).

N.B.—To bring the prices below in line with those of present day they must be multiplied by about 30.

Acre of oats (21), *acra avene* = 12d. Acre of winter keep (21), *acra yuernagij* = 18d. Acre of land (62), *acra terre*, per annum = 4d. Arrows, two (33), *sagitte duo* = ½d. Barley, 4 sheaves of (69), *quatuor garbe ordei* = 1d. Barrel, or vat, or hogshead (69), *tina* = 1d. Beast of draught (45), *affrum* = 6s. 8d. Bench of wood (27, 64), *formula lignea* = 2d. or ½d. Bolster (58), with pillow or coverlet, *servical* = 18d. Brushwood (69), *busca* = 1d. Bow (33), *arcus* = 2d. Bowl or goblet (58), *scala* = 3d. (see ladder below). Box (shrine, casket, or chest) (50), *archa* = 2d. Cabbages growing in garden (69), *caules crescentes in curtilegio* = 1d. Canvas, bedtick, or bedsheet (59), *carentivillum* = 2s. Chest (50), *cista* = 3d. Do. *cum plumali* (69) = 4d. Coals (64), *carbones* (i.e., charcoal) = 6d. *coffer* (58, 64) *coffra* = 3s. or 4d. *coffra parva* (27) = 4d. Cowl, or hood, or cape (10), *caputium* = 4d. Danish axe or hatchet (6, 14, 34), *hacca denesca* (or *denesta*) not valued. Dish, deep, or pan (50), *patella cum tripode* = 6d. Flagon (67), *lagena* (a gallon) not separately valued. Feather bed, or coverlet (58), *plumale cum servicali*, *i.e.*, with bolster or pillow = 18d. Flax (69), *linum*, Garden or yard (61). *curtilegium* = 2s. per annum. Hen and 9 chickens (69) *gallina cum novem pullis* = 3d. Horse (17, 22, 48), *equus* = 5s. or 6s. 8d., or 18s. Horse hide (21), *pellis equi* = 8d., and with, &c. = 10s Iron (58) ferrum = 2d. Kettle (64), *cacabus* = 20d. Knife (44), *cultellum* = ½d. Ladder (58), *scala* = 3d. (see bowl above). Linen cloths, two (58), *duo linthiamina* = 6d. Lock (51), *ceruria* = 2d. Mantle of coarse woollen cloth (10) *mantellum de burello* = 13d.

Messuage (59, 60) = 10s. or 2s. 6d. per annum. Napkins, or table cloths, two (58), *duo mappe* = 40d. Oats (64), *avene*, per quarter = 16d. Pigs, three (64), *tres porci* = 5s. One small pig (69), *purcellus* = 4d. Pitcher, or posnet (64), *urceolus* = 2s. Pot, or pan, or crock of lead (69), *olla plumbi* = 2d. Sack 58), *saccus* = 2d.—*saculus* = 6d. Scale? and flax (69), *libra et linum* = 1d. Sheaves of barley, four (69), *quatuor garbe ordei* = 1d. Sheep skins, twelve (69) *xij. pelles de bidentibus* = 18d. Shops, two (58), *duo schoppe apud le stalles*, per annum = 2s. 6d. Sow (21) *una sus* = 12d. Sword (33, 45), *gladius* 6d. or 12d. Timber (58), *meremium* = 3s. Towels, four (58), *quatuor manitergia* = 10d. Tub with liquor (7), *cuna cum liquore* = 2½d, Wheat malt (64), *quarterium brasii frumenti*, per quarter = 2s. Wool, 3lbs. (69), *tres libre lane* = 4d.

INDEX RERUM, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

Abjuracio (3, 25, 32, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68). *Abjuration:* A forswearing or renouncing by oath; a sworn banishment, or an oath taken to renounce the realm for ever. "For," as Staunford saith, "the devotion towards the Church [first in Edward the Confessor's time, and afterwards till 22 Hen. 8] was so zealous that, if a man having committed felony could recover (*i.e.* reach) a church or churchyard before he were apprehended, he might not be thence drawn to the usual trial at law; but, confessing his fault to the Justices at their coming, or to the Coroner, and before them or him, give his oath finally to forsake the realm. *Quando aliquis abjuravit regnum, Crux ei liberata fuit in manu sua portanda in itinere suo per semitas regias et vocabatur vexillum sancte Ecclesie.* He had to travel by the nearest road to the port assigned to him, and there make his transit." The port in these cases is always Dover" (Douere).

Baculus (18, 26, 55)—A *staff*, either an ordinary walking staff, or else—which seems more likely—a *quarter staff*, much heavier; "a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers as a badge of office, as well as a weapon." It was so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other equally between

the middle and the end; it might thus be used both to strike and parry. It was also carried by travellers on foot to be used for defence and as a leaping pole.

Capellus (27)—A small hat or cap.

Coronator (passim), *coroner*—"A very ancient office (for mention is made of this office in King Athelstane's charter to Beverley, anno. 925), and is so called because a coroner deals wholly for the King and *Crown*. He has to be a 'sufficient person,' of 'not less than a hundred shillings of freehold.' His duty is, 'When notice of a person having come to an unnatural death is given, he is to issue a precept to the Constable of the four or six next townships, to return a competent number of good and lawful men of their townships to appear before him in such a place to make an inquisition touching that matter, and in case of a murder, to enquire of the murderer's lands and goods, which are to be valued and delivered to the whole township, which shall be answerable to the Judge for all, etc.' He ought also 'to inquire of the death of all persons who die in prison, that it may be known whether they died by violence or any unreasonable hardship.'" (*Burns' Justice*).

Under the date of 1389 the historians of Shrewsbury make the following remarks, which indicate a considerable change in the duties of the coroner under the amicable agreement which in those days was called a composition. They are as follows:—"The twenty-five persons sworn in aforesaid shall also, on the same day of election, choose annually six cessors and two coroners for the year ensuing; and no one who has served either of those offices may be re-elected for three years."

"The duties of the coroner are then specified. They are to superintend all the town works; to receive 6d. each every week for such superintendence, and to make oath before the Commons that they will lawfully exercise their offices." This being the case, we must be careful not to confound the business of the coroner, as shown in this roll, with that of their successors, eighty years later, though probably the earlier duties were still undertaken by officials of the same designation.

Deodandum (7, 17, 19, 22, 48, 67), *Deodand*—Though this word is not expressly mentioned, it is to be understood in the cases referred to. It signifies a thing given or forfeited to God for the pacification of His wrath in a case of misadventure or accident, or by the act of an irresponsible agent. The thing, or animal, was to be sold, and the proceeds distributed to the poor by the King's Almoner for expiation of this dreadful event, though effected by unreasonable, yea, senseless and dead creatures.—(*Blount*).

Forisfactura (21, 27, 33, 45, 50, 58, &c., 62, 64, 66)—*Forfeiture*. This word again, not expressly mentioned, is found operating in nine instances. It was a confiscation of a felon's goods to the crown after conviction.

Hutesium (36)—*Hue* and cry, in full, *hutesium et clamor*, from the Fr. *huer et crier*. Shouting and crying out aloud. "The pursuit of one who has committed felony by the Highway; for if the party robbed, or any in the company of anyone murdered or robbed, came to the Constable of the next Town and will him to raise Hue and Cry or to pursue the Offender, describing the party and shewing (as near as he can) the way he has gone, the Constable ought forthwith to call upon the Parish for aid in seeking the felon, &c."—(*Blount*).

Ignitegium (17, 30, 36, 39, 66)—*Curfeu* or *curfew* from the Fr. *couvrier feu, i.e.*, cover the fire, signifies an evening peal by which the Conqueror commanded every man to take warning for raking up his fire, and putting out the light (Blount). Not necessarily the actual extinguishing of the fire, but so covering the live embers with ashes that there shall be no flame.

Inventor—An official required to make an inventory of all dead men's goods and chattels to be exhibited to the ordinary at such time as he shall appoint.

Mannore (8)—Taken with the *Mainour*, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, where *Mannor* signifies the thing which a thief takes away or steals, and is apprehended with the thing stolen upon him (*en le main ouvre*).

Manucaptor (16)—A *surety*, one who undertakes the friendly custody of a suspected person, who gives security for his or her forthcoming at a day assigned.

Marlera (43, 52, 65, 70)—A *Marl-pit* (also *marlerium* and *marletum*) where a kind of earth or mineral is dug which men cast upon their land to make it more fertile; not disused at present time.

Monner (16)—? *A Monk.* This word is not found elsewhere and is probably a dialectic word.

Pinta (29)—*A pint measure,* or small jug. *Pinta,* a pint is found, and probably a small measure was so called.

Thorale (36)—*bed chamber.* It is probably the furniture of a bed, and if not chamber, then a counterpane or large sheet in which the malt could be carried. *Ducange* says *Torale* supellex lectaria, *i.e.*, bed-furniture.

Tripos (50)—*Tripod.* A stand of 3 pieces of wood or metal, passed through a ring, or roundle, in the middle of each, so as when parted to support at top a basin, dish, cup, or pot.

Turnum (35)—Turn, which is the Sheriff's court kept twice every year, viz., within a month after Easter and Michaelmas. It is called the Sheriff's *Turn,* because he keeps a turn or circuit about the shire, holding the same in various places. It is also called *Secta Regalis,* as being the King's Leet.

Yvernagium (21)—*Winter keep,* or *winter corn,* from the Fr. *Hyvernee, i.e.,* the *Winter Season,* was anciently used instead of the word corn, and so if this does not mean here winter-keep, then it means autumn-sown wheat. It also signifies the season for sowing winter corn.

It is not necessary to identify every one of the places mentioned in these returns; the majority of them are sufficiently obvious, but the street and lane names are worthy of notice, for several of them have not turned up before, and they are now found in such close connexion with others as to give hopes of their eventual identification. I refer to such names as Clytesbrugge, Cotonlode, Hagemonestret, Harpesford, Schoteplacelode, Seynt Chadeslode, Semeta Castri Straungeshalle and Waxchere. These and some others deserve a passing note, if not only to mark the desirableness of complete identification.

Aldefeld (36)—Not an uncommon place name, meaning the old clearing where trees had been *felled* of *old* time. There was a place bearing that name a little south of the Abbey across the millrace and brook (Trans. 2d. s. iij. 37). This, however, was an Aldefeld in the island of Coton. Alderfeld (35) a place to W. of island of Coton.

Aldemore (35), that is, Old Moor.

Altus Vicus (37)—Phillips says this is the High Pavement or the west portion of Castle street.

Balliva (6, 17, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54), or the Bayleye, is that part of the town which lies before the Castle (*Phillips*), The outer Bailey of the Castle, and therefore within the precincts. (See Waxchere).

Bispestanes (17, 18, 24, 30, 47, 55)—Bushpistanes, Bipstan, Bistons Lane, now Beeches Lane, or Back Lane, from the east end of St. Chads, down to the walls behind the Wyle (*Phillips*). It is mentioned here in connexion with Wyla, Doggepole, and Colham.

Candelanestret (31, 49, 56, 66)—Killen Lane, Kiln Lane (now Princess Street). It may have derived its name from Cynddelan, a Prince of Powys, or else from a kiln there, to burn bricks made upon the spot (which latter is Phillips' conjecture), but neither of them is quite satisfactory.

Clytesbrugge (30)—hitherto not known, a bridge apparently between Nouport and Salop over Severn, or a branch thereof and east of the town. If not another name for Monkesbrugge (which see) it may have been the bridge at Cressage, which we know to have been always a wooden bridge on piers of stone, *Cleta*, a hurdle, and Clytesbrugge a temporary bridge on trestles. But John Leland in 16th century, about 1540, says "There is a *Stone* bridge over Severne at Buildwas, where the Abbey of White Monks was *ripa dextra*. Else there was none betwixt Acham and Bridgnorth." (*Trans.*, 1st. s., iv., 136). This apparently disposes of the theory respecting Cressage Bridge, which was not perhaps built at that date.

Cokabytestret, Cocabitestret (20, 22, 111)—originally perhaps *Cucurbitenstret, i.e.*, gourd street, for *Cucurbita* is a gourd,

also a chemical vessel for distillation in the shape of a gourd, an alembic. This street is here twice connected with Romaldesham and Schotesplace, and so, that, although Mr. Leighton says "it is at present not possible to localize it," it would seem to have been at the western side of the town, and to have been either St. John's Hill (later known as the Swine Market), Cross Hill, Doglane, or Hill's Lane. That Hill's Lane had a previous name before the latter part of the 17th century, when John Hill, Esq., came into possession of Rowley's Mansion by having married the grand-daughter and co-heiress of William Rowley, who built that fine brick mansion there, is sure, but there is no evidence as yet of the fact. At any rate Cokebytestret was *certainly not* far from Seynte Chaddeslode.

Cotes and Coton, Coton a vicus (6, 15, 17, 34, 54), Cotes a vicus (29, 35)—These names are identical and represent the island north of the town, separated therefrom by the river, and reached by Bakelar bridge, (for which see *Trans.* 2nd s., iii. 9, note.)

Cotonlode (35)—A way leading to the river near the above, of which there is now no trace.

Coxes diches (15) and Pormoneslone must be sought for in the road to Baschurch.

Frankeuile (2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 28, 29, 43, 48, 67)—Frankwell, a *vicus*, also called a suburb. Phillips gives Frankwyle, and Frankville, but I have not been fortunate enough to discover either in old documents. Frankeuile occurs here 15 times without any change.

Garewaldescastel (5, 12)—Phillips has Gereweldes castell, as occurring in 1246. "On the middle part of the flank wall, between the lower Castle Gates and the steps near the ropewalk, stood an old tower called Gerewaldis Tower or Gerewaldis Castle. It was built on the bank of the ditch without the wall" (*Phillips*, 143). This would be to the east of what is now the Smithfield, and east also of the disused tollgate.

Gombestallestret (10, 13, 31, 40, 47, 49, 53, 56, 57, 66)—Is found as a *vicus* with Wyla, Doggepole and Candelanestret in 31, 56; with Wyla, Doggepole, and Waxchere in

13; With Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace in 40, 41, 53, 57; with Wila, Bispestanes, and Doggepole in 47; with Mardefole, Candelane and Waxchere in 49; with Wyla, Seynt Chaddestret, and Candelanestret in 66; no clue, however, is afforded by being thus associated, unless to show that it was not suburban. In 1246, Phillips says, it was called Gombestall. It, therefore, awaits identification, but see *Shropshire Notes and Queries* for May 22nd, 1885, pp. 52, 53, and *Trans.*, Vol. I., 204.

Hagemonestret (6, 15, 17, 23, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54)—A *vicus* associated with Coton, Balliua, and Hennecote in 6, 15, 34; with Bispestanes in 17; with Ratonsrowe in 29, 35, 54; with Waxchere and Bayleye in 23; with Balliua, Altus Vicus, and Waxchere in 37. These associations, with one exception, show it to have been near the Castle, and as the associated names exclude their known selves, we may conjecture that, like Hennecote, it was outside the town proper, and was a road towards Hagemon, *i.e.*, it was Castle Foregate.

Harpesford (1)—A new place name, but Harpesmora was in the Island of Coton, and it may have been a ford over the river, which at that period surrounded that island.

Houndestret (19)—Mentioned with Mardefole and Romaldesham. In Speed's map it appears to be the short "street leading from the playhouse to Barker Street" (or Romaldesham), now Beilstone.

Mardefole (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 53, 57, 67—thus uniformly spelt. Phillips says, "antiently wrote Marlesford, Mardefole, and (temp. Hen. viij.), Mardvole."

Monksbrugge (17)—A bridge over an arm of the river, which then made Merivale an island, parting it from Monkeforiate. Merivale was also called "Interpontes," as lying between the Stannenebrugge and Monksbrugge, which latter had apparently five arches. It was near the west front of the abbey. It is shown on Lord Burleigh's map (temp. Eliz.), and also described by Leland (*Trans.* 1st S. iv., 134). It was also called Merivale Bridge.

Monkemeole (2)—Now Crowmeole, *i.e.*, Croes Meole, "lies on the left side of a lane which leads from the Hanwood

Road (near Conduit Head) into Copthorne Road." It was called Monkemeole, as belonging to Buildwas Abbey.

Pons Sancti Georgij (4, 31, 67)—The old Welsh Bridge called of St. George from its contiguity to the Chapel and Hospital of St. George, which were on the Frankeuile side of the river.

Pormoneslone (15)—A *vicus*, now lost, which with Coxesdiches was near the town on the road to Baschurch.

Ratonesrowe (29, 35, 54)—School Lane, also Ratoneslone and Ratonyslone (*Phillips*, p. 62).

Retro muros (20, 31)—Now the Quarry, so called from its being behind the walls.

Romaldesham (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 53, 57, 67)—"Now Barker (or Tanner's) Street. In the town rental (Hen. III., 1246) it is also called Rombalde and Rombaldesham. In an Exch. M.S., Hen. III., *Posterna* Sancti Romboldi. In Hen. IV., Juxta Capellam de Romboldesham."

Roshyl (40)—Now Rousehill, a well known street, formerly Rorishull or Roreshull.

Schar de Wallemor (62)—A property on the island of Coton, mentioned as Shardewalle and Shardewallmore in deeds referred to by Mr. Leighton (*Trans.* 1st s., xi., 95).

Schelton (2, 43, 52, 65)—Shelton, a much more important *villata* (2, 43, 52) or *villa* (65) formerly than now. It is also written Scholton and Solton.

Schoteplace (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 28, 40, 41, 48, 53, 67), A *Vicus*, now Shoplatch. One uniform spelling runs throughout all these entries, though Sheteplace, Sotteplace, and Soetteplace are also found.

Schotesplacelode (20, 22, 39, 57)—A pathway or lane leading from top of St. John's Hill to Severn.

Seynte Chaddeslode (41)—A similar way from bottom of Belmont to the river, now Crescent Lane. Belmont was known as SeyntChaddestret (66).

Semeta Castri (54)—The path of the Castle, some short cut, of which nothing is known.

Stalles, le (59)—Now Mardol Head. Phillips writes Lee Stalles, which is very misleading, and has no authority,

Stannenebrugge (46)—The Stone bridge, the East bridge, the old English bridge. Leland says it had "4 great arches besides the Drawe-bridge," which must be an under estimate, for Phillips says "it consisted of 17 arches," which errs the other way even if the Monke-brugge of five arches is included.

Straungehalle (56)—Probably the same as Strenchus or Strenchhus, which occupied the site of the present 'Turf' tavern on Claremont Hill (*Leighton*) which names are a likely corruption of Straungehalle.

Waxchere or Waxcheore (13, 23, 26, 37, 49)—is in § 23 made identical with Balliua (or the Bayle), the space before the Castle, the outer Bailey.

The following further communication from the Recorder of Oswestry throws great light upon the whole matter and enables us to understand both the duties of the Coroners and their position with regard to the inhabitants of the Liberty of Shrewsbury, over which they had jurisdiction. Our readers will be grateful to Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon for his kindness in writing it:—

United University Club,
Pall Mall East, S.W.
10th May, 1905.

Dear Mr. Drinkwater,

I now return your M.S. with many thanks.

I see that the Charter given to Shrewsbury in 1 John authorised the Common Council of the Borough to elect 4 persons to "keep the pleas of the Crown and other things which belong to the Crown in the Borough;" and that the Charter of 6 John reduced the number to 2. who would be the 2 coroners who appear in your roll, and also gave the burgesses "all pleas and quarrels, and all other causes except those which belong to the Crown." I take it this would certainly give them the right to hold the Court Leet, which this roll shows was held, even if they had not the right earlier. I do not see any express grant to the town of deodands, but they were very commonly granted to Lords of

Manors and Liberties. Coroner's duties were defined by Statute of 4 Edward I., which says, "that when anyone is slain or suddenly dead or wounded, the Coroner is to summon 4 or 5 or 6 of the neighbouring villati (townships) to appear before him in the place, and he is to inquire of them on their oath what they know about it. Any who are found guilty are to be delivered to the Sheriff and committed to gaol, and any present but not guilty are to be attached until the coming of the Justices, and their names shall be written in rolls," and if any be found guilty of the murder the Coroner shall inquire what goods or land he hath, and the value of them, and they shall be delivered to the township, which shall answer to the Justices for them. If the dead person was not murdered, then the Coroner shall attach the *finders*, and all others in the company. The deodands "shall be valued and delivered to the towns as above."

I think this explains most of the difficulties in your roll. The fact that deodands and felon's goods, or the price of them, was "traditum villatæ Salop," does not prove that town kept them. They would have to be accounted for to the King's Justices, unless they had been granted by charter to the town, and I do not see any mention of this in the extant charters.

Hora ignitegii is often mentioned; but the legal obligation to put out fires at curfew time was taken away in 1100, by Henry I.

Yours very truly,

R. Ll. Kenyon.

SHREWSBURY BURGESS ROLL OF 1416-17.

Transcribed and Edited by
The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

It is rather difficult to describe this roll, which is numbered 58 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records. It is certainly a roll of Burgesses, for so it is headed; but, as compared with other rolls, it is so short and so irregular in form, that it cannot be looked upon as being either an annual roll or even a complete one. It may be a list of Burgesses sworn on some particular occasion, and for some special purpose, or else a roll of Burgesses in arrear who had to be looked up by the proper officials. It is, moreover, in very poor condition, and almost ruined as regards the latter portion by the smearing over it, dirty as it then was, of some astringent fluid which has rendered writing, otherwise distinct enough, almost illegible—in fact, much of it is still doubtful. It is headed:—Burgenses facti tempore Rogeri Corbet et Johannis Perle. This shews it to have referred to the year 1416, when these men were in office.

1. Juratus gratis. Ricardus Lopynton de Salop corueser Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem Ricardi ac Agnes et Margareta filie dicti Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit xxvij.s. viij.d.
2. Juratus gratis Willelmus Betton de Salop' Bruer filius Johannis Jonessone Betton de Strangebetton et Johannes filius eiusdem Willelmi Betton liij.s. iiijd. inde soluit *xxvj.s. viij.d.* (erased) soluit totum.
3. Juratus gratis Willelmus Parisshe de Kirkeby bellers in comitate Leycestre cotiller manens in Salop' xlvj.viij.d. inde soluit *viij.s. iiij.d.* (erased) soluit totum.
4. Juratus gratis Johannes Wayte de Salop' Weuer et Ricardus Ellesmere Weuer apprenticius eiusdem Johannis Wayte liij.s. viij.d. inde soluit *xiij.s. iiij.d.* (erased).
5. Juratus gratis Rogerus Jurdan fflesshewere et Margareta filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d. inde *soluit xx.s.* (erased) totum.
6. Juratus gratis Willelmus Weston filius Willelmi Weston de Grillshull barker qui desponsauit filiam Johannis Tuggeford. xlvj.s. viijd. inde soluit.....xx.s. per

predictum Johannem Tuggeford et residua per manus eiusdem Willelmi soluta sunt.

7. Juratus gratis Galfridus corueser de Gyllesfeld seruiens Johannis Baret xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit totum pro debito balliuis per Johannem Baret predictum xx.s.

8. Juratus gratis Griffinus Kedewyn bowyer de Salop' Johannes filius eius de Alicia et Katerina filie eiusdem Griffini. xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit. *xx.s.* (erased).

9. Juratus gratis Thomas Marchall de Hurst Ricardus et Nicholaus filij eiusdem Thome .liij.s. iiij.d. inde soluti sunt xx.s. (erased) totum gratia predictorum balliuorum pro soluc'one subsidij et residuum videlicet *xxvj.s. viij.d.*(erased) xxxiij.s. iiij.d. soluendum in festo Assump'conis Beate Marie proximo futuro.

10. Juratus. Nicholaus Gosenell de Condore Johannes Ricardus Rogerus Thomas et Johannes jurati filij eiusdem Nicholai lxvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit xxxiij.s. iiij.d. et *tamen de retro* (erased).

11. Juratus gratis Ricardus filius Johannis (de) Tilweley iuxta Wemme carnifex Hugo juratus filius eiusdem Ricardi et Johannes frater eorundem Ricardi et Hugonis. c.s. inde soluit xxxvj.s. viij.d.

12. Juratus Thomas filius Vriani Eggdon de Shokelache de Comitatu Cestrie(.....de feodis ij.s. viij.d. et remanet a retro).

13. Juratus Johannes Matte filius Johannis Matte de Ercale Weuer Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem et Margareta filia dicti Johannis Matte *pruler* ac Thomas Howle filius Thome Howle de Tibertune cousange predicti Johannis Matte. xl.s. inde soluit xiij s. iiij d.

14. Juratus gratis Willelmus Acton barkere nuper seruiens Johannis Huile. xl.s. inde remanet a retro xiij.s. iiij.d.

15. Juratus gratis Ricardus Achurley filius Hugonis de Achurley de Stanwardyn in le ffelde. xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit vj.s. viij.d.

16. Juratus Johannes nuper seruiens Willelmi Vpton draper de Salop' filius Rogeri Malehurst. xl.s. Willelmus et Rogerus filij eiusdem Johannis et inde soluit per manum Rogeri Barbor. xx.s. et remanet tamen a retro xx.s.

17. Juratus gratis David draper nuper seruiens *Walteri Conewey* de Salop' Draper et Margeria filia eiusdem David. xl.s.....xx.s. et remanet tamen a retro..... .

18. Juratus gratis Johannes.....felde seruiens Rogeri Mutton xlvj s. viij.d.....Willelmi Dycher.....ub... ...

19 Juratus gratis Willelmus filius Willelmi Sonsowe de Salop et Willelmus filius predicti Willelmi..... xlvj.s. viij.d. et inde soluit vj.s, viij.d..... xxij.s. viij.d.

[Endorsement in later hand].

Rotulus Burgensium 1417, 31st 7th Hen., y^m *sertitol*, but not in Booke.

PERSONAL NAMES.

John, 17; William, 15; Richard, 9; Roger, 6; David, 5; Thomas, 4; Margaret, 3; Nicholas, 2; Hugo, 2; Agnes, 1; Alicia, 1; Galfrid, 1; Griffin, 1; Katerina, 1; Vrianus, 1; Walter, 1.

SURNAMES, &C., WITH REFERENCES.

Achurley, 15; Acton, 14; Baret, 7; Betton, 2; Corbet, heading; *Dycher?* 18; Eggdune, 12; Ellesmere, 4; Gosenell, 10; Howle, 13, 14; Jurdan, 5; Kedewyn, 8; Lopynton, 1; Marchall, 9; Matte, 13; Mutton, 18; Parisshe, 3; Perle, heading; Sonsowe, 19; Tayllor, 16; Tilweley, 11; Tuggeford, 6; Vpton, 16; Wayte, 4; Weston, 6.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Apprenticius, 4; Barker, 6, 14; Bocher, 11; Bowyer, 8; Bruer, 2; Carnifex, 11; Corueser, 1, 7; Cotiller, 3; Draper, 16, 17; fflesshewer, 5; *Pruler (or Prnter)*, 13; Tayllor, 16; Wener, 4, 13.

PLACE NAMES.

Cundore, 10; Ercale, 13; Grilleshull, 6; Gyllesfeld, 7; Hurst, 9; Kirkebybellers, 3; Leycestre, 3; Salop' passim; Shokelache in Cheshire, 12; Stanwardyn yn le ffeld, 15; Strangebetton, 2; Tybertune, 13; Wemme, 11.

N.B.—This is apparently the last of the separate documents containing Merchant Gild lists and Burgess Rolls. Later lists should be found in the Booke *referred to in the Endorsement above.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A SHROPSHIRE VICAR, 1656 TO 1691.

Transcribed and Edited by
FRANCES C. BALDWYN CHILDE.

The Rev. Robert Goodwin, vicar of Cleobury Mortimer for 35 years, has left a Record which throws some light on the life and expenditure of a country clergyman during the latter half of the 17th century.

The M.S., which is torn and dilapidated, consists of several books of about 50 pages each, all roughly sewn together; size about 16in. × 6in. The greater part gives an account of his Tithes (which he seems to have had much trouble in collecting, and of which specimens are given), but mixed up with these payments and receipts are copies of his correspondence—Housekeeping, wages, debts and building expenses, and the payments for pupils, their teaching and board.

He had two children baptized at Cleobury Mortimer. John born 1667, Rector of Abberley, in Worcestershire, in 1691, and Vicar of Silvington, Shropshire, the same year. In 1694 he succeeded his father as Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, but apparently never resided there, and died in 1699

Elizabeth, born 1672, married Rev. William Edwards, Curate of Cleobury Mortimer for many years, and Vicar in 1699, succeeding his brother-in-law. A stone slab marks the burial place of Rev. Robert Goodwin in Cleobury Mortimer Church, with the following inscription:—

To the Rev. Robert Goodwin,
Vicar of this Parish for 35 years, died August, 1691,
Also Elizabeth, his widow, died 1693.
Also Elizabeth, their daughter, wife of Rev. William Edwards.

HOUSEKEEPING.

1658—1660.

An account between my wife and I concerning housekeeping for ye year 1658, I am to allow her ye summ of 40 pounds a yeare, and all ye small tythes as hemp, flax, pigs, geease, apples, pears, hony, and the swine she keepeth, with which she is to mantayne me and my family, with sufficient meat, drink, and clothes, and yet in due time, and in good order, beginning the first day of October, 1658. of which 40 pounds I have already paid her.

1	One beefe at ye rate of 3 pounds 6s: 8d.	3	6	8
2	Five tunne of coales, 4s. ye tunne	1	0	0
3	Two gallons of Butter, 4s. ye gallon	0	8	0
4	One cheese at 2s. pryce	0	2	0
5	One strike of malt, 3s. 8d. price is	0	3	8
6	One strike of corn, 5s. price	0	5	0
7	One strike of oats for feeding geese	0	1	9
8	One half strike of pease	0	0	6
9	One stone of wooll	0	15	0
10	In moneys	0	1	6
	And so on for 36 items including			
25	Item to the woeman for spinning nogges[1] ...	0	3	0

1661.

		s.	d.
Due to me from neighbour Lavender for ye fringe I sold her		3	9
Towards which I had of her in money		0	6
In[2] Metheglin 4 quarts at severall times		2	0
3 Pots of drink and a pennyworth of graug		0	4
Another pint of Metheg when Judith Hingley here ...		0	3
Since in all and money		0	8

TITHES.

1657.

Teyths gathered in and about Cleobury.

1 ffrom John Sheward for 22 sheep, 2 fleeces of wooll, at ye rate of 1s. the fleece

---

[1] "Nogges," course refuse of flax or hemp.

[2] "Metheglin," a fermented liquor made of honeyed water.

2 from John Worrall, of the Forest, for hay close of ffowlers by Brumpark 0 0 8

3 John Jordan, at ye foot of Rhone Hill, his wooll gathered, which was... ... ... 0 1 6

4 Will: Pountney, at Heathhill, his mother, the widow, and two maydes, and for 4 kine and calves, and smoak and garden 0 3 4

1675.

Due to me from Richard York for this and the last two years Easter duty 1 6

And for churching his wife 2 0

And for burying a child at Hopton 1 0

And for 9 sheep sold to Morryce 0 9

Due to me for 2 years Easter duty 1 0

And for herbage of his close 6d. per year, let last year to France Barker for 5s., this year to Baldwin for 5s.

John Pountney of the Clee and wife for ye years 1674-75-76 and 1677.
And for churching his wife once at home 1s., and once at church 4d., ye whole due is 3s. 4d. received in part 1s., remaynes due this 11th April, 1677, ye summe of 2s. 4d. 00 01 00

William Pountney, of Heathhills, and mother Low, and Tho. Owers, one mayd, and 3 cows, and 3 calves, and her sonne 00 03 05

Her mortuary unpayed and her incalf heifer unpaid: her mortuary is 3s. 4d., and for her other tithes she is to pay 8s.

Received of John Gittins by Goody Pountney 1s. 6d. remaynes due 2s. 8d., which should have been paid ys Easter. 1677, and 2s. ye yeer he is to pay mee every yeer at Easter wid ye last yeers account.

Geere Batch hath reckoned with mee this 29th day of May. 1677, and yre is due to mee ye summe of 11b. 4s., viz., 8s. arrears in ye yeer 1673, and 9s. per yeer ever synce, which makes up ye summe of 11b. 4s.' which he promiseth to pay

Yong Roger Pountney is to pay mee 8s. for Easter dutyes...	00	08	00
Joseph Manox and wife this and ye last year 2 cows and 2 calves last year, and 2 this year, 10 sheep of Hayleyes fodyre, 17 sheep, his wool, and 1 lamb, I am to gather	00	03	00
Received this 15th day of October, 1674, of Mr. Thomas Pennell for privy tithes due from the Baron's Lande and Hardmas, and Curdall. this yeer, 1684, the summe of		2 10	0
And for S. Lacon Childe's teythe		2 0	0
For a mortuary[1] for his father and funeral dues..		0 18	0
Richard Byrd for this year		0 18	0
Received of Mr. Thomas Pennell for his privy teythes	1 10 0		
And for his corne and grayne	2 10 0		
And for his son	2 0 0		
In lot		6 0	0
Received of Mr. Willm. Fox for Led		2 16	0
And for More Gates		0 5	0
For ye trayned soldier one tyme		0 0	9

And I howe him 12s. 6d. for Sir Lacon's teithes and 10s. for John Barker.

1672 (Jan· 12th).

Mr. Reed[2]

I pray you pay for ye year 1671 ye summe 5lb. 15s. and for this year , 1672, the summe for both years ye summe of nine pown, for I am ordered to pay yt to Mr. Goodwin, Advice of Sergeant Baldwin noe more but service to you I rest.—Your Servt. to

Command Richard Llo?

Jan. 12th, 1672.

TYTHES, BARON'S LAND, YEAR 1689.

George Walker and wife, house and garden ...	0	0	6

[1] A place for the temporary resting of the dead. Sir Lacon Childe's father was Sir William Childe, of Kinlet. Sir Lacon Childe founded the Cleobury Mortimer Schools. Finding that there was no School or School House in the Parish nor any Schoolmaster, Sir Lacon devised £30 a year to a Master to teach and instruct the youth of Cleobury Mortimer in English and writing.

[2] Probably Rowland Read, of the Forge, Mawley, gent, who died 1675.

His man Woof and mayd Jone Davis, both of age and unpayd
4 cows and 4 calves, 25 sheep, and 14 lambs ... 0 3 6
And his boy: pig, geese, and apples he pays in kind.
Will Fox and wife, and brother James, one man Hopkins, and one mayd Sarah... ... . 00 04 09
Barker, 5 cows, and 5 calves, and 16s. for the Lea, and 5s. for ye Moorgates in ye whole all rec^d^ 01 05 09
John James hath sheep unpaid mee
Rec. of Mr. William Pennell by the hands of his clerk, Will Baldwin, the summe of 4lb. 10s. 50s., for vic' teyths, and 40s. for impropriate teiths, and 3s. 8d. Easter duties due to mee for Butler's Meadowe and ye close that was Boss Symkinses for severall years, and pig, geese, and apples, hee is to pay mee in kind and egges.
Received all due from Mrs. Penell, window, till Michaelmas, 1689.
Received of Mr. Will Pennell by Mr. Will Fox 2lb. towards his composition for the y^r^ 1689,

1690.

(Laid out in) Sir William's[1] suit, 1690. (In Greek characters).

The assizes at Bridgnorth, £10 10s. 0d.

At Shrewsbury assizes Lent following £11. 0s. 0d.

Paid since to Mr. Edwards upon 2 executions £16 10s. 0d.

1681—2.

Mem.—I have paid Thomas Pennell for all dues till St. Mary Day, 1681, and the Lands rent to Sir Lacon Child till St. Mary Day, 1682, only he owes me for the trayned soldier all due synce I came in mayntayner, except 4d. which he paid at one time.

1686.

Received of Mr. Boraston, of Bewdley, by the hands of Goody Cupper, his servant, at Easter, 1686, the sum in all of

[1] Sir William Childe, of Kinlet.

£1 5s. 0d. yearly, payable by the said Rector of Ribblesford to the Vicar of Cleobury.

1674.

Received the 17th April, 1674, of Robt. Goodwin, clerk, the summe of tenne shillings for an iron plate behynd my fyer at Hopton, which plate I am not to remove thence until I pay him back this tenne shillings which I acknowledge ye receipt of

By mee,
WILLIAM WALKER.

WAGES.

My man, Will Collins, came May 19th, 1674. I am to pay him 1lb. 5s. He sayd he would have 1lb. 8s.

Sarah Broughton came to mee April ye 7th, 1674, she is to have 1lb. 10s. wages.

Sarah Broughton came on St. Mark's Day, April 25th, 1677. We are to pay her 1^{lb}. 10s. for her year's service, and if her vayles[1] bee not 10s. we are to make it soe.

Jone Geygley came on Tues^{d}. May 2nd. We are to give her 1^{lb}. 10s. for her year's service and her vayles. She went away Dec. 14th, 1677.

Arnold Arundell came to my house to dwell on Feb. 28, 1676. I am to pay him 3^{lb}. p^{r}. an. and his vayles, which I am to make up 12s. if yy fall short yrof.

Given to Arnold by myselfe an old castor worth 00 03 00.

1658 and 1660.

Hops sold at 8d. a pound—
To Cozen James Kettilby[2] 6lbs.
To Mr. Brown 2lbs.
To Neighbour Lavender[3] 1lb.

[1] "Vayles" gifts of money from guests to servants.

[2] I presume "Cozen James Kettilby" to have been his Parishioners at Catherton whose 5 children were christened in C.M. Church, between 1651 and 1661.

There was also a Mr. James Kettilby, of Steppel Hall, Neen Savage, m. 1665 to Mrs. Elizabeth Swetman, at Neen Savage. He died 1691, and is burd. at Neen Sayage.

[3] Mrs. Lavender, the wife probably of William Lavender, *artist* (C.M. register), burd. 1670, and his wife Elizabeth, 1671.

To her at another time 2lbs.
To Mrs. Lavender ¼lb.
To Goodwife Corbet
To Goodwife Harvey.

THOS. WATMAN'S ACCOUNT.

for 2 loads of Clover	00	01	06
for ploughing my hemp yard	00	01	00
for ploughing of Broome	00	05	00
carriage of 12 thraves of thatch	00	05	00
for boards from Rea syde	00	01	00
for carrying tymber at Hopton	00	02	00
for plowing at ye Stone house[1]	00	12	00
	01	07	06

which I have paid him.

Due to mee from my brother, Thomas Goodwin, this 17th November, 1673, the summe of 1lb. 3s.

1676.

Given by my Lady Child[2] when she suped with us 00 01 01

For Justice Kettilby[3] I received—

	lb.	s.	d.
From John Bowen	0	8	0
From Thomas Berb	0	5	0
From John Walker	0	8	0

payd to him.

Honest Cozen Kettilby,

The only reason why I have not writ to you all this whyle was because I was nct in a condition to send you yr with soe good a token as could freely benefit you (*torn*). I hoped that our payments (*torn*) and that moneys would have been (forthcoming?), but I find the contrary (*torn*) and I am now upon the payment of my first fruits, soe that I thought good to signify by a line or two the cause of my

[1] Stone House (Neen Savage), built by Thomas Winn, 1639.

[2] The wife of Sir William Childe, of Kinlet, daughter and sole heiress of Rowland Lacon, Esq., of Kinlet. She died 1698.

[3] Thomas Kettilby, called "Justice Kettelby," of Prescott, parish of Stoddesdon, B. 1618—buried at Stoddesdon, 1664. (Blakeway M.S.S.)

silence than for to put you to the trouble of reading A messe of country compliments, and of paying for ye carriage, I deem it a greater absurdity than silence. If God make me able, while you have occasion to use me, I should be glad to serve you and to furnish you to ye utmost of my power. In the interim dear Cozen excuse me and accept of a small spill herewith, viz., 5s. in gold. When God makes me richer my token shall be larger. My wife and (*torn*) are sorry we can do nothing else but (*torn*) . . , My uncle Richard and your Father are (*torn*) the moneys you owe to the College. . . . .

SIGNED RECEIPTS.

Received of Mr. Robert Goodwin the summe of three shillings and sixpence collected in the Parish Church of Coreley, in Shropshire, for the use of the inhabitants of the towne of Drayton. I say received By me, William Latwood.	3 6
Received of Mr. Robert Goodwin the summe of two shillings and sixpence for the use of the inhabitants of the towne of Drayton, collected in the parish church of Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. I say receeived by mee, William Latwood.	2 0

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,

Will you please certify Mr. Chancellor that the poor persons since they were cyted to appear at Ludlowe have come to mee, and have professed their sorrowe for yir former neglect of God's ordinance, they doe promise reformation for ye future. They are very poore yrfore I pray help them off upon as easy terms as you canne. I shall look upon it as a curtseye.

Who am your very affectionate brother,

Robt. Goodwin.

Good Sir,

(*the beginning is torn*)

too borrowe which I thought I should have received from my neighbours from whom it is due to me, but yy answer not my expectation. I therefore make bold over agayne to

importune you by this note to lend mee the summe of 40s. I shall eyther repay it when you appoynt, or accompt with you for it, & of what I formerly received. I pray sir if you can be pleased to grant my request you shall command mee in A greatest cortesye.

Who am, &c.

Received of Richard Walker toward teaching his children when we last reckoned at his House upon Shrove Tuesday—that came to 0 15 0.

Sr.—A little while after you writ for mee Mrs. Hyll came for mee to my house where shee will continue untill Fryday night or Saturday morning—uppon Saunday wek was ye day you and I pitched upon for oure meeting Shee cannot meet us for shee is to bee godmother to her brother's child wch is to be baptized yt daye Your most convenient day to treat with her will be tomorrow Therefore I pray bring over your friend with you to my House to-morrow Shee shall expect your coming Whether you can come and yr hour, I pray signifye by a word or lyne or two to ys by this bearer to

yr faithfull K

1660, 1662, 1663.

Memorandum that upon the first day of December 1660 was covenanted betweene myself and Cozen Burton concerning my Cozen Mary Burton his daughter whom I am to keep and well to educate for the space of seaven years; wch the said Mr. Burton ys to pay mee the summe of four pound yearly by twenty shillings each quarter in witness whereof we have subscribed our names.

Robert Goodwin
Roger Burton

Received of the above-named Roger Burton the summe of one pound for the first quarter.

Since received of Cozen Burton the summe of fowre pounds so that he hath paid mee for all until the first day of Marche in the yere of our Lord God 1661.

Since he sent me by John Hervey the summe of one pownd from Tenbury fayr soe yt he hath paid me all till the 1st day of June, 1662.

Since at Ludlow fayr by John Hervey £1 2 6.

Since to myself he paid 2£ so that now he hath paid mee all till the 1st day of March 1663.

and since then he hath payd me 40s. more by Mrs. —— all to the 1st of September 1664.

Since then he hath payd mee himselfe the summe of one pownd for all till the first of December. At her last return when she came from Francis of Ludlowe the summe of 1£

Aprill then I had a fat cow from him.

1665.

Honest Coz.

I am disappointed of moneys yt I intended to have layd out at Ludlowe fore too morrow I will yrfore begge your assistance for soe as to furnishe me with a " Beife "? viz., a heifer or young cow, and send me by ye bearer for wch you shall bee satysfyed when wee account.

your kinsman and true friend.

1666.

Mr. Pardoe

I understand by my Cozen Hyde that you have promised to furnish him with 50lb upon his Cozen Corbyns and my Bond, and tho' I am averse from being security for any, yet I have ex [*torn*] to bee bound for him soe much but my [*torn*]. at Present and with appoynted businesse hinders me that I cannot come along with Cozen Hyde this weeke, and it seems [*torn*] urgent occasion for [*torn*]. Yrfore if you think fit to lett him have [*torn*].

1667.

Dear Sir,

Yours I received last night and in my next I shall give you an accompt of it. I have now only tyme to acquaint you that your sonne, praysed be God, is in a very hopeful way of recovery; he was truly on Wednesday and Thursday soe extremely ill that I was very much affrayd of him. I dare confidently say that such was myne and wyfe's trouble for him that yy[1] were two of the saddest dayes yt ever went over (our) head. He is this present Friday (tho' weak) as

[1] (They).

cheerful and lightsome as if he had not been sick at all and soe well that hee would need have come down stayrs and take a turne in ye garden.

1667.

5lbs. paid to Mr. Davenport . . . and concerning my little Kinswoman with you I have received . . . for long before the whole will be due I heartily thank you, but for your extraordinary great care of your little serv^t^. I know not how sufficiently to express my thankfulness. I do not question but her parents at whose [*torn*] which I shall with all possible speed [*torn*] of your dear child with mee who learns extraordinarily well he will be able shortly to wryte to you himself. [*torn*].

your friend.

1670?

Honour 'd Father.

I give you hearty thanks for your very great kindnesse to my wife at Bewdley and for your good sermons you gave us on Trinity Sunday. Your advice to mee and my parishioners was soe good y^t^ wee earnestly long to God to have you agayne at Cleobury. The next day is our Wake Day—a Waking word from your mouth would be very acceptable. S^r^, if you please to afford me your assistance next L^ds^ Day I promise to repay it by serving you whenever you please to require it. I send you my beste Osland upon Saturday and desire your answer by Bearer.

1671.

Good Cozen,

I know you were abroad last Lord's Day and yet am forced to request your assistance next Lord's Day. S^r^, yesterday I being well promised my brother Fowlkes (who is ill) to preach for him at Stanton Lacy next Lord's Day, and he wholly depends upon mee, but such is my indisposition this morning that I fear I shall not be able to make good my promise by myself. I therefore earnestly beg your assistance that you will preach at Stanton Lacy and I will send over Mr. Warbrock, of Sutton, to supply your cure. I acknowledge I am much indebted to you already but if you will add this

favor also I shall bee ready to assist you whenever you call for me.

To the R^t. Honble His Majesty's Judges at Worcester or eyther of them.

My Lords,

I doe well remember that att last Summer Assizes at Salop a cause depending there betwixt [*torn*] Boulter and Mr. Henry Field, I did hear Mr. William Wall, attorney for Boulter depose that he never had any Byll of Poultry against Mr. Feild and the Byll which now Mr. Field [*torn*] to shew your Lordship being then produced in open court and shewed to Mr. Wall he swore he had never before seen it, nor had it in his possession. This I certify for truth who know ye danger of telling especially of making A Lye and this I am ready to depose whom ye Lordships.

Humble Servant
Robert Goodwin Vicar of
Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire.

To Mr. Pyke of Bridgnorth.

Good Friend,

I have layd ont soe much for your two sonnes that I am almost Ashamed to send you an account of it. It is 2^lbs 11^s 10^d. A note of the particulars you have enclosed which with 6^s 1^d due att Mydsumer and 10^lb for the halfe year synce till this present Xmas is 12^lbs 18^s 2^d which I pray pay to Mr. John Davenport of your pyty? when by Mr. Chettwin's orders he shall call for it his acquittance shall be y^r discharge from

Your loving faithful friend
R. Goodwin.

Your sonnes are both very well. Will presents you with A l're with his owne hand which herewith you shall receive. Honest Harry with his verses which by ye help of his schole follow hee pr'sented mee with last night.

Myne with my wife's true respects to good Mrs. Pyke whom we would entreat to buy a coat of Tammy or any other stuff she might think fitt for my little gyrle and send itt as soone as she can with a little blacke hood and their

pryse and you shall be honestly payde. My wyfe would also desire her to furnish her two sonnes with some shirts and coarse bands to save their crevetts. My wife would have furnished them here but that Awdrey told her such cloth might be bought better and cheaper there y^n^ here.

1672.

Then follow 2 pages of Baptisms and Burials which have been copied into the Parish Register.

1673.

Good Cozen,

I think it not convenient to tell you now with what little successe I have moved? in ye management of the businesse you. . . employed [*torn*] would willingly have you in a [*torn*] you, but nothing will be done till you come, therefore undertake your journey when you please. Your good old uncle is soe swayed by his brother and ye young Ladye's with whom he is that he will doe nothing to crosse y^r^ inclinations. When I see you you shall have an account of ye whole. In short I find none [*torn*] should have your moneys but your Cozen Kettilby of Steple. horses here are extremely dear and good ones very scarce, but a friend of mine hath a proper young gelding that would fit your purpose, but hee will not bee bought under 3 or 4 and twenty pounds, when you come downe I will assist you the best I can in the interim—with true respects to you I subscribe

your faithfull K I [kinsman?]

Servant.

1673?

Dear Sister.

I thought I could not have been so refreshed [*torn*] as I have been by the receipt of your most acceptable let', never I think was my health more feeble? and lower than myne hath been ever synce ye receipt of Mr. Clark's fatal entelligence, till you comforted mee with your reviving accompt you have given mee of my poor dear brother's life and integrity of his expectance w'ch God of his infinite mercy blesse us all with,

1674.

..... Uncle

I am now returned to my old quarters, and to a serious due consideration of yours and good Mr. Richardson's great care of myselfe and Sister, and also heartily ashamed of oure too great ingratitude towards you both but truely uncle wee were made to believe that you were sufficiently rewarded for all you did for us, nay that you gayned extraordinarily by the management of our concerns, but I for my owne part am now fully convinced of the contrary that you dealt very justly yea and mercifully with us for wch I returne you my unfeigned thanks begging the continuance of your favour.

16	00	00
03	13	02
00	19	08
02	06	09
01	16	10
03	00	00
00	16	00
00	10	00
04	13	03
33	15	08

1677.

My Dear S[r].

I have nothing material to give you an account of more than what I verbally deliver'd when I last saw Mr. Edw is not as yet come downe from London, but is expected this week at Stepple. when he comes I will doe what I can to get that business perfected.

Good S[r]. let me desire you to help an ingenious humble Stripling that is a good Scholar and tolerable Scribe [*torn*] peradventure yourselfe or some friends or acquaintance of yours may want such a lad. Hee would be fit for a Justices clerk or any such employment is very hopeful. You may recomend him to any friend upon y[e] character of

your true f and servant,

R. Goodwin.

1677.

Dear Sir,

It happens to be my lot to be the Messenger of ill news of several sorts. Besides the flatting consideration of your Grandfather's unkindness and inexorable variousness, whom noe reiterated motive could prevail with to doe you that small favor you as well as my self might justly have expected from him. It hath pleased Almighty God last week to take hence your brother Tom, to the great grief of both your parents especially your tender mother, who I think without the daily administration and aid of inculcated admonitions and prayers by inordinate sorrow had dropd into her grave. Indeed the boy had many amiable and endearing endowments which made his fall, the more lamented, not only by his nearest relations but by the whole neighbourhood and amongst the rest, twas no small trouble to myself whom in his sickness he continually talked of. The lad since you saw him was strangely devoted to and improved in his learning, yea indeed in his deportment and everything that was praiseworthy. 'Twill refresh you to hear of the comfortable end he made. Earnest petitions he put up to God, not to be expected from a child of his years an account whereof his father shall give you. 'Twere worms I think that killed him. Such worms we are that the meanest and most diminutive creatures (if commissioned by Him who is able to subdue all things) can hurry us hence to our long home from the stages of this world to the chambers of death.

Soe grateful was your society when with us that I long for such another enjoyment, and could you afford us a taste this next summer I am bravely furnished at my upper house for your reception. I doe truly most heartily wish you an hogshead of the best cider I have there which were worth your drinking could you come att.

Honest Will Pyke lately a graduate will come from Cambridge this summer to visit mee. I hope your next will be an intimation that you will give him the meeting. I protest in coole blood thou shalt be troublesome to none but most cordially welcome to

y^r. . . and true friend
R. Goodwin.

Say you will come, and I will send you a horse by the carryer.

1677.

Mr. Hunt,

Mr. Hyde expected you at Cleobury yesterday 'twill be some considerable prejudice to him if you doe not help him to 100lb. doubtless you may doe it with safety upon his owne bond, till you furnish him with the remaynder and then take land security for the whole, when you have made inspection into ye value of his estate I am confident you will fynd hee now hath an Estate more in his owne Power than he hath. Mr. John Holland who did his business for thim both often told mee that hee would as soone furnish him with moneys upon Land security as he would any upon ye best personal security that could be given. S^r^. I pray excuse my importunity I am acquainted with his p'sent [*torn*] and have had experience of his integrity therefore take y^r^ freedomes to say this word? on his behalfe.

I am S^r^.
in much sincerity
your faithful friend
and Servt. R. Goodwin.

1677.

Mr. Hunt,

I am imformed that the relations of Mrs. Powell (if they can p'vayle with you to relinquish your tithe) have a will and will endeavour to p^r^serve the reversion of a considerable part of Duckrig which lies close to y^r^ glibbe . . . for Mr. Powell's posterity and that to that purpose they have offered you 60lbs. to release y^r^ bargayne if that be their design, as I believe it is, it is pitty they should not accomplishe it. But I hope if you bee convinced that it is intended for y^r^ property you will be p^r^vayled with to quit your interest upon moderate terms, which if you doe you will evidently manifest your charity and fayr dealing and will much oblige y^r^ faithful friend, &c.

1677.

Right Reverend father in God,

The bearer hereof Mr. Tym: Kettilby[1] late of

[1] Tymothy Kettilby, son of Edward Kettilby, of Bitterley, gent, mat. 7th June, 1672, aged 17. He became Rector of Aston, Co. Hereford, 1678.

Pembroke College in Oxford desires to be ordeyned Deacon next ordination Day and till hee bee called to better preferrement in the Church he shall have A full employ with me in my cure and schole for which competent mayntenance shall be allowed him by your Lordships most humble servant.

Robt Goodwin.

To the most Reverend my right revered
Diocesan Herbert Lord Bishop of Hereford these
Humbly y^{s} sent.

My good friend,

I have now spoken with Sir Walter Blount and have done you all the service I can with him and I hope endeavours will not prove altogether ineffectual. [torn].

16th April, 1677. Your true friend and serv^{t}
for Mrs. Seal. Robt Goodwin.

1677.

My very friend,

I have sent this young man my kinsman and very good friend to you to recommend to my Lord for ordination. Hee hath been my assistant in my Schole since Mr. Garnstone's departure from me, and if learning, honesty, industry, and ingenuity, and good government bee qualifications you would not [*torn*] his recommendation [*torn*] he is no graduate, but hee hath p^{r}ference for [*torn*] for the degree of Bachelor [*torn*] he intends to take next Michaelmas. Upon tryall of him you will find him A very good scholer of his yeares and standing in the University. He hath with very good success assisted me in my Schole since Mr. Garnstone's departure from mee. I desire you will deal kindly with him for my sake and what you doe for him shall be thankfully acknowledged by

1679.

To all charitable and well disposed Xtians to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Wee the Minister Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of Rock whose names are under written do herby certifie y^{t} upon ye four and twentieth day of September, 1679, in the

night time there happened a sudden and lamentable fire in ye dwelling house of John Birch a poor blind man in y^s^ parish which in short time burnt downe and consumed his house with all his goods and provision which he got to sustaine himselfe and family in ye winter. Himselfe and wife with a great difficulty of coping ye fury of the flames by reason of which losse the said John Birch and his family have been reduced to many extremities and are utterly undone unles they are supported by ye charitable benevolence of well disposed Christians. Wee therefore do humbly recommend his sad and desperate condition to the consideration of all pious people as a fit object of charity not doubting but all whose hearts God shall incline to compassion will bestowe something towards his relieſe. As we have done and are still willing to do to others in ye like distress upon ye commendation of neighbours being well assured y^t^ our gracious God whose promises fail not and who giveth and taketh away as He pleaseth is so well pleased with ye free sacrifice of this nature as abundantly to recompence them into ye givers bosome which is ye desire faith and prayer of

&c.

1680.

Rev^d^. Sir,

tho' A Stranger to you yet I cannot but offer my tribute of thanks for your great charity to as great an object thereof as any within my observ^n^s I meane the distressed widowe of the most unfortunate Mr. T. Law of Stanton Lacy in Shropshire før ingenuity and purity (till his abominable guilt broke forth) of no meane eloquence with those he [*torn*].

His widowe, very poor has not a house where to put her head nothing but a little lumber and a fewe books wch shee must bee forced to sell to give her children bread and of these she has 4 all young and helplesse and all on her hands except one little hopefull boy, who providence cast into my hands before the irruption of his father's iniquity, and to whom I resolve out of that small allowance God [*torn*] to give food and nurture till hee bee fit for some employment in ye world.

If you could introduce this child into one of your public schools Westminster or Eaton or where you judge most meet

I guesse the Lad might grow up to be very useful if not famous in his generation. He is at present but 11 years of age and not att his booke soe soone by some yeares as he might have beene, and yet he is a considerable proficient. He will construe and parse A Greek chapter, and wryte Latin tolerably well, he is a Lad of A most placid towardly disposition. if you can and will doe anything for him doubt not ye Father of Mercye will reward you 100 fold in this Life and in y^t^ to come with Eternal life wch is infinitely more y^n^ 1,000 fold.

1681.

To Mr. Robert Goodwin Minister of Cleobury Mortimer or to his Curate there.

Whereas William Fox of the Lee within your said Parish of Cleobury Mortimer gent wanting a convenient seat in your said Church hath besought me to grant unto him a certain void space of ground in the North Chancel of your said Church lying upon the East side of a seat there belonging unto Edward Richards of Ditton in y^r^ said Parish gent. to build there upon a seat or pue of the length of six foot and four inches and of the breadth of 3f^t^½. I therefore do require you to publish these presents in your said church thereby to admonish and cite all persons that have any claim or title or interest in or to the same or can show any just cause why a seat should not be there erected to appear before me at Croft Castle in the Co. of Hereford upon 28th July by 2 of the clock in the afternoon to declare and assert their right and title if any thereto they have or can shew cause why a seat should not be there erected or otherwise I shall give license and full authority to the said William Fox to erect the said Pue as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of July Anno Domini 1681. Her: Hereford.

These presents were duly read and published in the said Parish Church of Cleobury Mortimer after Divine Service by me.

1681.

My good friend,

Tis my very earnest request to you that you will please to prevayle with my worthy friend and your reverend Minister

Mr. Wheeller[1] to receive from this bearer and to recommend to his congregation (at his best convenience) a l're of request on ye behalfe of one William Carter of our Towne a real object of charity as by the said l're you will find him represented. And I pray thee give my true respects to Mr. Wheeller and assure him I shall be ready to be serviceable to him upon ye like occasion or in anything els in the power of his, &c.

Your true frend and serv^t^

R.

Good B^r^

Give I pray my duty to my Father I pray his excuse for that I returne not his book this week I shall make bold to keep some few days longer tho' I have read or rather cursorily run it over yet I find some things, some material that I must necessarily take a reviewe of y^m^.

Give my respects I pray to my friend Mr. Didicot and tell him I forbore writing to Mr. Gerrstone till I have A further accompt from ye gentlemen I spoke of—to whom I sent on Tuesday last and am in dayly expectation of his answer—And if affirmative Mr. Gerrstone shall quickly hear from me but if ye place be already be disposed of as for aught I know it may (for tis above A fortnight since I heard anything concerning it) then it will bee in vayne for me to write to Mr. Gerston but I shall wait another opportunity when I may bee serviceable to him, in the interim with due respect to y^r^self, &c., and duty to my venerable father I rest your faithfull bro.

1682-3.

S^r^,

By y^r^ L're of the 25th September last to mee I understand you intend to be so kind to y^r^ tenants there as to dispose of that Rectory now voyd to a person of y^r^ owne election which is much to the satisfaction of the whole parish. Sir, I am the man they recommend to your honour and in pursuance of the contentsof your L'tre [*torn*] sent a presentation for your worship [*torn*] I humbly thanke you for the thing more for your hearty wishes—the gift in itself is considerable but the manner of giving makes it in my Sense most highly

[1] I presume this to be Rev. L. Wheeler, Rector of Hopton Wafre, which adjoins Cleobury Mortimer.

valuable—by the Grace of God I will walke worthy of your worship's favour and faithfully (to my power) discharge the duty of the place and to my great comfort I fynd is the thing you designe in the Donation. Sir I want words to expresse my gratitude could my hand discover y^r^ truly app [*torn*] transcripts of my heart your Worship would find noe chaplayne more affected with a patron's kindnesse than

y^r^ Worships most
faithfull Servt
Ric: Hall.[1]

1680 (? 4).

S^r^,

At last I have sent you over A man that I think may bee very serviceable and fit for your purpose if you hold your resolution of alotting some part of your wood lands he well understands y^e^ [*torn*] what he undertakes he will carefully performe and can call in sufficient assistance to assist him if he should undertake the whole businesse. My services I pray to your Ladye and worthy brother with innumerable thanks to you for y^r^ late kindnesse to my little boy and to your faithfull Servt Robt. Goodwin

1680?

The great obligations conferd on mee by y^r^selfe and relations would render me ungrateful should I not with all imaginable vigour p'sue the least advantage whereby I might be serviceable to you. you were pleased to intimate y^t^ you wanted a man and to desire me to furnish you out of our country wherfore y^s^ day meeting with this bearer who was bound for London (as being ye center to wch youth and desire of improvement leads) I thought fit to recommend him to you with this character that for some time he hath lived with A minister who was my Schoolmaster and still my very good friend and neighbour soe y^t^ I have y^r^ some advantage of knowing his behaviour wch as I always heard so nowe his M^r^ declares to me were in everything just and according to his capacity diligent he hath been used to Cook, but I

[1] In 1683 Rev. Richard Hall was appointed Rector of Hope Bagot, being at that time the Rector of Greet, the neighbouring parish, since 1674. I suggest that he was the writer of this letter assisted by his neighbour, Mr. Goodwin, of Cleobury Mortimer, who put a copy of it in his own memorandum book.

cannot brag of him for A groome further y^n^ that hee is desirous to learn and will bee obedient to what you shall command if y^r^fore you be not furnished, and he may be serviceable to you I shall take what kindnesse you shall please to shew him as done to y^r^ ever faithfull Servt.

R. G.

(Pupils) 1661. (Mr. Goodwin's Scholars).

Benjamin Prichard Began his quarter May 8th, 1661.
Will Barker payd all till Whittsontyde for ye yeare 1661.
Little Hardman came to School June 17th, 1661.
..... Harvey and .... Conde came to School July 23rd, 1661.
John Chettwin begins his quarter Aug^st^ 2nd, 1661, having then reckoned with his father.
John Boraston beganne his quarter Aug^st^ 28th, 1861.
Thomas Chettwin and John Hopkins and Little Comber, 1661.
Edward George, 1661.
Benjamin and Dick Walker, 1661.
John Barker, 1661.

Due to mee this 27th November, 1666—	lbs		
From Dr. Fowlks summe of	04	00	00
From Mr. Lambe	10	00	00
From My Lady Child	05	10	00
From Mr. Gower 26 of Octr last	05	00	00
From Mrs. Hyll for young ..... December next	05	00	00
Due from her in other respects in my 4° Book—			
From John Farmer ? of Pryzeley by bill...	03	14	00
From Rea Syde	10	00	00

&c.

Marston came on Michaelmas day, 1670. Layd out for him--			
To the Carryer that brought him	00	02	06
Payd Gwyn for making his suite	00	01	06
A payr of gloves from Ludlow	00	00	04
For a hat to Barnett	00	01	06
For a Grammar	00	01	00
A knife	00	00	05

&c.

Sam Fowlkes came May ye 30th, 1670. Layd out for him—

A pair of shoes	00	01	00

&c.

Received for my Cozen Sam synce May 30th, 1676—

&c.	00	07	08
In peas in wheat	00	02	00
a bed and curtains of Islead	00	18	00

1672.

Will Pyke and Henry came March ye 25th, 1672. Boarding p^d^ for all past except one month from Xmas till 4 dayes before Candlemas when my wife brought them to Bridgnorth for which month is due 16s. 8d.

Received from Cozen Mytten, &c.

1676.

BILLS FOR PUPILS.

Charles Fenton and Yock Colbach came Jan. 16th, 1676

Layd out for Mr. Fenton—

To John Osland for mending shoes ..	00	00	05
To Gwyn for mending his olde stuffe suit and materiall to doe it	00	00	05
To York for mending cloaths	00	00	03
Ovid's Metemorphossii	00	01	00
To Norgrove mending shoes	00	00	06
To Rich: York for mend Buttons and mate^l^	00	00	04
For 2 payre of shoes	00	04	08
Received of Sr William Childe by ye hands of his sonne Mr. Thomas at Byshop the summe of l^lb^ 10^s^ for the ye use of Mr. Fenton			
Received of Mr. Fenton in moneys	4^lbs^	10^s^	
Receeived use moneys of Matheu Baldwin	2^lb^		

L^d^ out for Colbatch—

For mending his shoes thryce	00	01	01
For mending cloaths to Gwyne	00	00	04

Received with Mr. Pyke at Xmas, 1676—

To John Osland for mending Jock's shoes.	00	00	05
A payr of stokings for Harry	00	01	04

and mending a payr of breeches and material	00	00	08
For mend^{g} Harry and Jock's coats for serge for facing and buttons and thryd...	00	01	01
A payr of stockings for Jock Pyke	00	01	03
For two Hats 7s. 3d.	00	07	03
A payr of gloves for Harry	00	01	05
I lent Mr. Pyke	01	00	00

1676.

Jock Pyke of Cambridge due the Saturday after our Wake 26th August, 1676—

One payr of shoes of dyer	00	01	06
One pay^{r} of stockings...	00	01	04
Coat Breeches Shirt of Friz	00	07	06
for making of y^{m}	00	01	06
To Chetwin for cloak for a Dubblet and sylke buttons tying and eyes & loopholes	00	06	06
To Gwyn for making of it	00	01	00

&c.

Sam Foulkes came May ye 30th ye morrow after ye King's holy day, 1676,

Paid to Mr. Walker Novembris 6, 1684, as followeth, viz. :—

Mr. William Clild writing 7 weekes' paper ...	6	04	00
Mr. Abel Gower Do. Do. Do. ...	6	04	00
Mr. Thomas Hopwood 5 Do. Do. ...	6	03	06
Mr. Adam Pryce			
Mr. Clement Acton			
Mr. Allen Clift			
Mr. Humphrey Clift			
Mr. Allen Clutton...			
Mr, James Kettilby			
Mr. Abel Kettilby			
Mr. John Indrel			
Mr. Michael Long			
Mr. Thomas Wild			
Mr. Samuel Langley			

The total sum 02 12 7

1687.

Dear friend,

Could I foresee any service of myne gratefull to you, or any p'formances y^t^ might bee obligatory I would assure you none should ever be wanting to testify my thankfullnesse nor all sufficient to answer your acknowledgments of dear friend

your endeared & obliged serv^t^.

Mr. Edward & Car: Humphreys & Davis came 23rd June, 1687.

Mr. John & Edw. Weaver came at Xmas, 1687. Rec^d^ all due for the 1st quarter after Xmas, 1687 till Ap. 1st, 1688.

Rec^d^ July, 1688, of Arthur Weaver Esq. by Mr. Will: Haslewood the summe of 12^lb^ 10^s^ all due till Md summer 1688 by mee. R. Goodwin.

Dec. 11th, 1688.

Rec^d^ of Arthur Weaver, Esq., by the hands of Will: Haslewood the summe of 10^lb^ for A quarter's dyett and scholing, for Mr. Edw. and Car Humphreys and his son Edward and for H. Parker's Dyett for Charles Davis and ending ye day of ye date hereof and in full of all accompts 10^lb^.

Little Hyde came to Schole April 2nd, 1690.

Building. 1677 (Building Bills).

To Harry Watkins Feby 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ...	00	05	0
Tom Benbo three days and 1 day Jack Hughes 8^d^ per day ...	00	01	0
My wain to fetch the Sylls Feb. 12 To Thos Wellins for trucks and hinges ...	00	02	06
For ye kitchen door—			
Wed Feb 13 to H Watmore 1^s^. and my wain for fetching a load of Tymber ...	00	03	06
Wed Feby 14 to H Watmore 1^s^. and my wain for fetching ye last of ye Tymber ...	00	03	06
For Thomas Brinton ye day	00	00	08
Monday Feb 19 he was at ye church			

To Watmore Tuesday and Wednesday Feb 20-21	00	02	00
My wain to fetch Boards	00	02	06
Thomason Wednesday	00	00	08
To Horton for 2 ..... of trucks and hinges for stable doors	00	01	07
To Watmore Thursday and Friday my leave for fetching a ..... Load	00	02	06
My waine for fetching ye last load from ye Newhouse Pitt	00	02	06
Fetching a load from Stepple	00	02	06
To Tho: ch: for seasoned Boards ..... and 4f^t^ and half	08	01	00
One olde Board of my owne 10f^t^.	00	01	06
For ye back entry door 24 foot...	00	03	00
Nayles to Watmore Nayles to Horton	00	00	11
Hinges for ye great door to Wellins			
Orle poles for ye pig howse	00	00	09
Spykes to Wellins			
Two loads of lyme	00	02	00
Payd for 4 loads of Lyme 1-2 p^r^ load	00	04	08
Payd Benj: Haye towards glazing	00	10	00
More to Benj: Haye for glazing	00	06	00
More to Benj: Haye for glazing...	00	05	06
To Jack Gryme for coyning and ye cause-way	00	04	00
To Morryce for thatching ye middle bay over the Barne on ye South syde	00	01	00
To Morryce for 4 dayes work upon both sydes of ye cow Howse	00	04	00
To A Gower 4 dayes	00	02	00
For 8½ Thrave of Straw	00	12	04
Twigs for all this last work 2½ bundles	00	07	06
For fetching the thatch from Mr. Fox	00	01	03
Tymber left wch I must account for—			
8 Boards 10 f^t^. long	4		
3 outsyde peices worth 1^s^	1		
3 ledges 9 f^t^. long wch I used at the Stone House and one Board 12 f^t^. long for my wayne bottom			1

1684.

A SALVE FOR HORSE HOOFES.

4 ownces of bees wax 4 ownces of Turpentine 4 ownces of dog's and 4 ownces of hog's grease 1 ownce of black sope 1 ownce of oyl of spike	Boyle all these togeather except ye sope and ye spike which is to bee put into ye rest when they are well boyled

If a horse be foundred, dip flax in it and stuffe ye foot after 'tis drawn to ye quick and anoynt the hoofe externally.

1687.

	s.	d.
For the stray horse of Mis Goodwin's for a fortnight's keeping	7	0
and for crying and proclaiming	2	0

INFORMATIONS.

July 7th being the day before Tenbury Fayre I heard Will Whittingsloe of Cleo: swear. The same time I saw James Buttler disordered by over much drink.

14th—Cownley of the Gurch drunk the 14th day of July being the lecture day at Cleobury Mortimer when preached M^rs^. John Lyddall.

Test: James Bateman
y^t^ brought him home.

A FIND OF COINS AT OSWESTRY.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

On Thursday, November 24, 1904, as some workmen were making a new street, one of them struck his pick into an earthenware pot and scattered a number of coins, which were scrambled for by the six or seven men who were working together. They sold most of them within a day or two, chiefly to a local draper and to the foreman of a silversmith's shop in the town, but the police got to hear of it almost at once, and succeeded in recovering most of them. Altogether, 401 silver coins and 4 gold ones were recovered, and at the inquest held by the coroner on December 15 they were declared to be treasure-trove, and accordingly were sent to the Treasury. At the inquest the workmen stated that they counted the coins and found 407. besides a few which they threw away as worthless, and that one of them hid the pot in a hedge close at hand, but on going back to look for it on the Monday he could not find it or any part of it. He said it was of a size "to hold three half-pints," was made of dark glazed earthenware, had a handle, but no cover, and was wide in the middle but narrow at the top. It was found about two feet below the surface, in a field belonging to Mr. Wilding Jones, about a yard from the hedgerow which divides the field from Brynhafod Lane. There were no traces of any buidings near. The place is within the borough, but outside the line of the old walls. The workmen spoke positively to six gold coins, and only four have been recovered; but if their statements are to be relied on, the whole hoard did not contain many more than 407 coins, and 405 of these have been recovered. One of the men distributed several of the coins as presents to his lady friends, and made holes in them for suspension, which accounts for the fact that three or four of those recovered are holed, The workmen cleaned many and broke one or two.

The gold coins recovered were two 20s. pieces and one 5s. piece of James I.. and one 10s. piece of Charles I. The silver coins were, 1 groat of Henry VIII.; 2 sixpences of Edward VI.; 23 groats and 5 half groats of Mary; 1 shilling and 7 groats of Philip and Mary; 27 shillings, 153 sixpences, 10 groats, and 19 threepences of Elizabeth; 1 half crown, 31 shillings, 27 sixpences of James I.; and 13 half crowns, 54 shillings, 27 sixpences of Charles I. The latest coin in the find was a half crown struck at Shrewsbury at the beginning of the civil war. These were first issued 21 Oct. 1642. The latest of the other coins were struck in 1641. Therefore this hoard must have been buried at the end of 1642 orbeginning of 1643.

It will be observed that 248 of the coins are of the reign of Elizabeth or earlier, though the hoard was not buried till 40 years after her death. It is also a fact that nearly every year of her reign is represented in this hoard. Several hoards found in other places have had the same characteristics, and the conclusion is that at the end of the reign of Charles I. half the silver currency of the country still consisted of coins of Elizabeth.

Besides the Shrewsbury half crown, the only coin of a local mint was a shilling struck at Aberystwyth between 1638 and 1642. The Aberystwyth mint was brought to Shrewsbury in October, 1642, and this shilling would very likely be brought with it, and issued with the Shrewsbury half crown as pay to the King's troops in Shrewsbury.

Early in 1643 Lord Capel was made lieutenant-general of the king's forces in Shropshire and other counties, fixed his headquarters in Shrewsbury, and went with 1000 horse to Oswestry, eighteen miles from Shrewsbury, where he told the inhabitants that they must entrench and strengthen the town. This was done, and many houses outside the walls, and part of the Church, were pulled down for military reasons. In August a parliamentary force was sent into Shropshire under Colonel Myddleton, which in September captured Wem. There is no record of actual fighting at Oswestry in 1643, but in the early part of that year there was much military communication between Shrewsbury and Oswestry, and there must have been much going to and fro.

The presence of the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth pieces in this Oswestry hoard suggests that it may have been brought from Shrewsbury to Oswestry at the beginning of 1643 by some one in the king's service, either as being his own private property or for the purpose of paying some of the troops in Oswestry; and if the owner was suddenly called away, as many men must have been at this time, on the kings service, it may well have seemed the safest course to bury such money as he did not immediately require, and to tell no one of the place. Any small change he may have possessed he would be likely to keep with him, and this would be enough to account for the absence of modern coins of small denomination from the hoard. The receptacle has been unfortunately lost, but was probably the first earthenware household jar of suitable size which came to hand.

The coins found belong to the Treasury, as Treasure-trove. The British Museum has kept 38, including all the gold pieces and the Shrewsbury half-crown, either as being better specimens than those already in the Museum, or as having some variety of legend or mint-mark. Of the rest the Oswestry Museum has purchased 22, and the Shrewsbury Museum 12. The purchase money is fixed by the Treasury at a very moderate figure, and is used for compensating the finders of the coins.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTATES OF PAPISTS WITHIN THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 1706 to 1722.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

AMONGST the Shrewsbury Muniments is a bundle (No. 2779) of documents relating to the estates of Papists registered within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury. These include Precepts to the Constables of the various parishes to "take a distinct and particular account of all Papists and reputed Papists, with their respective qualities, estates and places of abode"; Presentments of all Papists or reputed Papists and those who did not take the oaths to the government; Certificates transmitted to the King's Remembrancer; and Assessments of the property of Papists. Amongst the most prominent Papists were William Berington of Moat Hall, Thomas Berington of Shrewsbury, Ralph Cleaton of Lea Hall, Thomas Ireland and Elizabeth Ireland of Albrighton, William Wollascot of Wollascot, and Henry Fox of Shrewsbury. The following document describes their estates situate in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

[*Endorsement.*] PAPIST REGISTERS.

SHREWSBURY & LIBERTYES. EXTRACT OF REGR.

AN EXTRACT specifying the names of the Papists who have Registred any Estate or Estates within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury, and ye yearly or other values thereof.

WILLIAM BERINGTON of Moat-hall in the parish of Pontesbury and County of Salop, Gent., In Pursuance of the Act of Parliam^t^ to oblige Papists to Register their Names and Reall Estates Did Register

† A Capital Messuage called Moat Hall in the s[d] parish of Pontesbury with the Appurtences with the severall Closes called the Barn field, Ox Leasow, Middle Leasow, Lower Leasow, Great Hails-field, Little hails field, Two Cross Leasows, Park meadow, Feeding piece, Winter meadow, Little meadow, Broomy Croft, Rail meadow, Cow-pasture, Long Meadow, Wild-craft, Winter-field two-Pamson Pieces, Brickyard heath in his own possession.

Shrewsbury and libertyes.

† A Messuage in little Hanwood in the Parish of Pontesbury which Tho: Berington Father to y[e] said William Berington did (by Lease) demise to Abraham Jandrell for 99 years determinable on three Lives one whereof is living and in possession fine forty six pounds at the yearly rent of six pounds. 06 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem[t] which the said Thomas Berington did (by Lease) Demise for a competent sum of money to John Yong for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (only Will. Yong living) y[e] said ffarm now in possession of Thos. Merriweather at the yearly rent of 20 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement or Messuage on the Rack In the parish of Brace Meol lett by the said William Berington to Margaret Hughs now in her possession at the yearly rent of forty five pounds. 45 : 00 : 0

† The said W[m] Berington lett to John Taylor a Messnage and 3 Corn Mills called Hanwood Mills near Great Hanwood at a rack rent of Nineteen pounds. 19 : 00 : 0

† The s[d] W[m] Berington Let to Thos. Altree Blacksmith a small piece of Land to make a Garden near Great Handwood Yearly rent Two shillings and sixpence. 00 : 02 : 6

Tho. Jandrell, Tho. Meriweather, Mar: Hughs and Rob: Williams pay rent Capons.

ELIZABETH IRELAND late of Abringhton in the s[d] County but now of the Parish of St. Andrew's Holborne in the County of Midd[x] Widdow who did Register.

† One Tenement in the Parish of S[t] Chads in the Town of Salop now in y[e] poss'ion of Rich[d] Tomkiens held by Edward Poole by Lease from Thomas Ireland Esq[t] dec[d] for ninety nine

years at the yearly rent of six pounds (and as part of ye consideration or Fine for such Lease the s^d^ Poole laid out in buiding Seaventy pounds). 06 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of St Chads in the s^d^ Town of Salop in the poss'ion of Jonathan Wareing as ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of Thirteen pounds. 13 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of St Chads afores^d^ in the poss'ion of James Davies at the yearly rent of Ten pounds fifteen shillings. 10 . 15 : 0

† One Tenement in the said parish of St Chads in the poss'ion of Sarah Green by vertue of a lease from the said Elizabeth Ireland and Thomas Ireland Esqr her son for One and twenty years for wch ye s^d^ Sarah paid a fine of five pounds at ye yearly rent of Twelve pounds fifteen shillings. 12 : 15 : 0

† Two Rooms adjoyning to the s^d^ Sarah Green's s^d^ Tenem^t^ now in the possion [of] Thomas Poyner at the yearly rent of Two pounds ten shillings. 02 : 10 : 0

Two Rooms or Garrets adjoyning the s^d^ Sarah Green's Tenem^t^ late in the possession of Mr. Steenton at the yearly rent of 20s. but now void. 01 : 00 : 0

Shrewsbury.

One Tenem^t^ in the said parish of St Chads now in the possession of Thomas Murrall by virtue of a Lease from the s^d^ Elizabeth Ireland and Thomas Ireland her son for 21 y^rs^ at the yearly rent of Thirteen pounds ten shillings 13 : 10 : 0

One Tenem^t^ in the s^d^ parish of St Chads in the possession of Griffith Robinson ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of Eleven pounds. 11 : 00 : 0

One Tenem^t^ in the said parish of St Chads now in the possession of Mrs. Anne Coaney Widow ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of Twelve pounds 12 : 00 : 0

One Tenement in the parish of St Alkmunds in the said Town of Salop in the possession of Jeoffry Brookes ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of 5^li^, a couple of Capons at Christmas and a Lamb at Easter, yearly. 05 : 00 ; 0

One Tenement in the said parish of St Alkmunds in the possession of Richard Finch by virtue of a Lease from the

said Elizabeth and Thomas Ireland for 99 years at the yearly rent of Seven pounds. 07 : 00 : 0

One Tenement in the s^d^ parish of St Alkmunds in the possession of Thomas Studley ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of 07 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the s^d^ parish of St Alkmunds in the poss'ion of Thomas Mason Ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of three pounds ten shillings. 03 : 10 : 0

† One Tenement in the above s^d^ parish of St. Chads in the poss'ion of Edward Parry Ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of Twenty pounds. 20 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of St Julians in the s^d^ Town of Salop now in the possession of James Quarell by virtue of a Lease granted the 22th of December, 1707, made by the s^d^ Elizabeth and Thomas Ireland for 1,000 years at the yearly rent of two pounds (John Hughes being to build at his own Costs upon some void Land there). 02 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the aboues^d^ parish of St Alkmunds in the poss'ion of Richard Grafton ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of six pounds 06 : 0 : 0

† One Tenement in the said parish of St Alkmunds now in the po'sion of Thomas Jones Ten^t^ from year to year at the yearly rent of four pounds five shillings 04 : 05 : 0

† One Tenement in said parish of St Alkmunds now in the poss'ion of Robert Tench by virtue of a lease made by the s^d^ Elizabeth Ireland for 21 years if she so long live at the yearly rent of four pounds ten shillings. 04 : 10 : 0

† A yearly chief rent of ten shillings from ye s^d^ Town of Salop and paid by Mr. Wolley of Salop (in the parish of S^t^. Chads) 00 : 10 : 0

† A yearly cheif rent of one shilling p^d^ by M^r^. Davies of Salop for a Tenem^t^ in the parish of St. Alkmunds 00 : 01 : 0

† All those severall Lands and Tenements in Pulley in the Parish of Brace Meol and S^t^. Julians meet in the s^d^ County of Salop (vizt) the ffarm, Pitchford's Tenement Biniall's tenement and the Tenem^t^ Called the Three ffishes, all which Tenem^t^ and Lands are in poss'ion of William Hodges and are by him holden by virtue of a Lease thereof made by

Thomas Ireland Esqre dec'ed to one Robert Betton for Three Lives at and under ye yearly rent of Sixty-seven pounds five shillings 2 Hens and 2 Capons at Christmas—For which Leaze a Fine of 88^li and 15^s. was paid. 67 : 05 : 0

THOMAS BERINGTON of ye Towne of Salop and County of ye same Gent: did Register

Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

† A messuage or Tenem^t called Pamson in the Township of Little Handwood parish of Pontesbury in possession of Richard Perkin held by Michaell Jaundrell by Lease from the s^d Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (two living) at ye yearly rent of forty shillings Fine 480^li 02 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenem^t in the Township and parish of Great Hanwood in ye County of Salop held by Humfrey Medlicot by Lease from W^m. Berington Father to the s^d Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on Three lives (one living) (now in poss'ion of Reynold Nicholes) at ye yearly rent of Eight pounds (Fine Ninety-six pounds) now held by James Cross Rent Twenty-one pounds 21 : 00 : 00

† Geo: Jones 01 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenem^t in Pully in the Parish of Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by George Beacall by lease from the abovesaid William Berington for 99 years determinable on Two Lives (Except Seven years after ye deccease of ye s^d two Lives granted to ye s^d George Beacall or his Exec^trs) fine one Hundred and ten pounds at ye yearly rent of Eight pounds now in poss'ion of George Beacal or Underten^t 08 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenement in the Township and Parish of Great Hanwood aboves^d held by Lease from the aboves^d W^m. Berington for 99 years Determinable on Three lives (Two living) now in po'ssion of John Wilks, fine three hundred pounds (and 26^li for Exchange of Lives) at ye yearly rent of four pounds 04 : 00 : 00

† Severall parcels of Land scituate in ffrankwell, One of the suburbs of ye Town of Salop held by Richard Scott by Lease from the abovenamed William Berington for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (one living) now in poss'ion of

Mr Jonathan Scott (fine 42li) at ye yearly rent of four pounds 04 : 00 : 00

† A Meadow called Brace Meol Meadow in the parish of Brace Meol and County of Salop adjoining to Crucklow Meadow with one half of those two Nooks thereto belonging in two pieces of meadowing called ye Great Holt in Cruckton Meadow aforesd held by Edward Medlicott by Lease from ye above named Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on three Lives (one dec'ed) fine forty four pounds (possesd by Widow Medlicott) at ye yearly rent of Ten shillings 00 : 10 : 0

† A Messuage and Lands in the Town of Pully and parish of Brace Meol aforesaid held by Hen: Elks by Lease from the abovesd William Berington for 99 years, determinable on Three Lives (one Living) No fine, at ye yrly rent of nine pounds 09 : 00 : 0

† Severall Parcells of Land in Nobold in the parish of Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by Thomas Carter by Lease from the aforesd William Berington for 99 years determinable on Two Lives (one living) now in poss'ion of Adam Carter (ffine forty pounds) at the yearly rent of Three pounds 03 : 00 0

† One Messuage and two Corn Mills with a parcell of Land thereto belonging in the parish of Brace Meol and County of Salop held by William Rowley a fee farm by Lease from Thomas Berington grandfather and Wm. Berington father to the above named Thomas Berington (in poss'ion of Richard Gefferies) at ye yearly Rent of Twenty pounds and a Strike of Wheat. 20 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage held by Thomas Gittins in Cons. of his building it by Lease from the aforesd Thomas Shrewsbury Berington for 95 years determinable for Three Lives (disputable whether the said messuage be in the parish of Hanwood or Pontesbury) in the County of Salop (now in poss'ion of Thomas Allirce Blacksmith) at ye yrly rent of five shillings 00 : 05 : 0

More for the sd Smith's shop adjoining 00j : 05 : 0

† Several Parcells of Land called Cunduit-head ground in the parish of Brace Mele in the County of Salop held by Richard Studly Butcher by Lease from the aforesaid Thomas Berington for 21 years at a Rack rent of Twenty Two

pounds (pr'sent rent) now in poss'ion of [Mary *erased*] Studly [wid. *erased.*] Rent 25 25 : 00 : 0

† Severall Parcells of Land in the parish of Brace Meol near Kingsland (County of Salop) held by Robert Tench Butcher by Lease from the afores^{d} Thomas Berington & Wm. Berington his son at a Rack rent of Thirteen pounds for a term of years not expir'd now in poss'ion of ye s^{d} Robt Tench 13 : 00 ; 00

† A Farm in Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by William Franks from the s^{d} Thomas Berington at a Rack rent of Fourscore pounds now in possession of the s^{d} Will. Frank 80 : 00 : 0

Allowing to ye s^{d} Will. Frank out of ye s^{d} rent yearly for Lime Eight pounds.

† Two Messuages in a Street called the ffish street in the parish of St Aulkmans in the Town of Salop held by Peter Minshull draper by Lease from the s^{d} Thomas Berington (in Consideracon of Building & reparacons) for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (one dec'ed) at ye yearly rent of four pounds in poss'ion of John Congreve Esqr 04 : 00 : 0

The Exec^{rs} of ye s^{d} Peter Minshull to hold ye prmisses after ye decease of ye s^{d} Three Lives for Twenty one years paying the yearly rent of Seven pounds.

† A Messuage in ffish street in the parish of St Aulkman afores^{d} held by Elianer Parnell (now Hind) by Lease from the s^{d} Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on her life (in cons. of Building & Reparac'ons) now in her poss'ion at the yearly rent of Ten pounds. 10 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement call'd the Nag's head near the Market-house in Salop held by Richard Cocks by Lease from the aboves^{d} Wm. Berington Father to ye said Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on three Lives (Two dec'ed) fine Thirty three pounds (& for Exchange of a Life 5^{li} 7^{s} 6^{d}) And the Thom^{s} Berington & Willm Berington his son did enter into Articles with George Scrivenor that in Consideracon of the said George Scrivenors Building the Front of the House he & his Exec^{rs} should keep poss'ion of the said House for the space of four years after the Lease is expir'd paying Two Capons by way of acknowledgm^{t} the s^{d} George Scrivenor is now in possession 02 : 00 : 0

† A Tower on the Walls of the Town of Salop held by a fee ffarm Lease from the said William Berington Father to the said Thomas Berington at the yearly rent of Seven shillings & Eight pence paid now by Rich[d] Hosier Esqr. 00 : 07 : 8

† A small Tenement in Brace Meol held by Peter Hams from the said Thomas Berington at the Shrewsbury yearly rack rent of Three pounds now in poss'ion of Hamms 03 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenement in Brace Meol afores[d] in ye s[d] County of Salop held by John Hinly from the s[d] Tho: Berington for a term of years not expir'd at the yearly rack rent of Two pounds ten shillings the s[d] Hinly now in poss'ion 02 : 10 : 0

† A Messuage near S[t] Aulkmans Church in S[t] Aulkman's parish in the Town of Salop, Held by John Ansell now in his poss'ion (at a Rack Rent of Ten pounds per Ann') from the s[d] Thomas Berington 10 : 00 : 0

† A small Tenement adjoining to the said Messuage held by Edward Bennion from the said Thomas Berrington at a Rack rent of Two pounds & Tenn shillings in poss'ion of the said Edward Bennion 02 : 10 : 0

† A Garden in S[t] Aulkmans parish near the Church held by Rich[d] Berington Apothecary from the s[d] Thomas Berington paying on y[e] Rack fifteen shillings yearly 00 : 15 : 0

† A Messuage in St. Aulkmans parish held by Joseph Richards Joiner from the s[d] Thomas Berington on y[e] Rack paying yearly four pounds y[e] s[d] Richards now in poss'ion 04 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement in the parish of S[t] Aulkman lately held by y[e] Widdow Richardson from y[e] s[d] Thomas Berington on y[e] rack paying Three pounds five shillings now in her poss'ion 03 : 05 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenement in the parish of S[t] Aulkman held by one M[rs] Williams for the s[d] Thomas Berington at a Rack of Three pounds (now in her possession) 03 : 05 : 0

both houses now above now in poss'ion of Purton.

† The s[d] Tho: Berington hath a House & Garden in S[t] Aulkmans parish in w[ch] he [now dwelleth *erased*] lately dwelld but now in possion of Doctr. Berrington Rent Ten pounds 10 : 00 : 00

The said Mr Berington saith that he hath several chief Rents paid him by the sevral p'sons whose names are as followeth viz.

† The Heir or Execrs of the late Thomas Jones Esqr. five shillings 00 : 05 : 0
† William Taleur Esqr. fourteen shillings & Eight pence 00 : 14 : 8
Executors of Tho: Rock fifteen shillings 00 : 15 : 0
The Town of Salop One pound four shillings 01 : 04 : 0
Mr LLoyd of ffrankwell fifteen shillings 00 : 15 : 0

With some small Duties.

The said Mr Berington saith that all his Lands & Tenements in the Parish of Brace Meol stand Engag'd for the payment of a Rent charge for ever of Sixty & nine pounds to William Owen Esqr of the Town of Salop.

Henry Fox of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop Esqr. did Register

† One Messuage or Tenemt & Outbuildings Garden & hereditaments thereunto belonging known by the Sign of the Fox in the parish of St Chadd in the Town of Shrewsbury in the possion of Philip Roberts as tent at will at the yearly rent of Twenty four pounds 24 : 00 : 0

out of which a rent of six shillings & Eight pence is payable every half year to the Earl of Bradford 00 : 06 : 8 pd out of it half-yearly

† One Room or Shop & Hereditaments therewith let being part of the sd messuage or Tenement known Shrewsbury by the Sign of the Fox in possion of John Philips as Tent at will at the yearly rent of Four pounds 04 : 00 : 0

† One Messuage or Tenement & the Outbuildings Gardens & hereditaments thereunto belonging & therewith used held or enjoyed in the Town of Shrewsbury in ye parish of St Chadd afores^d in the possion of George Walker leased by himself for a ffine of 57li at the yearly rent of Three shillings & four pence for Nine years 00 : 03 : 4

† One Messuage or Tenement & Appurten'ces in the parish of St Chadd in the Town of Shrewsbury in poss'ion of Margaret Jennings Widdow as tent at will at the yearly rent

of four pounds ten shillings 04 : 10 : 0

† One Messuage or Tenement & Appurten'ces in the parish of S[t] Chadd & Town of Shrewsbury afores[d] in the poss'ion of Ann Jorden as Ten[t] at will at the yearly rent of Two pounds six shillings 02 : 06 : 0

RALPH CLEATON late of Lea [Hall *erased*] in the County of Salop, but now of the parish of S[t] Andrews Holborne in the County of Middx Gent. did Register

† One Annuity or yearly Rent or Sume of Thirty pounds of Lawfull money Issueing out of & Charged upon a Q. Messuage Tenem[t] or ffarme known by ye name of Norton-ffarme scituate in the Township of Harlscott in the said County of Salop (the s[d] Annuity being for the term of his own life) 30 : 00 : 0

THOMAS IRELAND of Albrington in the said County Esq[r] did Register

† A Messuage Tenem[t] and Garden with Two peices of Land thereunto belonging in the Township of Pulley and in the Parish of Meol Brace in the County afores[d] in the possession of Thomas Powell as Tenant at will at the Rent of Two pounds 02 : 00 : 0

† The Tyths of Hunderdale and a meadow called fiyar meadow lying near unto ye Town of Shrewsbury afores[d] in the poss'ion of Methusalem Jones at ye yearly rent of ffour pounds 04 : 00 : 0

More after.

WILLIAM WOLLASCOTT of Wollhampton in the County of Berks Esq[r] did Register

† The Manour of Wollascott with its Rights Members and Appurten'ces a yearly Quitt Rent of fforty shillings Court Baron and profits of Court in the parishes of Adbrighton and Leaton in the s[d] County of Salop now in his own possession 2 : 0 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem[t] and Farm and the Lands Tenem[ts] and hereditam[ts] therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores[d] now let by me from year to year to John Ore the pr'sent possessor at y[e] yearly rent of fifty five pounds 55 : 00 : 0

† A small ffarm late Peplows and the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^{d} now let by him from year to year to Richard Evans the present possessor at the yearly rent of Seven pounds ten shillings 07 : 10 : 0

† A farm called Leaton farm and the Lands tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Appurten'ces scituate in the s^{d} parish of Leaton and County afores^{d} now let by him from year to year to the s^{d} Richard Evans the p^{r}sent possessor at the yearly rent of Seventeen pounds 17 : 00 : 0

Shrewsbury

† A Messuage or Tenem^{t} and small ffarm and the lands tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^{d} now let by him from year to year to Ralph Stanly the p^{r}sent possessor at ye yearly rent of Eleaven pounds 11 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^{t} and farm and the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^{d} let by Lease for years determinable on two Lives made by Thomas Wollascott Esqr. his Grandfather to Moses Reynolds Gent. at the yearly rent of Eight pounds (fine Twenty pounds) the s^{d} Moses Reynolds the p^{r}sent possessor 08 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^{t} and farm and the lands and hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Leaton and County afores^{d} lett by lease for years determinable on Three lives made by Martin Wollascott Esqr. his ffather to Thomas ap Thomas at and under the yearly rent of Seven pounds (fine 31^{li}) Andrew Thomas the p^{r}sent possessor 07 : 00 : 0

Thomas Ireland, Esqr. More

† A Tenem^{t} & tythes in Hadnall in poss'ion of John & Thomas Moulton yearly Rent 12 - 00 - 00

† Darvell ffarme & Lands lately held by Mrs Mintern & John Rider yearly rent 66 - 10 - 00

† Richard Humphrisons Tenem^{t} in Harlescote yearly Rent 20 - 00 - 00

† The Tythes of Harlescote Yearly Rent 10li Nath. Garmson tennt 10 - 00 - 00

† The Tythes of Wollascote held by Mr Robt Wood per annu' 06 - 00 - 00

The next document is a Precept or Warrant to the Overseers and Constables of the parishes to take an account of the Papists and reputed Papists, and also Presentments in pursuance thereof made by the Overseers and Constables of St. Mary's, and by the Overseers of Holy Cross and St. Giles, the Constables of the same not having themselves taken the oaths. There seem to have been no Papists in these parishes, but a considerable number of persons had not taken the oaths to the government.

WHEREAS we have receaved an Order from her Majtys most Honoble Privy Councell, thereby requiring all her Majtys Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop to take a Distinct and Perticuler Account of all Papists and reputed Papists within the same, with their respective Qualityes Estates and Places of Abode, Which Account the said Justices are thereby allsoe commanded to returne to her Majtys Privy Councell togeather with the Names of every one of the Justices of the Peace who shall neglect or refuse to perform their Dutyes in that Service. These are therefore to will and require and strickly to charge and command you that Imediately upon receipt hereof you make a distinct and perticuler Account in writeing of all sorts of Papists and reputed Papists within your Constablewick or prcinct with their respective Names Qualityes Estates and places of Abode, and to returne such account in writeing unto us at Guildhall in Shrewsbury upon —— the —— day of —— by tenn of the clock in the morning as you will answere the contrary att yor utmost perill. Given under our hands and seales at Salop the —— day of — —— in the fifth year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queene Anne, Annoque Domini 1706.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE OVERSEERS AND CONSTABLE OF YE PARISH OF ST. MARY.

We return—Wee have no papists in our parish

Wee retorne the names ffollowing being persons that have not taken ye oathe.

Rich. Adams Esq.
Mr Robt Hayword
Jno James
Tho: Yeate
Richd Roalt
Ricd Phillips
Jno Richards
Will: Jarrat
Danl Davis
Jno Clark
Tho: Donkester
Edmd Donkenter
Jno Ryder
Wm Coarton
Richd Burley
Wm Burley
Abraham Bayley jur
Richd Bayley
Jos: Williams
Robt: Blankley
Mr Lam
Jno James
Richd Williams
Will: Archer
Mr Andrw Swift
Jno Tayler
Fran: Hesketh
Mr Jno Wood
Edwd Davis
Edwd Gethin
Mr Will: Hewitt
Wm Davis
Tho. Hill
Jno Bird
Jno Dodd
Jno Clay
Jno Leak
Wm Sargent
Jos Houson
Tho. Fardow
Tho: Cooke
Jno Piles
Jno Clark
Jno Hayes
Phill: Heath
Grif: Heath
Jno Spence
Wm Gethin
Robt Sandland
Andrw Hussey
Kad: Davis
Jno Beaker
Geo. Hayword
Tho: Merriton
Tho: Minton
Sam: Hayword
Will Mason
Jno Morrice
Tho: Hudson
Will: Andrews
Richd Finch
Will: Haynes
Hum: Roberts
Ben: Heath
Jno Heath
Jno ffosbrook
Wm Haynes
Revll Phillips
Richd Muckleston
Geo: Birtchell
Tho: Stone
Wm Dickin
Jno Brisco
Arthur Meadley
Jno Shuker
Jno Munford
Robt Acton
Tho: Davis
Wm Pinches
Wm Barton
Rich: Davis
Jno Prichard
Tho: Parry
Edwd Lowe
Josias Bancroft

Having not taken the Oaths to his Majty, We have nothing else to prsent.

Jos Davis Samuell [*name torn off.*]

The Presentment of Nathaniell Betton, Joseph Williams, John ffox, Robert Rathbourn, Overseers of the Poor of ye Parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles in one of the Liberties of Shrewsbury, as allsoe of Willm. Broom and

Richd. ffardoe, Constables of ye East and West end of the said parish.

Deliver'd according to a Warrant Directed to them from ye Commissioners to Inspect what Papists or reputed Papists are in thire s^d^ parish or any other persons who are above the age of Eighteen yeares who have not taken the Oathes to ye governm^t^ according to a Late Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

Papists or reputed Papists none.

Persons names who have not took ye Oaths.

Edward Bawldwin, Esq:		John Barber
Tho. Jenkins, Esq.		Tho. Loyd
Mr Tho. Powys		John Howle
Mr Jones of hunderdale		James Bennion
Mrs Allen, Monksmoore		Willm. White
Andrew Gittings	Wardens	John Houldston
John Betton	Wardens	James Rhodes
Nathaniell Betton	Overseers	Edward Evans
John ffox	Overseers	Tho: Greenwood
Jos. Williams	Overseers	Richard Teckoa
Robert Rathbourn	Overseers	Sam. Teckoa
Willm. Broom	Constables	John Daunelly
Richd. ffardoe	Constables	Richd. Cooper
John Calcott		Richd. Haris
John Powell		Tho. Haines
Tho. Gilbert		Tho. Baxter
James Jasper		Payn Tudor
Willm. Tomkies		Tho. Cooper
Edward Hall		ffran. Williams, Corvisor
John Venables, Jun.		Richd. Corbett
John Cadman		Mr Harly
Nathaniell Gross		Mr Botterell
Owen Merphy		Mr Fowler
Richd. Scaltock, sen.		John Hughes
Richd. Scaltock, jun.		Tho. Ingram
George Wall		John Waters, sen.
John Browne		John Waters, jun.
Tho. Parker		Willm. Chettwood
Edward Lawrence		Jos. Barnes

Tho. Gwyn
Tho. Wood
Tho. Mullinex
Robt. Betton
Tho. Groves
Edward Weale
George Millward
Willm. Warter
Willm. ffrodgly
Roger Lloyd
Willm. Jones
John Jones
ffran. Williams
John Williams
Tho. Williams
Edward Griffiths
Sam. Lateward
John Russell
John Davis
Tho. Hodgkis
John Oldcott
Mr Hump. Lloyd
Xtopher Mason
Richd. Trevor
Edward Davis
Tho. Eavans
Richd. Cadman

Amongst the other documents in this bundle are the following :—

Certificates of the Commissioners as to an Annuity or Rent-charge of £30, belonging to Ralph Clayton and issuing out of the estate of Thomas Ireland in Harlescote (assessed at £5 5s. 6½d.); and as to the tithes of Underdale Farm and Fryar Meadow registered by Thomas Ireland, but which really do belong to Methusalem Jones, gent., "a protestant who hath taken the oaths."

An Account of the Real and Personal Estates of Papists assessed towards raising £172 4s. 2¾d. This relates to the estates of William Berington, Esq., Mr. Ireland, Henry Fox, Ralph Cleaton, and William Wollascote. And also the following two new names :—

Bernard Bradshaw, a leasehold tenem^t^ in Preston Gubballs, worth £80 per annum, Reserved Rent £30 50 - 00 - 00

Sir Richard Smith—

For the house hee lives in 16 - 00 - 00

For —— ready money 10^s^ per Hundred [*blank*]

Widow Prychard house & Garden 10 - 00 - 00

An Assessment layd upon Mr Ireland's tenements in Shrewsbury, for raising £41 11s. 3¾d. beside what is certifyed.

A Certificate of the Commissioners that certain lands in Pulley registered by Elizabeth Ireland really belong to

Thomas Powys, draper, a protestant who hath taken the oaths, and that a messuage in St. Alkmund also registered by her belongs to Robert Tench a protestant.

A Certificate of the Commissioners that certain lands of the yearly value of £431 14s. 10d., registered by William Berington, esq., stand charged with an annuity in yearly payment of £69 to William Owen, gent., a protestant, who had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the abjuration oath, as required by the Act of 9 George I.

It only remains to add that the documents were copied partly by Miss Auden, partly by Mr. William Phillips, and the remaining portion by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

At the period to which these documents relate, Roman Catholic landowners were under heavy disabilities. By Statutes passed in the reign of George I., they were compelled to register their names and estates, and to enrol their deeds and wills, under heavy penalties in case of default. (1 George I., c. 53, 3 George I., c. 18). They also had to pay double the amount of land tax that was paid by other landowners. The rising in favour of the Pretender in 1715 brought fresh penalties, for in 1722 a tax was laid, at the instigation of Walpole, on the estates of Roman Catholics and Non-jurors, which brought in no less than £100,000 to the Government.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

With Introduction by the
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from page 80).

The Hundred of Brimstree is the eighth of the Shropshire Hundreds contained in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. It was created, probably, in the reign of Henry I., together with the Hundreds of Stottesden and Munslow, out of the Domesday Hundred of Alnodestreu. In the reign of Richard I., certain portions of the Hundred of Munslow, and the Manor of Badger which till then had been in Brimstree Hundred, were assigned to the newly-created Liberty of Wenlock. Prior to the formation of these new Hundreds, the Domesday Hundred of Alnodestreu lay in a scattered form, being broken up by isolated portions of the Hundreds of Bascherch and Patinton, which must have been productive of great inconvenience. Some re-arrangement was therefore necessary, and it is thought that this was effected in the reign of Henry I., as Shropshire was in a state of tranquillity during his reign, and the King had much administrative ability. It is certain that the change was effected before the accession of Henry II. in 1154.[1]

In 1327 the places mentioned as being in the Hundred of Brimstree are Shifnal, Hatton, Halesowen, Claverley, Worfield, Sutton Madock, Tong, Donington, Albrighton and Kemberton. Besides these, Ryton, Bonningale, Stockton and Boscobel are considered in modern times as being in this Hundred. Ryton was at one time held with Albrighton. Bonningale is a township and chapelry of Stockton, which was part of the Le Strange tenure of Sutton Madock.

[1] Cf. Eyton i. 23; ii. 61.

Boscobel is an extra-parochial place, and is connected with Donington parish. Part only of Halesowen was in Shropshire, the other part being in Worcestershire, to which county the whole of it has in modern times been transferred.

It remains only to add that the whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the value and interest of the Subsidy Roll, are entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE BRIMESTR'.

IDESHAL'.[1]

[SHIFNAL.[1]—This important manor belonged before the Norman Conquest to Morcar the Saxon, Earl of Mercia, and was valued at £15 *per annum*. Earl Morcar rebelled against the Norman rule, and in 1071 he was dead. During these troubled times the annual worth of the manor fell to 6s., but in 1087 (when it was accounted part of the hundred of Baschurch), it had regained its original value. It was a large manor of 7½ hides, and well populated. On the demesne land 9 teams were employed, and 26 serfs, 37 villeins, 3 bordars, and 3 radmans had 27 teams among them, while the woodland was sufficient to fatten 300 swine. *Domesday* does not mention the Church, though it was then existing and was of Saxon foundation. Robert, son of Theobald, held the manor under Earl Roger de Montgomery, and he gave the Church of Idshall to his overlord's newly founded Abbey of Shrewsbury.

Robert held four manors in Salop, and he was the tenant of more than 30 under Earl Roger in Sussex. His possessions fell to King Henry I. towards the end of his reign, and were granted by him to Alan de Dunstanville or his son Walter. Walter de Dunstanville held also large estates in Normandy. He was a great benefactor to Wombridge Priory (granting to it among other things the Mill of Idshall, and that of Patesford), and he was buried about 1195 in that Priory Church, whence his monument was removed in 1825 to the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. He was succeeded by a young son, Walter de Dunstanvill (II.), who recovered the advowson of the Church by giving to the Monks in exchange various rents from his property in Shropshire. He died about 1241, and was succeeded by his son, a third Walter, who in 1245 had a grant of a market and fair at Idshall. In 1260 he was ordered as a Baron-Marcher to become resident on the Marches for the "better security of those parts," and four years later he was fighting against the King at Lewes, for which offence he was pardoned in 1265. He died in 1270, leaving his daughter Petronilla, wife of Robert de Montfort, his heir. Robert died before 1275, leaving a young son William, and Petronilla married a second husband, John de le Mare, who became lord of Idshall in her right. In 1309, William de Montfort sold the manor to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, whose widow Margery was one of the chief landowners there in 1327.

Hugh Colle occurs in 1334 as witness of a deed relating to land at Trilwardyne belonging to William Hod of Drayton.

William de Devises appears frequently as a witness of local deeds. In 1272 he had been accused of some crime, but was found innocent. Walter de Devises is also a frequent witness of deeds.

Richard le Walsh occurs in connection with Sutton Madoc, which takes its name from its Welsh lord who had held it for 40 years before 1269.

Ralph the Corviser seems to show by his wealth that Shifnal enjoyed prosperity as a market town, while Adam the Reeve represented the authority of the lord of the manor.

[1] Eyton ii. 205.

Gilbert and William the turners and the other turners of the Subsidy Roll gained their livelihood from the abundant woods of the neighbourhood. The forest of Mount Gilbert, i.e., the Wrekin, stretched then to the Manor of Shifnal, and in the days when china was unknown and metal scarce, a turner's wares were in great request.

Roger Corbet is a frequent witness of deeds, and the Corbets of Moreton Corbet held land at Evelith. Robert of Ivlythe was, probably, one of their tenants.

William de Leverest occurs as witness of a deed referring to land at Upton, and John Deverrois in one connected with land at Haughton.

The hamlets of Shifnal give their name to several of their tenants, and the modern name of Idshall appears in the name of Henry of Sheffenhal. Thomas de la Knolle, a frequent witness of deeds between 1309 and 1335, took his name from a hamlet that has now ceased to exist.]

	s	d		s	d
Marg' q' fuit ux'			Gilb'to le T^{u}nour	ij	ob'
Barth' de Bad'	v	ix	Will'o le T'nour	ij	j
Hug' Colle ...	iij	iij	Joh'e Bercar' ...		xx
Joh'e Portmo' ...	iij	j	Thom' Godwyne		xviij
Ric'o le Neuew...	ij	ijo'q^{u}	Adam atte Home		xv
Ric'o le Walsh'...	ij	vj	Alic' Hecokes ...		vj
Rad'o le Coruiser	v		Elya at Home ...		vj
Will'o de Vises...		xviij	Alic' vidua ...	iij	
Thom' de Weston'		xv	Nich'o de Wylder-decot'		xxj
Thom' Rotar' ...		ix	Adam de Grenhull'		xij
Alic' le Tayllour		vj	Will'o fil' Henr'		xij
Adam le Barcar'		xviij	Joh'e le Heir ...		vj
Joh'e de la Pole		viij	Rog' Corbet ...	v	vj
Adam Halygode		vj	Hug' Pylle ...	ij	ob'
Rog' de Hampton'		vj	Walt'o Wylkyns		ix
Thom' Lash'fey		xv	Will'o Bu^{r}geys ...		xij
Will'o Gylot' ...	ij	ij	Rob'to de Iulythe		xij
Manrico le Mercer		vj	Ad' le Bouker' ...		xx
Walt'o de Vises		xij	Adam Trille ...		xx
Ric'o de Chestershyr'		vj	Walt'o Leg' ...		xij
Joh'a que fuit ux' Ric'i		ix	Joh'e Jombel ...		xx
Adam le Reue ...	ij	iij	Will'o de Leuereste	v	ij
Ric'o Ernyng' ...	ij		Joh'e de Euereys	ij	viij
Ric'o de Sheffenhal'...		xviij	Ric'o de Ideshal'	ij	
Thom' Bercar' ...		xviij	Will'o le Lepar'	ij	vjo'
Ric'o Hoddyng'		vj	Ric'o Hopkyns ...	ij	iij

	s	d
Joh'e atte Bakes	ij	iij
Amic' le T'nour		vj
Marg' Selkyns ...		viij
Will'o Syre ...		vj
Simone le T'nour		vj
Thom' de knolle		xixo'q^{a}
Ric'o de Beckebur'		xx
Ric'o le Preest ...		xij
Henr' le Spencer		ix
Will'o Aleyn ...		xij
Ric'o le P'car' ...		xiij
Rog'de Beckebur'		vj
Adam le Cok ...		vj
Walt'o Herbert'		xviij
Adam fil' Regin'		xij
Elya fil' Rog'i ...		xob'
Rog' de Brocton'		vj
Joh'e Colyn ...		vj
Thom' de Drayton'		xviijo'
Will'o le Rotour'		xij
Ric'o Alcok' ...		vj
Rob'to le Whyte		xiij
Will'o Byndebroke		xx
Ric'o le Whyte...		x
Ric'o de Canewall'		viij
Regin' de Staunton'...		vj
Pet°nill' de Upton'		xxo'
Will'o fil' Dode		ix
Anna de Upton'		vj

HATTONE.[2]

[Hatton,[2] Parish of Shifnal.—This is apparently mentioned in *Domesday* under the name of *Etone*. It was then held by Gerard de Tournai, who had here a tenant, William. It had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Turgod, and it was then worth 12s. annually. It was waste when it came into Gerard's hands, but in 1086 was worth 11s. There was there arable land enough to employ 3 teams. On the demesne there was one team, one serf, and 4 bordars, and one guest (hospes), who paid a rent of 2s. Not very long after 1087 Hatton was held by Adam Treynel, who gave a moiety of it to Buildwas Abbey. The Treynels continued to hold the remainder till about 1248, when Robert Treynel made it over to the Monks. He had held it by the service of finding a foot soldier at Shrawardine Castle for 15 days at his own cost, if need should be.

The Monks retained the Manor till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and till that time yearly paid 16s. 8d. to the Vicar of Idshall for administering the Sacraments in "Hatton Grange."

Richard, who follows the Abbot on the list, may be a Prior of Buildwas, or a member of the family of Paternoster of Drayton, who were represented at this date by a Richard.

Robert Pollard was son of Adam Pollard, usually called of Lee, and he and his father frequently occur as witnesses. Between 1270 and 1274 Robert had a grant of land reclaimed from the forest (assarted) from Sir Robert de Montfort.

Richard Grenhull took his name from Grindle, a hamlet in the parish of Ryton, which in the 12th century was accounted a separate manor. In the middle of the 13th century, Richard lord of Grenhull, made a grant to the Canons of Wombridge of land and rights of pasturage at Grindle. About the same time he granted the mill of the manor to Sir Walter de Dunstanville, who gave it to the Canons. Wombridge Priory retained property at Grindle till its Dissolution. The Mill was known in more modern days as the Forge Mill, but now, like so many of our Shropshire mills, it has ceased to exist.]

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[2] Eyton ii. 169.

		s	d
Abb'te de Buldewas		x	vo'
s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o pr' nr'		xx
	Rob'to Pollard		xvj
	Ric'o de Grenhull'		xvj
p' Sm[a]		vj[li] xiij[s]	o'

HALE OWEYN.[3]

[HALES OWEN,[3] co. Worcester.—This large and important manor of ten hides in 1087 was accounted as part of the Worcestershire Hundred of Clent. It became in the time of Henry I. a member of the Shropshire Hundred of Brimstree, and in comparatively modern times was put back into Worcestershire. *Domesday* mentions that it had a church and two priests, and that among the possessions of the manor were a salt-pit in Wich, and a house in Worcester.

Its Saxon owner was Oluuin, from whom it had passed to Earl Roger de Montgomery. Roger Venator was tenant under the Earl of part of the manor.

The Premonstratensian Abbey of Hales Owen was founded in 1215 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester under King John. There is no trace of the Abbey to be found in the Subsidy Roll, and we gather from the list that the prosperity of Hales Owen lay in its wide acreage and fertile land, for all the wealthy tenants bear names apparently taken from the places where they lived, except Thomas Jones, who is an early instance of a new very familiar surname. Probably Thomas was one of the descendants of a follower of the Welsh Prince David ap Owen, to whom in 1177 his brother-in-law, Henry II., granted the Manor of Hales. David's son Owen held it at the beginning of the 13th century, and from him it takes its distinguishing name. On the death of Prince Owen, King John in 1215 granted the manor to Peter de Rupibus (des Roches), who there founded a house of white canons of Prémontré. The Abbot of Hales Owen became lord of the manor, but he claimed exemption from services due to the King, as holding the land under the charter of King John.

The Abbey had nine granges within the parish of Hales Owen, and retained much property there till the Dissolution in 1538.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Yeldyntr'	iiij		Joh'e Oniet		xij
Thom' le Squier ...	v		Ph'o fil' Matill' ...		xviij
Ric'o de Foulford...	iij		Ric'o Oniet		xij
Thom' de Monte ...	ij		Ric'o de la Grene...	ij	
Will'o de Aula ...	ij		Will'o de la More...	ij	
Will'o Dolfyn ...		xviij	Thom' Dun		xij
Ric'o de Shyrlet' ...	iij		Will'o atte Wode...	ij	
Simone de Foulfen	ij		Joh'e de Lappeleye		xij
Ph'o atte Lowe ...	ij		Henr' de Hales ...		xviij
Gilb'to de Lee ...	iij		Thom' de Mersh' ...		ix
Joh'e ketel	ij		Will'o Edrych' ...		xij
Ph'o de Whyteleye	iij		Will'o Jordan ...		xij

[3] *Historic Worcestershire*, p. 214—228.

	s	d
Isabell' Hendy ...		xviij
Thom' Jones... ...	ij	
Marg' de Longgeleye		xij
Thom' Cl'ico... ...		xviij
Nich'o Waggestafe'		xij
Matill' atte Wode...	ij	
Will'o Geffrey ...		xij
Rad'o Vine		xij
Galfr'o Rodyns ...		xij
Henr' Simond ...		xij
Will'o atte Lowe ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		xviij
Joh'e Gerard... ...		xij
Thom' de Hull' ...	ij	
Will'o del Heth ...		xij
Will'o de Monte ...		xij
Rog' de Aula... ..		xij
Pet° de Rugge Acr'	ij	
Henr' Tewenhal' ..		xij
Joh'e atte Wode ...		xij
Simone le Frys ...		xij
Will'o de Mowelowe	ij	
Thom' Fabro ...		xij
Joh'e le Breot' ...		xviij
Thom' atte Lowe. .	ij	
Rog' Fabro		xij
Ric'o de Ruton' ...		xv
Milone le Bacar' ...		xij
Thom' atte Pole ...	ij	
Rad'o le Barcar' ...	ij	
Ric'o le Heust'e ...		xij
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...		xij
Thom' atte Pyrie ...		xij
Thom' de Westleye		xij
Ric'o Squier		xij
Rob'to atte Yate ...	ij	
Ph'o de Lyn Acr'...	iij	
Ph'o Purcel	ij	
Joh'e de Werueleye	ij	
s'bt' ibid'm: Ric'o le Dyest'e ...		xviij
s'bt' ibid'm: Joh'o Sedrych' ...		xiiij
s'bt' ibid'm: Henr' Baronn		xvj
s'bt' ibid'm: Joh'e de Wersleye ...		xviij
Sm[a]		Cviij[s]

CLAU'LEYE.[4]

[Claverley.[4] —This large and important manor of 20 hides had with Worfield, Nordley and Alveley formed part of an estate of the Saxon Earl Algar, who died in 1059. In 1086, when they had become the property of Earl Roger de Montgomery, they were reputed to be part of Staffordshire, though their hundred is not given.

Claverley possessed arable land sufficient for 32 ox teams. In demesne there were 5 teams, and 32 villeins, and 13 bordars had 23. There was a Mill valued at 5s. yearly; 12 acres of meadow and a wood two leagues long and half a league wide. The value of the manor had increased under its new possessor from £7 10s. annually to £10

Earl Roger gave the Church of Claverley to his collegiate Church of Quatford, from which it passed to the Canons of St Mary's at Bridgnorth. After the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, Claverley passed into the hands of the King, and was accounted part of Shropshire. It remained a manor of Royal demesne, paying £15 yearly, for which the sheriff of shropshire was responsible to the King.

[4] Eyton iij. 62.

In 1155, Robert de Girros was enfeoffed in lands at Broughton, valued at 35s. yearly, and his descendants held it by service of providing a foot soldier in the army of Wales. Robert de Girros built a chapel at Broughton, subject to the Church of Claverley, and when a second Robert, about 1235 gave Broughton to the Canons of Haughmond, the chapel still belonged to the Rector of the mother church. Part of the Manor of Claverley was in 1204 granted to Madoc, son of Griffith, Lord of Bromfield and Powis Vadoc, and he received an annual sum of £5 1s. from Claverley till 1210, when the grant ceased. In 1229, John fitz Philip Helgot was granted the fee-farm of the manor, which he held till his death in 1238. In 1255, Philip's son John held it, but twelve years later he was under forfeiture, probably through having taken the side of Simon de Montfort in the troubles at the end of the reign of Henry III. Towards the close of the 13th century Roger Careles and Nicholas de Warrewyk were joint *fermors* of the manor, and in 1293 Roger, apparently then the sole *fermor*, had licence to enclose and cultivate 30 acres of waste in the direction of Shipley, Wytymere, Draycot, Heathton and Bobbington. In 1312, Ingelard de Warley had the grant of the fee-farm, but within two years it was granted to Richard de Arundel, who died the following year. In 1320 John Knokyn held the fee-farm, and five years later it was granted to Margery de Polford.

The various hamlets of Claverley had histories of their own. Beobridge belonged in the 12th century to Emma, Baroness of Pulverbatch, who gave a virgate there to the white nuns of Brewood, and about 1186 granted the remainder of her estate there to the Canons of Haughmond. Members of the family of Petit occur in connection with Beobridge, and in 1318 Richard Petit sold land there to Richard, son of Richard de la Broke of Claverley, who may have been the Richard son of Richard of the Subsidy Roll. Richard Petit and John his son were in 1274 tenants of Haughmond Abbey at Nash, the place from which Walter de Nayse took his name.

Gatacre and Sutton were held under the Lords of Montgomery by the family of Gatacre, and Geoffrey de Gatacre held it in 1324, but apparently he was not living there in 1327. In 1334, land at Gatacre was transferred to Osbert, son of Osbert de Brougton and Edith his wife.

Richard le Fremon of the Subsidy Roll was of Aston. He appears more than once on the early Court Rolls of the Manor of Claverley, as also does Richard le Granger of Aston.

Alice Clerkes was sister of Richard Clerk of Aston, whose father was Richard son of Robert, a Chaplain.

Richard and Thomas de Chyknell occur frequently on 14th century lists of Jurors of the Manor. In 1333 William son of Thomas de Chyknell transferred the land he had from his father to the use of Henry de Wystansmere. Henry, like Richard and Christiana de Wystansmere of the Subsidy Roll, took his name from a hamlet that has now ceased to exist.

Richard de Draycot is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1333. He was then dead, and succeeded by a son of the same name.

William de Gravenor occurs in the same Roll, when his attendance at the Manor Court was excused.

William de Bromley seems to have been of Roughton, where he held a small estate by service of keeping the King's Forest of Morfe.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Chyken-hull	ij	vijq^{u}	St'ph'o Sutore ...		xv
Thom' de Ead'm ...	ij		Ric'o de Wystan-nesmer'		xiij
Joh'e Bosomel ...		xviij	St'ph'o de Fonte ...		ix
Ric'o Haukyns ...	ij		Ric'o le Coupe[re]		xviij
Gonnild koo		ix	Ric'o de Stile ...	ij	

	s	d
Joh'e Henrys... ...		vj
Edith' de Wode ...		vijq^{u}
Rob'to Molendinar'		xv
Thom' de Grene ...		xxj
Ric'o le Graunger		vj
Ric'o le Fremon ...		xij
Joh'e Burel		ix
Joh'e Godale... ...		vj
Will'o Walter ...		xij
Ric'o Hereward ...		vj
Henr' de Heth'ton'		xij
Ric'o de Burgh' ...		vj
Will'o Loffe		xij
Edm' fil' Will'i ...		viij
Cristiana de Oke ...		vj
Will'o Godale ...		ix
Ric'o de Draycote		vj
Rog' fil' Will'i ...		xij
Joh'e knotte ...		vj
Henr' Aldith' ...		vjq^{u}
Ric'o de Hull' ...		xiij
Will'o kynge' ...		xij
Ric'o Draper ...		xviij
St'ph'o de Grauenor'		xij
Matill' Baronn ...		ix
Will'o fil' Henr' ...		vj
Rog' Wyght' ...		xij
Agn' de Whytebroke		vj
Alic' Weole ...		ix
Osb'to Pygas ...		vj
Adam Donel ...		xviij
Joh'e Osb'ne ...		xij
Rob'to Cute' ...		vj
Ric'o fil' Marie ...		xiiij
Will'o fil' Thom' ...		xviij
Osb'to de Burgh'ton'		xvj
Edith de Hull' ...		vj

	s	d
Will'o de Bromleye		ij
Alic' Clerkes ...		ij vj
Ric'o de Monte ...		ij
Ric'o Wyot' ...		vj
Joh'e de Longgemer'		ij
Henr' de Ead'm ...		xij
Hug' de Cee ...		xij
Alic' de Feldhous...		ij
Hug' Bruynn ...		x
Joh'e Crol		vj
Cristiana de Whytimer'		xviij
Thom' de Pyrie ...		xv
Will'o fil' Magge ...		vj
Agn' Aleyn		ij
Walt'o de Nayse ...		ix
Hug' de Morhous...		vj
Sibill' Opyntonn ...		xviij
Ad' de Ead'm ...		ij
Alic' Andreu ...		vj
Hug' Hechemo' ...		xviij
Adam Fabro		vj
Ric'o ad Porta' ...		xv
Will'o Aldith' ...		vj
Rog' le kyng' ...		vj
Ric'o Geffrey... ...		xviij
Will'o Lomb... ...		xij
Will'o Malyn ...		xv
s'bt' ibid'm Will'o de Grauenor'		xvij
s'bt' ibid'm Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		xvj
Sm^{a}	iiij^{li}	ij^{s} iiij^{d}ob'q^{u}

WOREFELD.[5]

[WORFIELD.[5]—This great manor of 30 hides was held under the King by Hugh de Montgomery, son of Earl Roger. It had arable land calculated to employ 30 ox teams, and there were 34 teams employed upon it. Of these, 4 were on the demesne land, and 25 belonged to the 5 serfs, 67 villeins, ten bordars and a priest, while 3 Englishmen had 5 teams with 18 villeins and 5 bordars. The manor, which in Earl Algar's time had been worth £3 yearly, under its Norman lord Hugh was valued at £18, though 3 hides were still waste. It possessed 3 Mills of 40s., and a Fishery of 15s. annual value, 16 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 leagues long and 1 league wide. When Hugh succeeded his father as Earl of Shrewsbury, Worfield was joined with his other property, and passed with it to his brother Robert. On his forfeiture it returned to the King, and was held as a royal demesne till the reign of King John, who granted Gronow (or Wrenoc), son of Meuric de Powis, land here in lieu of at Whittington, where Fulk fitz Warin had established his claim. Wrenoc de Powis held this land till 1224 by service of being the King's Interpreter in Wales. In 1238 Worfield had been for some years in the hands of the King, and Henry II. granted it with Condover and Church Stretton to Ada, wife of Henry de Hastings, in lieu of her share of the Earldom of Chester. Worfield remained with the Hastings family after they became Earls of Pembroke.

The men of Worfield were represented at the Assizes by a Bailiff and 12 Jurors, and several of the names of the Subsidy Roll are found on contemporary lists of Jurors. In 1292, Robert de Astenhull, Henry atte Pyryre and Roger de Hoccom are among the Jurors.

The many hamlets that went to form the great Manor of Worfield have each their details of history. Ackleton was held by the lords of Badger by service of keeping Shirlot Forest, and Roughton was granted by Henry II. to Gerbod fitz Gerbod his Forester, to be held by service of helping in the keeping of Morfe Forest. At the beginning of the 14th century Roughton passed with an heiress to the Bromley family.

Ewdness was held by service of accompanying the Sheriff of Shropshire when he went to remit the *ferm* of the County to the King, and its tenants took their name from the place.

Roger de Ewdness occurs on a Jury of 1315 in a matter concerning land at Nordley, near Alveley.

In the middle of the 13th century an *Extent* was taken of the Manor of Worfield, which gives many particulars. There were then $3\frac{3}{4}$ virgates of arable land in demesne, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres of meadow land, and pasturage for 18 oxen, 12 cows, 500 sheep, and 15 full grown pigs. The wood (*bosc*) of Sudlegh was worth 40s. *per annum*, and two mills £7 6s. 8d. In Burcot were 8 small fisheries called *Stakinges*, and five in Bradeney. Stableford and Wyken were valued separately; Acleton was held by a rent of 60s; Oldington by service of conveying the writs of the *Custos* of the Manor any-whither within the county; and at Ewdness a certain free man held a hide of land by rent of 4s. or by the service of conveying the *ferm* of the *Vill* of Worfield to London. Roughton was held by service of keeping the wood of Morfe. There was a smith at the hamlet of Hallon. There were a number of free men in the manor, and the $4\frac{3}{4}$ virgates of land were held in villeinage.

It was probably at one of the two mills that Roger Walker carried on his trade of fulling cloth. The Walk Mill still remains as a name in several places in the county, though the industry has long ceased to exist. The cloth that in old days was woven by the village weaver from homespun wool, and dressed at the local Walk Mill, has given place to machine-made material from our great manufacturing centres.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Eudenas	iij	viijo'	Benigna de Eude-		
Rog' de Eudenas	v		nas	xviij	

[5] Eyton iii. 104.

	s	d
St'ph'o atte Sonde		xviij
Walt'o Bulloke ...		xij
Rog' de Hull' ...		xij
Thom' Wylkyn ...		xij
Rog' Gold		xviij
Thom' Gerald ...		xij
Rob'to Owyn ...		xij
Rob'to Coke' ...		xij
Will'o de kynggeslowe	iij	
Joh'e de Stanlowe	ij	
Thom' Bollot ...		xij
Rog' de Chesterton'	ij	
Will'o Aldith' ...		xviij
Regin' Wychet' ...		xij
Agn' de Chesterton'		vj
Thom' Heynen ...		ix
Thom' de Ewyke	v	ijo'
Rob'to de Asterhull'	ij	
Will'o de Renlowe		xviij
Thom' Colet' ...	ij	
Ric'o de Br[a]deney		xij
Thom' Bryd ...		xviij
Walr' Heyne ...		xij
Thom' atte Yate ...		xij
Adam de Opynton'		ix
Agn' atte Broke ...		vj
Rog' de Swancote	iij	
Will'o de Swancot'	ij	vj
Rog' de Hoccombe		xij
Joh'e Gerbode ...	ij	
Ad' de Burcote ...		xij
Will'o Gyll'... ...		xij
Rob'to de Br[a]deneye		xij
Thom' Simond ..		xij
Rob'to Edith' ...		ix
Thom' le Yongge		vj
Henr' Aleyn ...		ix
Rog' le Walcar' ...	iij	
Pet[o] Jones		ix
Henr' Dodemo' ...		vj
Rog' Weremod ...		xij
Henr' atte Pyrie...		xij
Joh'e de Hull' ...		xviij
Rob'to Matheu .		ix
Rog' le Howe ...		xij
St'ph'o Adam ...		vj
Rob'to de Aluescote	ij	
Alex' de Aluescot'		xij
Rob'to le Mercer		vj
St'ph'o Wylle ...		ix
Will'o Massi ...		xij
Rog' Louestycke		ix
St'ph'o Rose ..		xij
St'ph'o le kynge ...		vj
s'bt' ibid'm Thom' le Fremo'		xviij
s'bt' ibid'm Ric'o de Rough'ton'		xviij
s'bt' ibid'm St'ph'o Henr'		xviij
s'bt' ibid'm Will'o Weoremod		xviij
Sm[a]	iiij[li]	iiij[s] v[d]

SUTTON' MADOC.[6]

[Sutton Madoc.[6]—This manor belonged in Saxon times to Earl Morcar, and in 1087 was held under Earl Roger by Gerard de Tournai, the tenant of

[6] Eyton ii. 103.

18 Shropshire manors, of which Sutton was the largest and most important. It apparently passed from its Saxon to its Norman possessor without any great break, as it retained the same annual value of 40s. throughout. It was a manor of 4 hides, with arable land for 12 teams. There were two teams on the demesne land, and 6 serfs, 12 villeins, and 4 bordars had 7 teams, and a Knight there had a team and 2 serfs.

Gerard de Tournai's Shropshire estates were forfeited soon after *Domesday*, and in the time of Henry I. Sutton was held under the King by Hamo Peverel, who gave the fishery of Sutton to the monks of Shrewsbury, with right of "passage" over the Severn. Henry II. conferred the manor on Yorwerth Goch, son of Meredyth, Prince of Powis. Yorwerth (or Gervase, as he is called) held his lands at Sutton, Brockton and Ellerdine by service of being the King's Interpreter between England and Wales.

In 1166, Gervase's two nephews, Owen Cyvelioc and Owen Vachan, seized his Welsh lands near Llanrhaiadr-in-Mochnant, probably on the pretext of their uncle having become an ally of the English king. In the same year the King bought 15 horses from Gervase Goch, which were sent for the royal service at a distance. Two years later, Gervase received 40 loads of corn towards the victualling of Chirk Castle, and he received a large salary from the King, which was paid till Michaelmas, 1171, when probably Gervase died. He was succeeded by his son Madoc, who about 1186 granted the advowson of the Church of Sutton to Wombridge Priory, willing that wherever he might die, his body should be buried at Wombridge, and promising to pay 2s. annually during his life to maintain the Fraternity of St. Leonard, his patron. Madoc died before 1194, and was succeeded by his brother Griffin, who confirmed Madoc's grant to Wombridge, of the advowson of Sutton, and gave the Canons a rent-charge of 12d. chargeable on land held by Fulco, the Clerk, expressing the wish that if he happened to die in England he might be buried at Wombridge with "his brothers the Canons." Griffin married Matilda, sister and co-heir of Ralph le Strange of Knockin, through whom he became possessed of Dovaston and Kinaston, from which latter place his descendants took their name. In 1211, Griffin was stated to hold Rowton, Ellerdine, Sutton and Brocton by service of being interpreter between England and Wales. He was dead in 1221, and succeeded by his son Madoc. Griffin was a great benefactor to the Wombridge Canons. He gave them among other things the land and wood of *Berdelei*, and they in acknowledgment of the gift gave him a dapple Destrier (i.e., war horse) and a black palfrey. His widow, Matilda le Strange, survived till 1242. Their son Madoc held Sutton for more than forty years, and it probably derives its distinctive name from him. He was a man of note, who took great part in the business of the county. About 1265, Madoc sold Sutton to John le Strange, third baron of Ness and Cheswardine, from whom it passed to his younger son Robert. Robert le Strange went on the Crusade in 1272, and died shortly after his return to England. He held Sutton by the service of "conducting the King in Wales in time of war." His second son Fulk, who inherited Sutton, had a long minority, being a ward of the Crown till 1289. In 1292 he held Sutton by service of finding 4 foot soldiers to the ward of Montgomery for 15 days at his own cost. Fulk succeeded his elder brother, John le Strange of Whitchurch, and became the first Baron Strange of Blackmere. He died in 1324, leaving estates in Nottinghamshire, Hampshire, and Shropshire, and was succeeded at Sutton by his son John, the Johannes Extraneus of the Subsidy Roll.

The family of Sandford held land in Sutton and Brockton, but apparently in 1327 it was in the hands of tenants.

Simon de Hadyton took his name from Harrington, which from the middle of the 12th century had ceased to be held with Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Ex^{a}ne	ij		Ric'o Pese	xij	
Ric'o Launrence ...	xvj		Will'o le Budel ...	v	ij

	s	d			s	d
Will'o Gryffyn ...		xij	Thom' Mol			xx
Joh'e de Wesion ...	iiij		s'bt' ib'd'm	Joh'e fil' Thom' ...		xij
Ric'o Rotario		xij		Ric'o Mol . .		xij
Simone de Hadyton'	iij					
Ric'o de Foule ...	ij					
Ric'o de Rugg' ...		xij		Sm[a]	xxvj[s]	viij[d]
Walt'o Bercar' ...		xviij				

TONGG'.[7]

[Tong.[7]—This was a manor of Morcar, Earl of Mercia, which passed after the Conquest to Earl Roger de Montgomery. It consisted of 3 hides geldable and a league of wood-land. There were 4 teams in demesne, and 8 serfs, 3 villeins, and 2 bordars had 3 teams. In King Edward's time it was worth £11 annually, but in 1086 its value had fallen to £6. Tong was not included in the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme, being apparently then in the hands of Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, one of the most important men at the Court of Henry I. Bishop Richard, whose name is derived from Beamish, near Albrighton, was constantly in Shropshire on business relating to Wales and the Marches. He died in 1127, probably at St. Osyth's Priory, of which he was a benefactor and founder. He was succeeded in his Shropshire ecclesiastical preferments by his nephew, another Richard de Belmeis, founder of Lilleshall Abbey, and eventually Bishop of London, and in his secular estates at Tong and Donington by another nephew, Philip, brother of Richard (II.). Philip was a benefactor to Buildwas Abbey, and about 1138 granted to it land at Ruckley. Before 1145 he granted the land afterwards known as Lizard Grange, to the Canons of Arroasia, that they might found a house there. This was the beginning of the foundation of Lilleshall, completed by Richard de Belmeis, then Dean of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury. Philip was succeeded by a son Philip, who confirmed his father's gift to the Canons, and he by his brother Ranulph. In 1166, Ranulph was holding the Welsh castles of Basingwerk, Rhuddlan and Prestatyn for Henry II., but in the following year he was dead, leaving his sister Alice, wife of Alan la Zouche, his heir. The Zouches held Tong till about 1250, when it passed to William de Harcourt, the husband of Alice la Zouch, sister of a second Alan, and from her to her daughters Orabel and Margery, of whom the elder married Henry de Pembruge, and left a son Fulk her heir. This Fulk died soon after he came of age, leaving a son Fulk.

At the inquest in 1296 on the death of Sir Fulk de Pembridge (I.) the capital messuage at Tong was valued at 5s. yearly, the Fishery of the *Vivary* (i.e., fish pond) at 2s. 8d., the Dovecote at 1s. 8d., and the Water Mill at £2. There were rents due from various free tenants of the manor, among them a chaplet of roses. The whole manor was valued at £20 19s. 8½d per annum, and Sir Fulk had held beside land in Wiltshire, Leicestershire and Herefordshire. Sir Fulk de Pembridge (II.) had a long minority, not coming of age till 1312. He was Knight of the Shire for Salop at the Parliament of York in 1322, and held many important posts on military service; but in 1326 he died, leaving a widow, the Matilda of the Subsidy Roll, and a son Fulk. Matilda de Bermingham, the widow of Sir Fulk (II.), married Robert Corbet of Hadley. Her son Fulk de Pembridge (III.) died early, and Tong passed to another Fulk (IV.), possibly his nephew, the last of his name to hold the manor. Sir Fulk (IV.) died childless in 1408, 9, and his second wife Elizabeth (or Isabel) Lingen re-built Tong Church in his memory and founded the College there.

[7] Eyton ii. 191.

The manor passed to the Vernons of Haddon, and from them to the Stanleys, one of whom, Sir Edward, sold it in the 18th century.

The list of tenants in 1326 shows that Tong was then a prosperous place, and larger in proportion than in modern times. Members of a family of De Prees occur as witnesses of local deeds in the 13th century, and Robert le Fremon of Albrighton is among those who about 1284 witnessed the gift of the Mill of Ryton to Buildwas Abbey.]

	s	d
Matill' q' fu[t] ux Fulc' de Penebr'	iiij	iiij
Joh'e le Ward	ij	
Rad'o de Prees ...	ij	
Ric'o p'po'ito	iij	viij
Alano fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
Reb'to Fabro	ij	
Alic' Walraunt' ...		vj
Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		vj
Will'o de Hatham ...		xij
Joh'e atte Brok' ...		x
Alic' de Hynkeleye...		vj
Will'o Cl'ico		x
Henr' othe Hull' ...		xij
Rob'to le Lutle ...		x
Thom' le Erl		viij
Will'o le Parcar' ...		xij
Will'o le Fremo' ...	iiij	
Adam le Serjaunt' ...		xij
Will'o Ballart' ...		vj
Thom' Molendinar'		xx
Ric'o atte Wode ...		xij
Joh'e Colyet		viij
s'bt' ibid'm { Ph'o le Taylour		xij
s'bt' ibid'm { Joh'e Bysshop		xij
p' Sm[a]	xxxiiij[s]	vj[d]

DONY'TONE.[8]

[Donington.[8]—This manor of the Saxon Earl Edwin passed like Tong to Earl Roger de Montgomery, who held it in demesne. Like Tong it consisted of three hides. On the demesne were 4 ox teams, with 8 neat-herds and 2 female serfs, while 12 villeins and 2 bordars had 3 teams. Seven more teams might have been employed on the land. There was a Mill rendering 5 horse loads of corn yearly, and a wood a league long and half a league wide. The manor had 5 salt-pits in Wich, rendering 20s. a year. In King Edward's time the manor was worth £20 *per annum*, but in 1086 it only paid £9.

Donington after the forfeiture of the Norman Earls passed through the King's hands to the family of De Belmeis, a younger branch of which held it for several generations. Beamish Hall, from which they derived their name, is in Albrighton parish. The old house has been replaced by a modern farm, but there seems to remain a trace of the "bel marais" in the marshy ground in the hollow near the railway. Richard de Belmeis, who held Donington in the time of Henry II., granted the Buildwas Monks at Ruckley Grange a right of common pasture throughout his land at Donington, and three acres where they might build a bridge across the stream that flows between Ruckley and Donington. In 1221, Walter de Belmeis held Donington, but in 1255 he was dead, and his son Roger had succeeded him. Johanna his widow, in 1256, sued several under-tenants of the manor for her dower, among them the Prioress of the White Ladies, who held land at Neachley. About 1270, John de Belmeis seems to have held Donington, and the Belmeis property at Meadowley, near Morville. He occurs later with a Hugh de Belmeis on local

[8] Eyton ii., 175.

business. This Hugh died in 1305. At the time of his death he was possessed of land in Lincolnshire and Herefordshire, and held at Donington a Capital Messuage with a dovecot and 30 acres of land, and 40 acres of land in Albrighton. In 1304, John granted to the White Nuns of Brewood ten acres of land and ten of wood in his Manor of Donington. John died about 1314, leaving two sons, Hugh and John. Soon after his father's death John resigned all his rights in Donington and Stanwey to his elder brother, the Hugh of the Subsidy Roll. Among the witnesses to this deed are Richard de Knyghteleye (Neachley), Roger Carles, Roger de Pyvelesdon, and Henry de Belmeis (the son and heir of the Hugh who died in 1305). Hugh de Belmeis of the Subsidy Roll in 1315 gave 30 acres of wood in Donington to the Prioress of White Ladies, and in 1324 he granted a house and land at Shakerley and rights of common pasture to his brother John at a rent of 8s., payable to himself and his wife Helena.

From the De Belmeis family Donington passed to that of De Wynnesbury, and then to the Humphrestons of Humphreston.

Nicholas de Wilderdecot took his name from Wildecot in Albrighton parish.

	s	d			s	d
Hug' le Bieumes ...	ij	xo'	Felic' la Broune ...			xj
Ric'o de knyghteleye		xixq^{u}	s'bt' ibid'm	Joh'e Trypet		xiiij
Thom' de Hatton'	ij	j		Joh'e de Blumenhull'		xij
Nich'o de Wylder-decot'	iij					
Joh'e Serjaunt ...		xixo'				
Adam Osbarn ...		xx	p' Sm^{a}		xviij^{s}	v^{d}q^{u}
Joh'e de Pywelesdon'	ij	vj				

ALBRYGHTONE.[9]

[ALBRIGHTON.[9]—This was held as two manors in Saxon times by Algar (possibly Algar, Earl of Mercia) and Godhit, and in Edward the Confessor's time was worth 21s. yearly. After the Conquest it became one of the possessions of Norman Venator, but it was waste when he received it. In 1086 it was worth 16s. a year, and was reported as being a hide and a half geldable, with arable land for 4 ox teams. There were 3 teams in demesne, and 13 serfs, 3 villeins and 3 bordars had a team among them. The wood of the manor, which could fatten 100 swine, was in the hands of the King. Norman Venator was succeeded in several of his Shropshire manors, including Albrighton, by the family of De Pichford, who for 200 years were among the chief men of Shropshire. Their estate at Albrighton seems to have included Ryton, and in 1284 it is mentioned that John de Pichford held the Manor of Albrighton with Humphreston, Whiston and Bishton as a Knight's fee, by accompanying the King into Wales in time of war, for 40 days at his own charges. John was succeeded by his son Ralph, who in 1292 claimed the right of assizing bread and beer, and that of holding the market on Tuesdays, and the yearly fair at Albrighton granted by Henry III. in 1232 to Ralph de Pichford, his grandfather. Before 1300 Ralph sold Albrighton to John, Baron Tregoz, of Ewyas Harold in Herefordshire, who left his estates to his two daughters, and the manor passed to John de la Warre, the son of the elder one, Clarice. In 1300, on the death of John Tregoz, he was found to have held a Capital Messuage and garden in Albrighton, with 80 acres of arable land and 4 of meadow, the remainder of the manor being held by free tenants. In 1303, John de la Warre, who had claimed a 4 days' fair at Albrighton,

[9] Eyton ii. 149.

received a Charter from King Edward I. limiting the fair to three days—the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas (July 7), and allowing him to hold two Manor Courts yearly for his own burgesses, but not for the other tenants of the manor.

In 1327, John de la Warre granted the advowson of the Church, and an acre of land in Albrighton to the Abbot and Convent of Dore, that they might provide 3 monks as chaplains to do daily service in Dore Abbey for the souls of John and his ancestors. Judging from the Subsidy Roll, the Abbot had already a considerable holding in Albrighton. Roger Carles, who was an important man, holding land in Albrighton, Ryton, Whiston and Boningale, in 1332 granted a messuage, 60 acres of land, and 20s. rent for a chaplain who should perform daily service in the Church of St. Mary at Albrighton for the souls of Roger and all the faithful departed.

The Manor of Albrighton passed from the De la Warres to Sir Hugh Holles, whose daughter Margery married John Troutbeck. Their great-grand-daughter Margaret married John Talbot of Grafton, and the manor passed in this way to the Earls of Shrewsbury.

John Umfrey was, probably, of Humfreston. He appears frequently as a witness of local deeds. Humfreston is in the parish of Donington. It continued with the family of the same name till the 16th century, when it passed by marriage to the Corbetts, who, after the troubles of the Civil Wars made way there to the Warings.

Peter and Henry de Bispyton were of Bishton, which in 1086 was a distinct manor from Albrighton, though held by the same owner.

Peter de Bishton occurs as a witness to several local 14th century deeds.

William de Cantelop probably took his name from Cantlop, near Pitchford, one of the estates of the De Pichfords.]

	s	d
Abb'te de Dore ...	iij	
Rog' Careles	ij	
Thom' le Tayllour ...		xviij
Joh'e Vmfrey	ij	
Joh'a de Aula		xij
Petro de Byspyton'		xviij
Henr' de Byspyton'		xx
Will'o Austyn		xij
Gilb'to de Staundon'		xviij
Ric'o Derne		xviij
Will'o de Cantel'op'		xviij
Joh'e de Gaywode ...		xxj
Joh'e atte Wodehous		xxj
Will'o Masonn ...		ix
Adam Elyes		xij
Will'o Reygner ...		xviij
Henr' de Tongg' ...		ix
Ric'o atte Shawe ...		xij
Ric'o de Rucroft ...		xij
Joh'e Tarrol	ij	
Joh'e Careles		xij
Pet° Pistore		xij
Joh'e Fabro		xij
Will'o le Barre ...		vij
s'bt' ibid'm Ric'o Austyn		xiij
s'bt' ibid'm Nich'o de la Hull' ...		xij
p' Sm[a]	xxxv[s]	iiij[d]

KEMBRYGHTON.[10]

[KEMBERTON.[10]—This was a manor of 3 hides in 1086, which had been held as four manors in Saxon times by the franklins Aluric, Elmer, Uluuin and Edmer. Its Norman lord was Robert fitz Tetbald, lord of Shifnal, under Earl

[10] Eyton iii. 1.

Roger, who granted the tithes of the manor to Shrewsbury Abbey. Robert's estates passed into the hands of Henry I, who seems to have made Kemberton part of the Honour of Petworth, bestowed on the Earls of Arundel of the Albini family. In 1284, William de Alta Ripa (Hauterive) was lord of Kemberton, and he was followed by William Paynel, whose wife Eva may have been the heiress of the Hauterives. She was left a widow in 1317, and a little later seems to have married Edward de St. John, who held the manor in 1327. The advowson of the Church was given by a William de Hauterive to the Priory of Hardham in Sussex, and Eva and her husband in 1339 confirmed this grant.]

	s	d		s	d
Edwardo de S'co			Adam de Oderdon'		xvj
Joh'e	ij	ijq^{u}	Will'o Murymouth'		viij
Ric'o fil' Walt'i ...		xviij	Rog' Tagge	ij	iiij
Will'o Carpentar'		xviij	Walt'o Herbert' ...		xvj
Thom' Gregor' ...		xvj	Will'o Cok'		xvj
Ric'o Cl'ico		xiiij	Ric'o de Oderdon'		xviij
Jul' Rogers		xv	s'bt' ibid'm Joh'e Murymouth'		xij
Thom' Pope... ...		xvj	s'bt' ibid'm Walt'o Motkyn		xij
Joh'e Crompe ...		xvj			
Ric'o Carpentar ...		xvj			
Henr' Broun ...		xiiij			
Thom' de Stapolf'		xvj	p' Sm^{a}	xxv^{s}	xj^{d}q^{u}

p'b' Sm^{a} tot' Hundr' xxvij^{li} viij^{s} viij^{d}ob'q^{u}

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY.

By the late Rev. JOHN BLAKEWAY M.A., F.S.A.
Edited by W. PHILLIPS.

PREFACE.

One of the ablest of our Shropshire antiquaries, the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, left at his death in 1826, a large collection of historical notes relating to the topography of Shrewsbury, which were secured after the author's death by the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and have lain there unpublished for years, except a small portion which has appeared in our *Transactions*. It is known that the author, in conjunction with the Ven. Archdeacon Owen contemplated the publication of a third volume of their History of the town, for which these notes would have doubtless formed the main material. That volume did not appear, and the notes have remained unarranged. The task of putting them in order is not without its difficulties owing to their miscellaneous character, and their disjointed condition. They were evidently jotted down just as they occurred to the author in the course of his extensive researches, regardless of their immediate connexion one with another; and hence it has been found necessary in placing them in consecutive order to interpolate a few words here and there that are not in the original manuscript. This has been done as sparingly as possible. In cases where more recent investigation has thrown new light on certain topographical features of the town, which were unknown to Mr. Blakeway, explanatory notes are added in brackets,

Mr. Blackeway's description of the town walls has already been printed in our *Transactions* (vol. ix., 285), but it is deemed well to reproduce it as it was intended by the author to form a part of his work; and also because it affords an opportunity of stating some new facts which serve to confirm, or to modify his conclusions.

The important part relating to the Liberties of the town, which lie outside the walls, has been already edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in several volumes of the second series of the *Transactions*.

THE WALLS.

The Walls of Shrewsbury may still be traced along their whole circuit, except in a few places, with considerable certainty. Setting off from the Castle towards the west they passed from the upper Castle-gate along the edge of the bank on which the Free Schools, Castle Street, and Pride Hill stand. In the former part of this course, the buildings are recessed a little back from the walls, having originally a passage between them and the houses; but from about opposite the Cross[1] downwards to the bottom of Pride Hill, the houses are actually built upon the town wall, as they are marked in Speed's map, and the wall here may be distinctly seen.[2] From Rowshill Lane we lose the traces of them down the course of that lane till we come to the river,[3] where the old foundations again commence, and are continued to the old Welsh Bridge. Hence they proceed in a southerly direction to the bottom of Barker Street, leaving the Austin Friary on their outside to the right hand. Their traces are here very visible, and at the bottom of Barker Street was a gateway, taken down about . . . . years ago.[4] The wall

[1] [The High Cross, described hereafter,—Ed.]

[2] [Recent careful investigations show clearly the remains of two walls at the back of the houses extending from near the Raven Hotel to Pride Hill Chambers. These walls are of different dates, and the distance between them varies according to the nature of the ground, which in some places is much steeper than in others. It would appear that the inner wall at some period was built upon, the houses occupying the space required by its defenders, and that when fresh dangers threatened the outer wall was erected.—Ed.]

[3] [Later on the author corrects this statement by the following note:—"It appears by Speed's map, that the lower part of Rowshill, viz, from the lane leading thereunto out of Mardol to the Welsh Bridge, was inclosed by a wall proceeding first in a Northern, and then in a westerly direction, requisite to secure to the town possession of the bridge; some vestiges of this are still discernible."—Ed.]

[4] [The author omits to mention Crippleiode Gate and two towers represented in Speed's map: nor does he make any allusion to a strong defensive work between the wall and the river on the land held by the Austin Friars, the purpose of which was to command a ford in the river against a force from Frankwell. A discription of this outwork appears in "The History of Shrewsbury," ii., p. 453, and is stated to have been "120 ells in length flanked by two round towers." See also vol. iv. of these *Transactions*, p. 113, plate v., on which one of the round tower is delineated.—Ed.]

then went up the middle of the hill to Clermont Buildings, about which place was a tower, taken down before 1739, and through the middle of the present St. Chad's Church to the end of St. John's Hill. On, or near the site of the present St. Chad's Church was a large square tower, and again another near the end of St. John's Hill. A road ran on each side of this last, and when it was taken down the northern of these roads was most unfortunately sold to a member of the Corporation to erect a house on, by which means the remaining road is most inconveniently narrow, and the fine view which might have been obtained of the portico of St. Chad's, the handsomest feature of that structure, is entirely obstructed.[1] From this last tower the walls went on to the part now remaining at the bottom of Swan Hill. I need not say that hence they proceed to the Back Street.[2] From the termination of the existing part at the beginning of Back Street, we are a little uncertain as to their course. One wall evidently went along the right-hand side of the Back Street down to the Stone Bridge, and traces of it are yet to be seen on both sides of the Friars Lane; but this seems to have been only designed to maintain a communication with the bridge; the town wall itself proceeded, I apprehend, in a north easterly direction, in the direction of, but leaving to the left, a narrow alley[3] yet remaining, as far as the Wyle, which *it* crossed about the middle of its descent, and in the back part of the premises opposite, now occupied by Sir John

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[1] [Known for many years as the residence of Justice Smith, since taken down.—Ed.]

[2] [The author is silent as to a ditch under this part of the wall which formerly added to its strength, as will be seen by the following extract:—

"Anno. 32, Edwardi Regis., filii Henrici. [1303-4]. The Baliffs and the whole community of the Liberty of the Town of Salop grant in Fee-farm to Richard, the son of Richard Sturry, and his Heirs at 1s per annum Rent, a Piece of Ground behind the Walls, called the *Moat*, extending itself in Length from St. Chad's Gate, [Crescent Water Lane] to the House of Friars Minors [Grey Friars], and in breadth from the said Wall to a Tenement of the said Richard; that he may enclose the same, together with his own Land, which extends in Breadth from the said *Moat* to the River Severn, and in length from the way leading from Chad Lode to the Houses of the said Friars Minors." Ed.]

[3] [The Alley is that now known as Court No. 8, or *Compasses* Passage. A careful search has recently been made for some traces of this wall, but nothing more could be found than a few detached fragments of masonery which may have formed portions of such a wall.—Ed.]

Betton,[1] were the foundations of a strong tower now destroyed. A few yards further, and in the same premises, a wall sets off, parallel to that lately mentioned in the Back Street, and intended for the same purpose, to keep up a communication with the bridge. It has been of no great thickness,[2] but is ancient, being of red sandstone, and some of its loopholes are still visible. From the tower aforesaid on the east side of the Wyle, the town wall proceeded northerly along the edge of the precipice on which Dogpole and St. Mary's Church are seated; the houses in which direction, except the infirmary, which is built *upon* the wall, are all recessed at some distance from it; having as before a passage between them. Passing by the Infirmary, and in front of the Stone House, the wall crossed the Water Lane at its upper gate,[3] and proceeding along the upper edge of the Council House Terraces, where in the southern front it has been entirely destroyed, but it re-appears as soon as the terrace turns eastward and joins the Castle Mount under the gardens occupied by Mrs. Parry'[4] where it is distinctly visible and whence it continues to the Castle-gate from whence it set out.

This was not the only protection of the town. Over the lower Castle-gates passed another line of wall, still entire,[5] and called Rowshill walls, a name which properly belongs only to its western moiety. The part next the Castle, as far as the river, was also defended by a very deep ditch, formerly filled by water to the very foot of the mount on which the Castle stands, and crossed by a draw-bridge. On reaching the river [from the North Gate], the line of the wall followed

[1] [The old half timbered house formerly known as Betton's Mansion still stands at the back of the houses Nos 18 and 19. Some red sandstone masonery indicates the line of the wall to the angle whence proceeds the wall running down to the bridge.—Ed.

[2] [The wall for a considerable distance is a sustaining wall, and is of greater thickness than the words of the author would lead us to believe. As on Pride Hill, houses were built at an early date on and adjacent to this wall.—Ed.]

[3] [Remains of Sandstone masonery still exist, clearly indicating the site of this Gate.—Ed.]

[4] [Castle House, the first on the right hand entering from the street towards the Castle.—Ed.]

[5] [Far from "entire" now. It has been destroyed at the north angle by making the road from Chester Street to Mardol, and also in Meadow Place by the erection of houses.—Ed.]

the banks of the Severn about a third part along the Raven meadow, where, when Speed's map was made, it terminated abruptly in two square towers, forming, I presume, a barbican, or outer bulwark to the Castle, and leaving, as far as appears from the map, the meadow quite open to the river. But just at the termination of the old foundations, the swelling of the turf indicates a wall turning up the hill to the Castle Street; no doubt crossing Castle Street to the west of the turning down St. Mary's Water Lane, protected at the bottom by another barbican in St. Mary's Friars, which appears in Speed's map, and the views of Cole and Bowen, and enclosing the Bailey of the Castle, which thus extended from the Raven Meadow to St. Mary's Friars. Halfway between the Castle and the river stood a tower called Gerewald's, and frequently mentioned in our records.[1] In the 40th of Henry III. four men are paid 30s. for working "apud Castellum Garewald,"[2] or, as it is also there called, Garewald's Toure. It should seem to have been then building, as in the next year 8d. is paid to a man for making a foundation at Garewald. Again two years later, "to a mason (*cementario*) and three men to cover the wall at Garewald with mud and straw (*luto et stramine*) three days, 21d."; and "To three men one day laying the floor of the barrier (*ad sternendum planchutum garule*) apud Garewald, 3^{s} $3\frac{1}{2}^{d}$" (*Bailiffs' Accounts*). In the Hundred rolls of 3 Edward I. is the following entry, relating, as I conceive, to this tower:—"A certain barrier (*Jarola*[3]) was made in the time of the Great War [no doubt that between Henry III. and his barons] upon the outer ditch (*fornisecum fossatum*) at the expenses of the men of the town; who afterwards sold it for 40s., and added that to the monies arising from the tolls which they collect under the King's writ for the purpose of building a stone wall."[4]

[1] [This tower is best seen in Burleigh's map; in Speed's map it is shown too far south.—Ed.]

[2] [A name probably derived from some person.—Ed.]

[3] *Jarola*. Du Cange interprets *Iarolium* and Garvolium, by *repagulum*, a barrier. I suspect it te be the parent of our present gaol or jail.—J. B. B.

[4] [Mr. Blakeway appears not to have been aware that an inner wall of great antiquity, some remains of which are still to be seen, extended from a little distance up Pride Hill, in a south-easterly direction at the back of the houses in High Street to the upper part of the Wyle Cop, near its junction with Dogpole. Within the area enclosed stood all the earliest churches of the town,

THE TOWN WITHIN THE GATES.

Though a cursory inspection of a map of Shrewsbury seems to present little regularity in its plan, yet it was entirely laid out originally upon a Roman system, being divided by the intersection of two principal streets into four parts, nearly equal; a circumstance which favours the conjecture that the fugitive Britons transferred hither the plan of the Roman town which they had been obliged to quit at Uriconium.

In the following survey I shall pursue first the street which passes through the town from North East to South West, viz., from the Castle to the Quarry. Next that which goes from the East or Stone Bridge to the West, or Welsh Bridge, and afterwards, by taking up the several streets, and alleys, which open into these streets, we shall include all that are within the walls excepting two; and I shall note as I proceed the chief edifices, Ecclesiastical, municipal, and domestic they contained.

The names of the streets will be given in the most ancient orthography I have been able to find; for this is a preliminary essential to the national investigation of the etymologies: one without which every attempt at such investigation must be utterly delusive and vain. But I have been rarely able to satisfy myself in the derivation of these ancient names, most of which it is possible were derived from some local or temporary circumstance long since forgotten. I will only add one caution to those who may choose to pursue this fascinating but uncertain study, that in my opinion they will unavoidably be deceived who resort to the language of Wales for the origin of many of our Salopian names of places. Shrewsbury, though seated so near the confines of that country, was for eight centuries in direct hostility to it. From the retreat of the Powisian Princes at the close of the eighth century to Mathrafel down to a late period in the

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except St. Chad's. We owe the discovery of this inner wall to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury, whose paper on the subject will be found in Vol. VI., p. 252, of these *Transactions*. The reader will do well to consult two papers by the late Rev. W. Alport Leighton, entitled "Shrewsbury of Past Ages," Vol. IV., p. 99, and XI., p. 89, in these *Transactions*.—Ed.]

fifteenth, the number of British families residing at one time within our walls was very small—at any one time not more than half a dozen. This is plain from the old taxation rolls, and Corporation documents. The Welsh population of Shrewsbury must, at the highest amount, have been infinitely too low to have influenced in any great degree its local appellations. For though it seems probable that the Saxon settlers of Offa found the outline of a town already divided by two regular streets, it is scarcely probable that they should learn from the Britons, whom they expelled, the names by which they were distinguished, and it is the Anglo-Saxon language, I am persuaded, that must furnish, if any can, the etymologies.

THE CASTLE AND CASTLE SREET.

The foundation of Shrewsbury Castle is attributed to Roger de Montgomery, yet it is nearly certain that a fortress must have existed here in the Saxon times. Only two years after the Conquest, as we learn from Ordericus, the Welsh laid siege to the *King's Castle* at Shrewsbury. This was before the arrival of Earl Roger. The Castle was the King's, as the possessor of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Mercia; but there is little probability that the Conqueror should have had time to erect a Castle. When, therefore we read, as we do in *Domesday*, that the Earl's Castle occupied the sites of 51 tenements, we must, I conceive, understand that he laid prostrate so many burgages, in order to add the ground on which they stood to the castle which he found when he came. It was the usage of the Normans in all their works to amplify the meaner structures of the Saxons, and many passages of the record just quoted bear witness to the *sangfroid* with which they demolished the cottage of the peaceful burgess to extend the limits of their stately castles. At Shrewsbury it is probable that the little eminence surmounted by the Laura[1] tower was the only portion of the Mercian earls. The

[1] [The tower so called was erected on the site of the ancient watch tower, by Sir William Johnstone Pultney, Bart., in 1790, when he repaired the castle in order to make it his temporary residence, and he named the tower after his daughter Henrietta Laura, who in the following year, 1791, was created Countess of Bath.—Ed.]

artificial mound[1] of earth on which the present castle stands, and which though inferior to many in the kingdom, is still a stupendous work, was assuredly thrown up by Montgomery, and it is beneath its foundations that we must look for the *treasures* laid waste on that occasion. The fine round-headed gateway looking eastward, and part of the wall proceeding from thence to embrace Laura Mount, are the only other existing remains which we can safely ascribe to the Norman earl.

With all the pains bestowed by the Earl of Shrewsbury upon this fortress, it was not, if we may judge from certain passages in its history, a place of considerable strength. His son (Earl Robert) did not venture to maintain possession of it a single instant against the army of Henry I.; and its siege in the next reign continued for no longer space than a single month.

The Hundred rolls which I assign to the third year of Edward I. (1275) comprise some particulars concerning this castle.

"Of the Castle of our Lord the King."

"A certain meadow called King's meadow belongs to the King. It is worth by the year 5^{s}: which the Sheriff receives."

"The ancestors of Roger de Layton were accustomed to perform ward in the castle of Shrewsbury with a cross-bow, for forty days, at their own cost, in the time of Earl Roger; at a subsequent period that service was turned into an annual payment of 40^{s}; but the Jurors are ignorant by whom this was due."

"The custody of this Castle in time of peace will cost ten marks: in the time of war the expense will vary according to the nature of the war."

"Patent, 9 Edw. III. [1335] (p. 2, m. 18.) The King grants to Gilbert de Brompton custody of the gate of the King's Castle of Salop, and the King's gaol in the said Castle, with all accustomed fees: and the sheriff is commanded to deliver the said custody to him."

[1] [It is hardly credible that the whole mound on which the castle stands was artificial. The part on which Laura's Tower stands may have been artificially increased in height to command a more extensive range of observation.—Ed.]

"Of purprestures" (*i.e.*, encroachments upon the possessions of the crown.)

"The Abbot of Shrewsbury has erected a mill to the injury of the King's Castle. Adam the Parmenter,[1] has dug upon the Castle ditch, and planted garden herbs."

"John de Poughe has built an house between the two gates under the Castle. There was an house on the same spot before the great war (*i.e.*, between Henry III. and his barons): it was removed on that occasion; but the Jurors give it as their opinion, that it is no nuisance to the Castle. Richard Smith raised a shop in the said town ditch at the time he was making our Lord the King's chamber in the Castle, and the King's wall round the town, for the accommodation of the masons, and so it still remains."

"A barrier was made in the time of the great war upon the outer ditch (*fossatum*), at the charge of the men of the town. They afterwards sold the same for 40s., and added that money to the King's money arising from the toll paid for passage, which they have by his writ for the purpose of building a stone wall."

"A barbican (barbacan) was made in the time of the war; it was removed when the war ceased; and Richard le Grand, Walter Bacan, and Juliana le Gaunt have made curtilages there—but the Jurors know not what warrant they had to do this."

"The damage done to the Castle moat amounts to the sum of 60 marks: but the Jurors do not understand the whole of this to have arisen from the Abbot's Mill:[2] because 30 years ago the moat was nearly as much injured as it is now."

"A great wooden tower, which had been erected in the Castle, fell to the ground when Sir Vivian de St. Pier was sheriff.[3] The timber thereof, in his time, and in that of other sheriffs, his successors, was so consumed and destroyed, that

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[1] *Adam Pellyiarius de la diches de Salop* occurs in the time of Thomas Colle (*i.e.*, between 1275 and 1333.—J. B. B.

[2] [The exact position of this mill cannot be determined; it might have stood at the east end of the moat that crosses the isthmus, near the river.—Ed.]

[3] I have not found this name among our Sheriffs.—J. B. B.

none of it remains: to the great damage of our Lord the King, and injury to the said Castle."[1]

From the tenour of the record just quoted it is sufficiently evident that our Castle was in no very defensible state at the taking of this inquisition; but it was not the policy of Edward to let it remain in this defenceless condition. He very early conceived the idea of annexing Wales to his dominions; and it was not long before he carried it into execution. The important conquest was finally achieved in his tenth year. But the reluctant spirit of the Welsh was still to be curbed by a strong line of fortresses; and from a writ of his 13th year it appears that he devoted the temporalities of the see of York then vacant, to be laid out on the works of his castles in the Principality during his royal will and pleasure. The ancient part of our Castle fronting to the west and north is manifestly of the age of the great monarch, who, it is highly probable, assigned a portion of the archiepiscopal revenues to strengthen a fortress, which, though out of the exact limits prescribed by the precept referred to, was of so much importance to repel the incursions of the Welsh.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., the Castle of Shrewsbury was a mere pile of ruins, if we may believe the lamentable supplications of the men of Shropshire, presented to that sovereign in his first parliament. They there inform the King that he has no prison within the county, in which the Sheriff may confine the malefactors who lay waste, *sinon le ruynous chastell de Salop outrement degastez*,—except the ruinous Castle of Shrewsbury utterly wasted—and they beseech him that a sufficient prison be made, with a chamber over it, for the Warder, in the said Castle. His majesty answered that he will be informed of the truth of the premises, and will direct sufficient warrant to be issued to the justices of assize to apply a remedy thereto. Rot. Parl. I Henry IV. [1399].

[1] Prynne's Records, vol. 3, p. 348. The date is 15th Sept., 13 Edw. I., Otto de Grandison was keeper of the temporalities. The Castle of Rhydlan, Conwey, Beaumaris, Aberystwyth, and Harlech were all built, says Mr. Barrington, by Edw. I. (Obs. on Stat., p. 104, 3d. ed.,) of the last named Castle, however, I strongly suspect part to be greatly anterior to the date thus assigned it.—J.B.B.

THE OUTER BAILY OF THE CASTLE.

Beginning at the Castle we first come to Castle Street,[1] and of this the part immediately adjoining the Castle, at least as far as the turning down to St. Mary's Churchyard, was originally included within the Baily, or outer court of the Castle. It is somewhat extraordinary that, notwithstanding the position of Shrewsbury on the borders of a hostile country, this Baily appears at a very early period to have been converted to civil purposes, occupied by burgages, and divided into streets. William Marscott, son of Hamo Marscott (grandson, I presume, of Mariscott who occurs in the Black Book of the Exchequer, 1167, and whose name is preserved in Eaton Mascot), sold to the Abbot and Convent of Salop, his land in the Baily (*balia*) of the Castle, bounded on one side by the land of Robert, the King's Messenger (*nuncii domini regis*), and on the other by that of Robert de Broy, and reaching from the one road (*via*) in the same Baily to the other. Witnessed by Master Gilbert de Weston, James the provost of the Foriet, and Hugh, son of Hamon.[2]

[2] Haughmond Chartulary, No. 172.—J. B. B.

Sir John de Erkelewe gave a place in *baliva cestri Salop*, in frank marriage to Robert de Stanton, with Emma his daughter, which she, surviving her husband, sold by deed without date, for three marks "in her necessity" to Richard le valleys, burgess of Salop, and Alice Glopsey, his wife, describing it as situate between the King's way, and the land of Henry Sergeant.[3]

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[1] [The writer omits a small space between the two town gates, the North Gate and the Burgess Gate, which appears to have had several dwellings on it in the early part of the fifteenth century down to modern times, as will be seen by the two following deeds. The owners are mentioned in the Rentals of the Borough. In the sixteenth century, 1520, if, as I suppose, "Inter portas Castri" denotes this space, two owners of property are mentioned in the town Rental.

"1423, 1 Henry V. Grant from Simon Toure and William Toure of Salop to Wm. son of James Boerleie and Isabella his wife of (*inter alia*) all their tenements lying between the two gates of Castle-gates. Mytton Deeds (p. 38).

"1448, 26 Henry VI. Grant from Wm. Boerlay of Salop and Isabella his wife to Thomas Oseley of Salop and Alice his wife of his right in a tenement in Salop, situated between the two gates of the said town, between land of the Baron de Wemme on the one side and the wall of the town on the other side, and extends in length from the King's highway (*via regia*) to land of the heirs of Wm. Weston."—Ed.]

[3] Halston Deeds.—J. B. B.

From these two examples it seems as if the permission to enjoy property in the Baily was originally indulged to the tenants by knight's service; for Marscot and Erkelewe were among the principal gentry of Shropshire in their day. This further appears from the following deed, which gives us the surname of this King's Messenger mentioned above.

Robert Blundus de Salop *Nuntius domini regis*, with the assent of Lunote, his wife, grants to the Lady Altar in the Abbey of Salop, a rent of 12d. *de terra quam habes in ballio castri dom: regis de Salop cum structura ejus, quam etiam de Willo de Stanton milite emi, que jacet inter terram que fuit quondam Petri Justiciarii ex una parte et terram que fuit quondam Matildis uxoris Willi* [*de Stanton*] *militis in dote ex altera . . .* (From land which you hold in the bailey of our lord the King's Castle of Salop, with its structure, which also I bought of William de Stanton, Knight, which lies between land which formerly belonged to Peter Justice on the one side, and land which formerly belonged to Matilda the wife of William [de Stanton], Knight in dower on the other side). Witnessed by Robert Pride and William Goth, then provosts of Salop, Richard Pride, Hugh Champeneys, Hugh villan, and others. (C. A. S. 234). The two first of these witnesses appear among our provosts in the reign of Henry III.

Amelia, daughter of Gilbert le Hoppere, grants to Salop Abbey two messuages in *ballia ante castrum Salop*, between the land of William Smith (*fabri*), and that of Robert Clerk:—saving 2d. of silver to be paid thereout yearly to Sr John fitz Alan, and his heirs.[1]

In the seventh year of the reign of Edward I. [1279] all the burgages in the Baily were held of the King by county gentlemen of the first families in Shropshire. Robert Corbet, of Morton, Vivian de Rosall, Thomas and Robert Corbet, of Tasseley, John fitz Hugh. John de Hawkstone, the heir of Robert de Brog, Robert de Staunton, the heir of John de Ercalwe, Randulph de Botcler, Roger de Puilesdon, the heir of Philip de Hugeford, and William Marescote.

All these gentlement let out their houses to under tenants at different rents, varying from 1^s^. to 4^s^; but several of them

[1] Salop Chartulary, No. 202.—J. P. B.

er Servicium ad hospitandum; *i.e.*, the service of lodging their landlords when their affairs brought them to the county town. Thus, how strange soever it may seem, this was at that time the most fashionable part of the town: and the inhabitants of the Bailey had probably, little intercourse with the *burgeois*. Gradually, however, this *genteel* portion of Shrewsbury changed hands by subsequent alienations, The chapel of S^{t}. Nicholas (which has been already described[1] was originally built for the inhabitants.

In the 23^{d} Edward III. [1347] Thomas son of Alexander Bernard, executor of John his brother, grants to Reginald Peole (Pool) of Salop, all the tenement, with edifices and pigeon-houses in Salop, which tenement is situate in *balliva Castri inter foveam p'dci castri ex parte una et quandam placeam terram quam Hugo le Donfowe quondam tenuit de communitate ville Salop, ex parte altera, et extendit in longitudine a via regia usq' ad quandam placeam terre dicte communitatis* (in the Baily of the Castle between the land which Hugo de Donfowe formerly held of the comonalty of the town of Salop on the other part and extends in length from the King's highway up to a certain piece of land of the said comonalty.)

In the twenty-sixth year of Henry VI. [1447] William Boerley of Salop, and Isabel his wife grant to Thomas Oseley of the same, and Alice his wife, my tenement *situm inter duas portas dicte ville, viz., inter terram baronis de Wemme ex una parte et murum ville ex altera* (situate between the two gates of the said town, namely, between the land of the Baron of Wem on the one part, and the wall of the town on the other.) Contiguous to the Chapel of S^{t}. Nicholas is the Council House, called also the *Lord's Place*, from its being the residence of the Lords of the King's Council in the Marches of Wales, and still earlier from the name of its originat builder, *Newton Place*. The site of this collection of buildings, now converted into three houses, was in the reign of Edward IV., the property of John Plowden, son and heir of Edward Plowden. The family of Plowden was among the ancient gentry of the county, and it was most probably in

[1] [*History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 473.]

the capacity of "King's tenants" that they became possessed of the land within the Baily, whereon the Council House now stands. This John Plowden, who was grandfather to Edmund Plowden, the great lawyer, sold it to Sr Roger Kynaston, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and she in her widowhood, 16 Henry VIII. conveyed it to Peter Newton, Esq. The conveyance describes the premises very distinctly. It was a tenement with buildings and lands: and "lay in the Castle Street, opposite the Church of the Priory of the Friars preachers" (which was below in what we call St. Mary's Friars.) Part of the land is designated as reaching in breadth from the tenement of the alley, near the Chapel of S^t^. Nicholas, in Castle Street; "and the residue of the said lands adjoins the town walls and Messuages aforesaid *without the walls*, opposite the church of the said priory, and lying in breadth between *Saintmarywaterlode*, on one side, and *the walls* on the other side; and in length from the town walls at the upper gate of Saintmarywaterlode as far as the river and the *Castle ditch*." The town walls evidently ran along the upper terraces of the Council House, and the lands last above described, the two lower terraces or gardens bounded by the Water Lane. Sir Peter[1] built upon it a large mansion, called after himself Newton Place.[2]

Opposite to the opening to the School Lane stood a large mansion, which had latterly been the town residence of the family of Thornes after they left their *place*, to be mentioned presently, on the other side of the way. This house was in 1639 called Thornes Hall, and the arms of that family impaled with Corbet were lately to be seen there. It afterwards passed into the possession of the last-named family, and now [prior to 1826—Ed.] belongs to Mrs. Corbet of Sundorne. In 1756 it was rented by Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., of Acton Burnell; and his niece, the celebrated

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[1] Of Sir Peter Newton, something has been said in our first vol. p. 272 [*History of Shrewsbury*] but what is there stated of his descent from a chief justice, meaning thereby Sir Peter Newton, appointed to that office in the Common Pleas, 1440, appears to be erroneous.—J. B. B.

[2] [For a fuller account of this mansion see *Some Account of Shrewsbury* by Archdeacon Owen, p. 492.—Ed.]

Mrs. Fitzherbert, was born in it. It is now divided into three tenements.[1]

THE HIGH PAVEMENT.

The pavement here was in 1570 [done] at the expense of Mr. Humphrey Onslow, bailiff; but this must have been a renewal occasioned by its being out of repair, for it was called the High Pavement at least as early as 1401.[2] Indeed from its having acquired that name one might suppose it was one of the first parts of the town which received that commodious improvement, which it is the fashion of modern innovation to explode.

Castle Street is also sometimes called Raven Street, from a sign of a principal inn which Farquhar makes the scene of his Recruiting Officer. It was an inn as long ago as 1587;[3] but had previously been the site of a mansion called *Thornes Place*, from being the residence of that family previous to their removal to the other side of the way. This appears from two deeds; by the first, 3 Henry IV. [1402] Roger Wyke and Richard Godberd, chaplains, release to Wm. Towre of Salop their claim in a void plat of ground in the

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[1] The later history of this property is mentioned in deeds in the possession of a member of the Thornes family as follows:—20th Dec., 1699, Mary Eyton of Pentre Maddock, Salop widow, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Lloyd, deceased, late Alderman of Shrewsbury, for a sum paid to her by Gibson St. Ledger of London, gent., and Abigal his wife, Abigal, being the other daughter and co-heir of Samuel Lloyd, demises to Gibson St. Ledger and his wife Abigal for their life, or to the longest liver of them, all her interest in the messuage and tenement, lately divided into several messuages, in the High Pavement, in the parish of St. Mary, with the gardens, stables, and outhouses, the consideration being £130.

John Baldwyn of Ludlow, gent., who had purchased the property from Abigal St. Ledger, and Anthony St. Ledger, conveys to Thomas Phillips 7th Oct., 1719, the messuage or tenement now divided into two apartments, with stables, &c., being in a street called the High Pavement, alias the High Street, alias Castle Street, in the parish of St. Mary in the several occupations of Andrew Swift, gent., John Taylor, barber, and John Lloyd of Rhueddoge, co. Monmouth.—Ed.]

[2] ["The year 1270 is the first in which any traces occur of the town being paved. The stone came partly from Bayston Hill, on the Ludlow road, and partly from Downton, near Upton Magna, la clive de Dunton, or Duntuscliff, as it was called. It does not appear from the roll of expenses that any part but the High Street was then paved." Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i., 131.—Ed.

[3] In 1675 is an entry in the Corporation Accounts:- "Paid for 12 bottles of Clarett sent to the Raven, 12s." Innkeepers did not always keep wine by them at that time, but it was furnished as it was wanted, by the wine merchant.—Ed.]

Heyepavement opposite the tenement of Robert Thornes, in which the said Robert now dwells; lying in breadth from the tenement of the White Nuns of Brewode to William Tower's tenement, which was formerly John Stury's.—(Mytton Deeds).

This tenement of the nuns of Brewode then, was opposite, or nearly so, to the mansion of the Thornes: and another deed proves the nuns' tenement to have been on the South side of the street, and not far from the turning into St. Mary's Water Lane.

16 Edw. IV. [1476] Thos. Eyton, gent. of Salop, demises to Will Prowde of the same, brewer, all his tenements late in the tenure of William Boerley and John Olyver as they are situated angularly (*angulariter*) in the high pavement, and extend from the tenement of the White Nuns of Brewode by the King's way to the venell leading to the Friars Preachers, and from the aforesaid King's way by the aforesaid venell unto the tenement of the B. V. Mary. This tenement of the Virgin Mary should seem to have been at the eastern corner of St. Mary's Churchyard; the deed goes on *et a tenemento nuper predicti Willelmi Boerley nunc in tenura Thome Mitton cum uno introitu sub solario predicti T. M. ab antiquo tempore de jure predicto tenemento spectante & a predicto introitu usque ad gardinum canonicorum ecclesie collegii B. V. M. predicti et a predicto cimiterio predicti collegii usque ad altum pavimentum predictum cum molendino aquatico in dicto tenemento jam edificato una cum omnibus suis proficuis et pertinentiis eisdem tenementis ab antiquo pertinentibus.* Rent 40s. (and from a tenement lately in the tenure of William Boerley, now in that of Thomas Mitton, with one entrance under the upper chamber of the said Thomas Mitton, of ancient right belonging to the said tenement, and from the said entrance up to the garden of the Canons of the Collegiate Church of the B. V. M. aforesaid, from the said Cemetery of the said College as far as the aforesaid High Pavement, with a water mill now built in the said tenement, together with all their profits and easements pertaining to the same tenements from time immemorial. Rent 40s.)

In 1460, William Boerly and Isabel his wife demise to John Olyver and Mary his wife their great tenement called

le Bruhows in the high pavement of the town of Salop, and parish of St. Mary the virgin for the term of 8 years, at the rent, for the first two years of a red rose, for the six last of of four marks, per annum. [Mytton Deeds.]

29 Nov. 13 Hen. VII. [1497,] Master Thomas Talbot demises to Will. Colle of Salop and his heirs for ever all his hall *(aulam) in strata de Alto Pavimento sicut jacet in latitudine in strata predicta inter terram Rogeri Thornes ex parte una and terrum Thome Eyton ex parte altera et extendit se in longitudine a via regia usque ad terram modo in tenura Willelmi Wylyms draper and . . . fischer.* Rent 13^{s}. 4^{d}. (in the High Pavement Street as it lies in breadth in the said street between land of Roger Thornes on the one side, and land of Thomas Eyton on the other side, and extends in length from the King's Highway up to the land now in the occupation of William Wylyms, draper and . . . Fischer.)

Sept. 17, 33 Eliz. [1591.] Thomas Horde of Horde's Park, Esq., conveyed to Thomas Ottley, Esq., of Shrewsbury a messuage in the street called High Pavement, alias the Baylie Street, being in the tenure of John Mytton, Gent., and adjoining to the tenement of the said Thomas Ottley, sometimes called the Sarsons head.

Proceeding onwards in Castle Street we come on the left hand first, to the turning into St. Mary's Churchyard [already mentioned], and next to the opening of Ox Lane. The part of Castle Street from School Lane to the Cross, before the houses were built on the Town wall, which form the right side of the street, a noble view of the Breidden, and Berwyn mountains might be descried over the battlements, and must have been a delightful promenade.

The best house in Castle or Raven Street on the South (at a period long subsequent occupied by John Harwood, Esq., Mayor in 1680) was in the reign of Henry VII, known by the name of *The howis of the hi crose*: it belonged to the Wardens of two Chantries, both dedicated to S^{t}. Mary, one in the Church of St. Mary, the other in that of St. Alkmond. These Wardens on the eve of the Nativity of our Lord in the 16th year of the King, entitleing themselves "superiors and disposers of all the lands and tenements of the said Chantries with the consent of all the brethren and sisters of the same,"

demise for 99 years, to Henry Blakemere, Stayner (by which is meant painter) a tenement in the street called *High Pament* [sic] opposite the High Cross, containing in breadth seven woollen ells, between the tenement of the heirs of Richard Stury, and the tenement of the Hospital of St. John de Domuge: at the annual rent of 3^{s}. to each of the charities, with a covenant to keep and leave the premises in repair. (Halston deeds.) This is the Blakemere who was paid 12^{d}. in 19, Henry VII. for painting a picture of the proportion of the town to be shewn to the Council of our Lord the King. [Mytton Deeds.]

THE HIGH CROSS.

The Cross stood on the space now vacant at the opening into *Ox Lane*. Of its former magnitude we have no record, but it appears to have been ornamented with Gothic work as late as 1704, for in the lease of the waterworks from the Corporation to Mr. Aldersey in that year, it is covenanted that he shall have all the materials of the cross, "the figures, statues and slate thereof excepted," and if it were, as I conceive decidedly was the case, the "conduit at the upper end of Shoemakers' Row," mentioned in Taylor's MS. under the year 1578, it was in that year "covered with free stone and adorned with the arms of the Queen and those of the town."[1] In 33 Henry VI. I find that one Geoffrey Gyldesfeld corviser, delivered seisin to Roger Scrysly, tanner, of a tenement near the "*high cross*," between the land of William

[1] ["This yeare (1577-8) also the condyt at the upper ennde of Shoomackers rowe in Salop was covered wth free stone wth the queenes m^{ts} armes, and also the towne's armes in bewtyfull man' repayr'g and amendinge other ruynous placs and usinge themselves very worshipfully beinge verey good husbands for the p'fett of the comme'welthe of the sayde towne of Salop."

In the same interesting old record are the following references to improvements at the High Cross.

"This yeare (1582-3) from the highe crosse in Shrewsberie down to the Shoomack'r rowe ennde, as also alonge the Castell foryate beinge one of the suburbs of the sayde towne the streets thereof weere newe payd very pleasaunt for all passengers wch before were holye and dangerous for horsemen and others."

This yeare (1593-4) and in this moonthe (May) and in these baylyves tymes there was errectyd and made about the highe crosse in Shrewsburie a place of tymber woorcke for contrey folks and others to sit and staud drie from raine to sell their poultrie butter egges and chesse &c. the wch was coverid and fynyshid the 10 daye of July."—Ed.]

Mytton and the tenement of Thomas Hoord. [Lib. A. in Scacc. Salop, p. 78.]

Taylor's MS. relates that in August, 1573, "the condit water was brought in leadin pypes by the dylygennt oversyght of Rychard Gardner of the same towne, draper, unto *the upper ennde of Shoomacker rowe*, and the greate sesterne of ledd was made and fynyshed, and also the stone woorcke about the same."

[In the Borough Records of 1687 is found this entry:—

For pooling down ye Cross in December last. Edward Edwards.

Per Edmund Heath 3 days	...	..	00 : 04 : 06
Per Sam. Mansell 3 days	...	...	00 : 03 : 00
Myself 3 days	...	...	00 : 05 : 00
Paid for hire of a ladder	...	...	00 : 00 : 06
			00 : 13 : 00

In Burleigh's map a building of considerable size, judging by its proportions in relation to adjacent houses, is represented as standing at the High Cross, in an open space. It is in the form of a steeple-shaped structure resting on a broad base. The drawing is too rude to enable us to form any opinion of its architectural details, but it was probably that which was taken down in 1687, mentioned in the above extract.

The spot has an historical interest owing to its being the place where the body of Hotspur, after being interred by Lord Furnival at Whitchurch and then disinterred by order of the King, was placed between two mill-stones, afterwards decapitated and quartered, and the parts sent to different cities of the realm. It is probable that the Earl of Worcester and others were executed here on the following Monday.—Ed.]

PRIDE HILL.

Hence commences *Pride Hill*, which continues down to the opening into *Rowshill Lane*, but is understood to apply only to the *right* side of the street, for the opposite side, from the

the turning to *the Double Butcher Row*, goes by the name of *the Butcher Row*.[1]

Soon after passing the cross [on the right hand side] a very narrow and very steep alley conducts down a flight of 75 irregular and broken steps into Rowshill, or that part of the town which lies under its northern precipice and reaches to the eastern side of Mardol. The alley is called variously *Burley's Shut*, from the name of a former resident, a painter; *The Coach-and-Horses Shut*, from the name of an alehouse; and *The Hundred Steps*. Nearly opposite the public-house are the remains of an ancient edifice of Grinshill stone said traditionally to have been a chapel, one of the numerous ones with which the piety of our ancestors filled, as we know from records, every part of the town, but the sites of many of which are now forgotten.[2]

Our MS. Chronicle relates in the year 1557, that "the house of Hobby, the baker, by Pryde Hill, that is to say, the stone house where his faggots lay, was by mischance set on fire. It was a very great and fearful fire, and mounted through the top of the same stone house, being open, of a huge height: and if the said stone house had not kept the force thereof in, it had burnt the whole street."

It is probable that this stone house, which, wherever it was, appears to have been there without a roof, was that mentioned in the text. There is, however, a very old stone chamber at the back of Pride Hill, higher up in the street, on the left hand side of the way going down Burley's Shut.

From the Cross down to the High Street on the same side ran Corvisers' or Shoemakers' Row, so called from its being the chief residence of the members of that craft: for in ancient times persons who followed the same business were very much in the habit of living together, The Canons [of] Haghmond had a property here which forms one head in their leiger, and which came to them in the following manner:—

Henry de Castro de Burgh in consideration of 16^{s} grants to Richard son of Simon Carpenter of Salop, an yearly rent of

[1] [The name Pride Hill appears to have denoted the entire street, Corvisors' Row, and Butcher Row being on opposite sides of the street.—Ed.]

[2] [This structure still exists, and has more the character of a tower than a chapel, and stands on the line of the earlier wall of the town.—Ed.]

17[1] from 2 shops in Salop, *cum suis pertinentiis et toto dominio*, which shops lie between the shops of Hugh de Parys and those of Richard Pride, and reach in lenth from the High Street to the house which Richard Pride bought of Clement. son of Peter, with all things built upon them and other appurtenances being over the said two shops, namely from the air to the bottom of the earth: *ab acre usque ad ymum terre* Rendering yearly 10s: to Haghmon Abbey

By Burgh Castle in this deed is intended Brugge, *i.e.*, Bridgnorth, for so it appears in a following one whereby Roger, son of the grantee Richard, conveys the premises by the description of two shops in the High Street, with the solars over them, to Haghmon Abbey: the neighbouring land had by this time passed into the hands of *John* Parys and *William* Pride: it is observable that the present grantor calls them the shops *quas Henricus avus meus perquisivit de Henrico de Castro de Brugge.* The last deed is attested by Henry Palmerius and Henry Wildegos, provosts of Salop, who appear to have filled that office in an early part of the reign of Henry III..

In very ancient times this street was also sometimes called the High Street, which was indeed a name occasionally given to every public way. The Haghmond leiger, still under the head of Corvisors' Row, contains a grant from Robert son of Robert Angen (?) to Haghmon Abbey, of his messuage in the High Street, of Salop with 4 shops and their solars, as free alms: *salvo servicio domini Regis.* Witnessed by William son of Robert, Thomas Mole, Andrew son of Huit, Reginald de Hibernia and Robert Stille.

And by another deed in the same leiger, Agnes de Hibernia gave to the Canons of Haghmon a shop with a solar in the corner of the high street, *ex parte alutariorum*, between the tenement of the said canons, on one side, and the house of John Turpeth on the other. *Alutarius* is the same as cordwainer, a worker in leather of Cordova, in other words, a corvisor or shoemaker. A deed of 4 Henry VIII. mentions the art *alutariorum sive cordwanariorum ville Salop.*

In the 23rd of Edward III. Reginald Perle of Salop grants (among other things) to Tho. de Tiford and John de Beystan,

chaplains, all his tenements in la Corviseres rowe, which he purchased of Richard Stury.

William Wynall de Wenlock released on Thursday the feast of Ascension, 16 Richard II. to Agnes, relict of Hugh Donfowe of Shrewsbury, his right in a messuage and four shops in the front thereof, situate in the High Street in le Corvisors Rowe, which Hugh, her late husband, had of the feoffment of Philip de Laweleye, vicar of St. Alkmund's (Halston deeds). The paternal name of the famous Lord Wenlock, so notorious for his tergiversation in the Wars of the Roses, was Wynell, and I have little doubt that this William was his grandfather, for the deed is sealed with the same coat which was borne by that peer.

Adam Sarawardyne, corvyser of Salop, by his last will, dated 6th May, 1471, bequeathed 2 shops in *le Corviser Rowe*, between ye land of Salop Abbey and that formerly of John Rondolfe, to John Hewete and Dackin Corvisor and their assigns for the term specified in certain indentures dated on St. Michael's day, 38 Hen. VI., A.D. 1458, viz., 60 years, rendering to Haghmon Abbey £1 6s. 8d. yearly.

John, abbot, and ye convent of Haghmon demise to John Colton of Salop, mercer, and Alice his wife, by deed of 14 Edw. IV., a tenement in Salop as it lies cornerwise near the King's way at the end of the Heystrete and the Corvisors Rowe, between the land of ye said abbey and that formerly John Snelle's, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns at fee farm for ever, rent 5^s^. And the said John and Alice covenant well and competently to sustain and repair all the houses of the said tenement for ever at their own costs, and if they do not repair after a year's notice, or if the rent be in arrear for the same space of time, after demand, the abbot and convent, &c., may resume and retain the premises, and expell the said lessees.

In all probability this was the High Street intended in the following deed.

Luke, abbot, and the Convent of Salop demise to Philip the Spicer[1] (*Speciario*), citizen and burgess of Gloucester, a

[1] This Philip probably brought groceries up the river from Gloucester at certain stated periods, as at fair times, and exposed them to sale under these seldæ or sheds, as at present minor tradesmen from Shrewsbury do at the petty towns in the neighbourhood. J. B. B.

seld (*i.e.*, a shed) within the borough of Salop in the High Street, between Richard Pride's tenement on each side; to be holden in fee farm at ye rent of 9^s^ for all service and demand, Saving royal service and rent, and saving the customs of the borough of Salop, of all which Philip is to acquit the abbey. There is a clause of distress in which it is covenanted that in case of non-payment of the rent, the abbey may enter into the said selda, and the neighbouring selds of the said Philip, *si forte simul et sub uno tegmine fuerint habitate.* Witnessed by John Villan, John Russell and Hugh Colle. C.A.S. 405.

In process of time the name of Corvisors' Row ceased to exist, and the west side of it has long been called Pride Hill,[1] while the east side has assumed the appellation of the Butcher Row. Both these names are of long standing; Pride Hill, nearly as old as Corvisors' Row, for the Haghmond leiger has a head for that as well as the other.

Gilbert Meverel, on account of his urgent necessity, by assent of his heirs, sells to Sir Renier, Bishop of St. Asaph (1186—1224) for 5 marks, an annual rent of 5s. of his (the grantor's) messuage in the burgh of Salop, situate between the land which was Warin's the son of Elwife and Adam the baker's, which rent the bishop has given to the church of Haghmon, and to the keeper of two lamps which are continually burning therein, one before the greater altar of St. John the Evangelist, and the other before the altar of the Holy Cross, and he took his oath in the full hundred of Salopesberi to pay the same regularly to the keeper of the lamps. *Hiis Testibus, Rogero fil. Pagani, et Johanne fil. Hugonis, tunc prepositis Salopesbiriensibus.*

Isabella, relict of the last grantor, renounces her right to dower of the 3rd part of ye said rent. Alan son of Yvo and Hugh Chaupen', then provosts of Salop.

It is seen under the head of Corvisors' Row that Richard Pride had a shop here early in the thirteenth century, but the family was of longer standing in the town, for he and a Roger Pride occur in the second Gild roll of the 11th year o King John among those "whose fathers had been of the gild," and consequently they, Richard and Roger, were *born bur-*

[1] See footnote page 272 *ante.*

gesses. The Prides became a considerable family, and soon *shut up shop*, but continued to reside in a mansion on the hill to which they have given their name, till their extinction in the reign of Richard II., when Isabel, daughter and heir of John Pride, became the wife of William Tour, bailiff of the town three times between 1405 and 1427. The Prides were a very ancient family of Shrewsbury burgesses, and occur among our bailiffs as early as the reign of Edward II. Armorial bearings were in their days confined to nobles and the more eminent members of the knightly order, few country gentlemen even of large fortunes or ancient lineage having yet assumed that distinction. Nevertheless, as the estates of the Prides eventually passed into the family of Mytton, so long established as one of the first in Shropshire, Isabel, the only child of William Tour, having, by William Burley, her husband, an only daughter married to Thomas Mytton, the heralds, in order to record the Prides among the quarterings of this last family, have invented for them a coat, azure, three *preeds* in pale argent, The *pride* or *preed*, vulgarly the *nine holes*, is the smallest of the lamprey tribe, the *petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus, and a particular description of it may be seen in the introduction to Dr. Nash's *Worcestershire*, p. lxxxvi. I am not anxious to enquire whether *Colonel Pride, the drayman*, who acted so conspicuous a part in the Civil Wars of Charles I., particularly in administering to the House of Commons what was called Pride's Purge, that is, in secluding the Members of Parliament who were suspected of favouring the royal cause, belonged to this family, but I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that the proverbial character of "proud Salopians" assigned to our townsmen and so elegantly alluded to by the poet,[1] originated. I believe, in nothing more than this name of our street, which some passing traveller might assimilate to the Mont Orgueil of Paris, and conceive to indicate the temper of the inhabitants.

At what period the pride of the Salopians became proverbial I have not found. Churchyard, who would have been likely to

[1] Admired Salopia! that with *venial pride*
Eyes her bright form in Severn's antient wave.
Shenstone's *Schoolmistress*

allude to it, mentions no such fancy. It was certainly an established notion when the following letter was written:—

Mr. Mayor,

The Assizes now drawe neare. You know how you were blamed the last assizes that you had not done fitting observances to my Lords the Judges of our circuit in producing to them our new charter and presenting them with velvet coates, or to make them coates. The things to be done are neither chargeable nor troblesome. The displeasure that may increase by the neglect may be verie prejudicall to our towne, *and confirme our censure of pride.* It is unsaffe and indiscreete for us to contend with Judges. I pray you consult with the company about it and resolve on a course to recover that we have lost. And soe I rest

Ludlow, this 9 of July, 1639. Your loving friend, Tym. Tourneur.[1]

To the Worshipfull Thomos Jones, Esquier, Mayor of Shrewsbury, thes dd.

Meverell's messuage which passed into the possession of the Canons of Haghmon stood at the bottom of Pride Hill, facing the High Street and abutting upon Rowshill Lane, in short, the very spot now occupied by Mr. Wynne, the apothecary. In or before the reign of Richard II. it had acquired the name of Benette's hall, and was then divided into three shops. This appears from a subsequent record, which—reciting that "plea" had been "moved" in the court of Salop, on Tuesday before the feast of St. Michael in Monte tumba in the . . . year of Richard II., before William de Biriton and James le Dyer, then bailiffs, between the abbot and convent of Haghmon and Thomas le Gloucester, their con-canon, then custos of the office of ths sacristy of that house, on one part, and Sir John Ludelowe, Knight, William Dros, and Thomas de Parys, tenants of ye said Sir John in the town of Salop, on the other, concerning an yearly rent of 5^s^ out of three shops nearest the corner near the lane (*venella*) called Rowshillis Lane, namely, in the

[1] [Tymothy Tourneur was Recorder of Shrewsbury in 1638, but was displaced in 1645, and by an ordinance of Parliament judged a delinquent. After leaving Shrewsbury he lived at the Bold, in the parish of Aston Botterell, Salop.—ED.]

tenement formerly called Benette's hall, exactly opposite to the Hey strete, which was formerly called Gombaldstolestrete—settles that in future the said Abbot, convent and custos, may distrein on the said shops, if the rent be in arrear 15 days after the time of payment.

Notandum est quod a via juxta shopam Roberti de Upton qua itur apud Rowshill computand' 32 pedes in longitudine et latitudine est tenementum quondam Petri Knolle et totum residuum usque tenementum quondam Jacobi le Corviser est tenementum Gilberti Meverel de quo tenemento redditus 5^{s} debet levari officio sacriste.

(It is to be noted that from the way near the shop of Robert de Upton by which you go at Rowshill it is to be reckoned 32 feet in length and breadth, is a tenement formerly of Peter Knolle, and the whole residue up to the tenement formerly of James the Corvisor is a tenement of Gilbert Meverel, of which tenement a rent of 5^{s} ought to be levied by the office of the Sacristan.)

This house (Meverell's) was sold in April, 1673, by Thomas Pakeman of London, clerk, and Mary his wife, to Elizabeth Passy of Salop, widow, by the name of a messuage in or near Shoemakers Row, late in the tenure of Ambrose Phillipps, draper. Here his son, the poet, was born, and another son, Robert Phillipps, afterwards carried on the business of a wine merchant, and had his wine vaults.

At the back of Mr. Wynne's house are the remains of a very ancient stone edifice, the nature of which will be best understood by the annexed representation:[1] that part of it which is open to the Leopard Shut is of elegant architecture of the thirteenth century. We shall find reason hereafter to believe that it belonged to Lilleshall Abbey.

BUTCHER ROW.

Opposite to Pride Hill,[2] coming down Corvisors Row, is an opening to the left hand called the Double Butcher Row, anciently, as I conceive, the Waxchere, probably from its being the residence of artificers in that material, so largely employed in the worship of those ages, and from the corner

[1] Something is cut off, perhaps the "representation."

[2] [The author still regards the name Pride Hill as only applicable to the north west side of the street or Shoemakers Row, from which I must differ.—Ed.]

of the Double Butcher Row to the corner of the [present] High Street runs the Butcher Row. This appears, towards the close of the thirteenth century, to have been one large *seld* or stall the property of one Hugh Baril, who demised it to the Corporation by the name of a certain seld, with the appurtenances, in the Great Street (meaning, thereby, as I conceive, Corvisers Row) nearest to the King's way which is called Wax cheere. The rent reserved was very large, proving the magnitude of the property demised, being £1 4s per annum.

The Corporation appears forthwith to have applied this seld to the sale of meat, for in the bailiffship of Roger Pryde and Nicholas le Spicer, who served that office in 1282, they, by the name of the community of the town of Salop, demise to William Charite, butcher, a plat (placea) of land in the high street of Salop, which is called le fflesshomeles (the flesh shambles) situate between the royal way and the plat of Henry Charite, butcher, and similar demises are made at the same time, to the said Henry, to Reginald Granegos, Richard Beget, Adam de Shalton, John Haymond, John le Blake, Roger Moldeson, William de Wilderdehop, Thomas Willesone and Thomas Hildebrond, all specified to be butchers. The demises all run in the same terms: they are to each lessee for his life and one assign's life; the rent is to be 5s. yearly; each of the lessees is to build on the said plat of ground, bene et honeste, and there is a clause of re-entry if the rent should be in arrear eight days, or if the lessee or his assign should demise, pledge, enfeoff, or in any wise alienate to any one except the community, or should in any wise contravene the present convention: and the identity of the whole with the present Butcher Row is confirmed by a deed of 17th July, 29 Geo. III., whereby William Harris of Pulley, gent., conveys to the corporation all his title to a rent of £1 4s. yearly issuing out of the Flesh and Fish board of Shrewsbury for the sum of £39.

Sciant presentes et futuri quad ego, Hugo Baryl, filius Willelmi Baril, in ligia potestate et plena sanitate mea, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Communitati municipii Salop, Quandam seldam, cum suis pertinentiis, in magno vico ejusdem municipii ad feodam firmam [pro]

viginti et quatuor solidis argenti michi et heredibus meis annuatim in duobus anni terminis soluendis, videlicet, in festo Sancti Michaelis xij solidis et in annunciatione beate Marie, &c., Illam, scilicet, seldam que sita est propinquior vie regie que vocatur Wax Cheere. Habendam et tenendam de me et heredibus meis, sibi et eorum successoribus, sub hac forma, quod si contingat dictam communitatem in solucione dicte firme in aliquo termino deficere, liceat bene michi et heredibus meis dictum tenementum pro dicta firma, tam pro parte quam pro toto non soluto, quocienscumque in arreragio fuerit, distringere, una cum redditu meo in quo dicte communitati pro tenemento meo in Salop, solvere teneor. Et ego, &c. [clause of warranty.] Ut hec igitur mea donatio, concessio et carte confirmatio, pro me et heredibus meis, perpetue firmitatis robur obtineat, predicta Communitas scripto in modum cirographi confecto, quod quidem scriptum penes me residebit, sigillum suum apposuit, et ego alteri scripto, &c. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Villano, Symone granegos, tunc prepositis Salop, Alano gamel, Ada cox, Ricardo Borrey, Nicholao de Lodelawe, Rogero Pride, Ricardo Sturge, Johanne filio Hugonis Villani, Ivone filio Johannis, Hugone Colle, Johanne filio Roberti, et aliis.

[Know [all men] present and to come that I Hugh Baryl, son of William Baril, in my own lawful power and full health, have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to the commonalty of Salop, A certain shop with its appurtenances in the great street of the same Borough, at the fee farm of 24 shillings of silver, payable to me and

my heirs annually at two terms of the year, namely, at the feast of St. Michael xii shillings and at the annunciation of Blessed Mary [xij shillings] that shop namely which is situate near to the highway [viæ regiæ] which is called Wax Cheere. To have and to hold of me and my heirs to them and their successors, upon this condition, that if it happens that the said comonalty fail in the payment of the said [fee] farm at any term, it shall be lawful for me and my heirs to distrain upon the said tenement for the said [fee] farm, as well for part as for the whole that is unpaid, as often soever as it shall be in arrear, together with any rent which I am bound to pay to the said Comonalty for my tenement in Salop. And I &c. [*clause of warranty.*] And that this my gift grant and confirmation of my charter may be of perpetual and binding strength, the said Comonalty have affixed their seal to one writing, which is done in the manner of a chyrograph, and which writing will remain with me, and I [have affixed my seal] to the other writing, &c. These being witnesses: John Villan, Symon Granegos, then provosts of Salop, Alan Gamel, Adam Cox, Richard Borrey, Nicholas de Lodelawe, Roger Pride, Richard Sturge, John son of Hugh Villan, Ivo son of John, Hugh Coll, John son of Robert, and others.]

[Seal of Green Wax, with this legend: S. Hvgonis Fil. Willi. Baril, around a barrel.]

MARDOL HEAD.

Pride Hill terminates in two openings opposite each other, one on the right into *Roëshill lane*, the other on the left into *the High Street*; but going straight on we come to *Mardol Head*. The right hand side as far as the corner is called in Speed's map The Stalles, and in our old records, which always prefix the French article to local names, le stalls, now corruptedly, The Lee Stalls. The whole of this spot was still more anciently *Mardifoldeshedde*. It appears to have been a fashionable part of the town in the 13th century Here resided Hamo Aurifaber, or the goldsmith, a wealthy burgess, whose business would require such a situation for its success. His neighbour, Richard le Locsmith, son of Richard le Cortilere of Haghmon, is recorded in the chartu-

lary of that abbey as granting in conjunction with Isabel, his wife, an annual rent of 16d. issuing out of his messuage lying near the house sometime belonging to Hamo the goldsmith, and "situate in the corner on the right hand going down into Mardevol from the High Street." This rent-charge, the grant of which must belong to the latter part of the 13th century, as it is attested by Hugh Colle and John le Wileyn, provosts of Shrewsbury, was to be applied to the support of the light of the Blessed Virgin in the church of Haghmon.

The glovers appear to have dwelt on the opposite side of the way; Aug. 1, 5 Hen. V., Hugh, son and heir of Thomas Shepherde of Tunstall near Drayton in Halys, releases to John Dun, taillour, his right in two tenements lying together opposite le Gloveresrewe in the street called Mardefole, at le Stalles. (Halston Deeds).

In 13 Edward IV., John Waren and Agnes, his wife, and Rob. Bryan and Elizabeth his wife, daughters and heirs of John Gamel and Elizabeth his wife, grant to Thomas Goldsmyth, marcer, and Beatrice, his wife, *tenementum in vico vocato le stalles*. (W. Mytton's Deeds).

SHOPLATCH.

From the *Stalls* or *Mardol Head* the street itself of *Mardol* branches off to the right, but the straightforward course which we are now pursuing brings us into the narrow street called Shoplatch; at the entrance to which the passage of *Gullet-Shut* leads on the left into the Market Place. A *shut* in Shrewsbury language denotes, not, as might be imagined a *cul-de-sac*, or alley shut at one end, but, on the contrary, one open at both extremities, enabling the pedestrian, for it is pervious only to such, to *shoot* or move rapidly from one street into another. Scotian, Sax to dart. The *Gullet* was a noted place of entertainment, and as such places frequently derive their names from the distinguished military transactions of the age in which they are erected (witness the numerous *Waterloo Hotels* of our own time), this has been thought to derive its appellation from the *Goletta*, the narrow channel by which the city of Tunis, so conspicuous in the African campaigns of our frequent ally Charles V., communicates with the sea, and which might be deemed an

happy allusion to the situation of this alehouse. The name is certainly written "The Gollet" in the bailiffs accounts of 18 Hen. VIII., which is the first time it has occurred to my notice; but I dare not vouch for this etymology. It is more certain that *the Gullet* continued to be used as a publick house[1] for at least 200 years after this date.

Mr. Meighen, the head-master of the free schools, in a paper to be produced under that head,[2] relates that on the 28th of November, 1592, in the afternoone, he was sent for by Mr. Bailiffs to meete them before the justices of the shire assembled together *in the Gullet*, and he mentions the names of the most eminent gentry of Shropshire as present on that occasion. Even in our own earlier days the *Gullet.* was the scene of the social though somewhat coarse jollity of very many respectable inhabitants of the town, much in the style of Mr. Pleydells club so admirably depicted in the Novel of Guy Mannering, and *the Gullet-Club*, which still retains its name, though transferred to another place, was known to enjoy no small influence in our contested elections.

There was a tenniscourt annexed to this publick house. 11 Mar., 6 Car., 1630. John Draycott of Paynsley, county Stafford, Esquire, Anne his wife, and Philip Draycott of Broadhead hall in the same county, Esquire, son and heir apparent of the said John, demise to Richard Hunt of Salop, gent. the messuage or tavern called The Gullet, with one tenescourt or stable and a little piece of voyd ground lying before the same in Shoplatch, to hold for 55 years at the yearly rent of £20. (Deeds of Scott of Betton.)[3]

William le Lokesmith, son of Isabel of Salop, grants to his son William and to Henry Wildegos, his partner (socio suo), a messuage in Mardefole which he (the grantor) bought

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[1] The following is an odd item in the bailiffs accounts for 1582, "Spent by the bailiffs and six men in the company of the right honourable the yerle of Lester's men and Mr. Heighe Sheriffe's dowghter, in the Gulett, VIs. 8." The high sheriff for this year was Thomas Williams, Esquire, of Wollaston; but it appears rather repugnant to our modern notions of propriety to see a young lady drinking in a publick house in the company of a nobleman's servants.—J. B. B.

[2] [Probably intended to be produced in the "*History of Shrewsbury*" when writing the history of the Free Schools, which never appeared.—Ed.]

[3] [In Cartwright's *Chronological History*, under date 1744, occurs this entry:—A great Fire in the Gullet Shutt; the Damage computed to be upwards of 1,000 pounds; a large sum of money collected for the sufferers.— Ed.]

of the prior and convent of Wombrugge. Witnessed by John, son of Hugh, William and John Russell, bailiffs o Salop. Wombridge leiger (circa 1277).

Locsmith's house was not the only one in this immediat vicinity devoted to the purposes of the religion of the age The deed next following in the Haghmon Chartulary i entitled *Pro redditu 8s. de messuagio Hamonis aurifabri juxt prefatum messuagium.* From this we learn that the father o the goldsmith was an artificer in a meaner metal, *a farrier* as the son, calling himself *Hamo filius Hamonis Ferratoris* sold for the sum of 8 marks of silver to Sir Renier, bishop o St. Asaph (who filled that see from 1186 to 1224), a yearly rent ot 8s. issuing out of his messuage in the burgh of Salop situate between the land formerly belonging to Himing th clerk, and the land belonging to Gamel the younger. Th bishop, it appears, granted this rent to the church o Haghmon for the purpose of finding a lamp to burn con tinually day and night before the altar of the Holy Cros there; such importance did the piety of that age attach t this circumstance of publick worship! Hamo engages t pay the rent annually to the Sacrist of the Abbey for the purchase of oil for the lamp, and, to add greater solemnity to the transaction, he takes his oath to that effect, "*in plen hundredo Salop,*" in the court for the town and liberties of Shrewsbury.

[1346, 20th Edward III. "Grant from John de Goldene, chaplain, to Roger son of Roger Collyng of Hereford (and his heirs) of a messuage in Salop situate between a tenement of William le Skynner of Salop on one side and the King's highway on the other, and extends from the lane leading from le stalls towards Sheteplace up to a tenement which Wm. le Biriton and Agnes his wife hold for Agnes's dower." Mytton Deeds.]

[1357, 31st Edward III. Grant from Roger son of Roger Collings of Hereford to Thomas de Mutton de Salop, of all his tenements in Salop, situate opposite a tenement of the said Thomas, between a tenement of Wm le Skynner of Salop on the one side and the King's highway on the other, and extends from the King's highway which leads from the le Stalles towards Scheteplache to the common corn market

of Salop (*commune forum bladi Salop.*) Mytton Deeds. The above two deeds relate to the same property situate at Mardol Head, and appears to have occupied the space adjacent to the shut now closed which extended from Mardol Head to the present Plough Inn.—Ed.]

SHOPLATCH.

Shoplatch, instead of any fanciful, though specious etymology from the German *schau-platz* (*show-place*), *a theatre*, to which, it is true that this street leads, must be reduced to its pristine orthography before we can attempt its derivation. Its earliest form is *Shetcplace*[1], and I subscribe to the conjecture of Mr. Elisha,[2] who, in a MS., thinks that it was originally *Scittesplace.*[3] The family of *Schitte* or *Scitte*, no doubt the same with *Shute*, probably derived their name from their progenitor being an excellent *shot*: the same faculty which is generally thought to have given name to the ancient and widely dispersed nation of the Scythians. The Shittes occur repeatedly among our early bailiffs, and I find a deed by which Agnes the widow of Robert Schute grants half a curtilage in *Scoteplach* to the church of St. Leonard's, of Wombrugge. I consider the correctness of this derivation as completely established. *Shetcplace* or *Shoplatch* extended anciently to the very end of St. John's Hill, where there was a gate through the walls, which occurs under the name of *Shepclache-gate* in 7 Hen. V. "*Saint Jhon's Hill or Shcplache*" are used synonymously in

[1] A person named Seteplace is among the companions of Will. the Conqueror in the invasion of England, but I can trace no connexion between him and this town. See Fuller's *Church History*, p. 166.

[2] [Mr. Samuel Elisha, an attorney, of Shrewsbury, who served the office of Mayor of that town in 1725. He was a diligent antiquary, much esteemed for his accuracy.—Ed.]

[3] [The evidence in favour of this origin of the name is so far satisfactory that no other explanation is accepted, except with a slight difference of spelling. Joseph Morris in his "Provosts and Ba'liffs of Shrewsbury" (*Transactions*, Vol. I., 3rd Ser., p. 30) writes:—"William Shitte, Richard Sitte, Henry de Scet, and William son of Jervas de Sotteplace, appear on the Roll of 1209." That an extensive stone structure once stood in this street, but recessed from the present frontage, extending to the Market Place, there can be no doubt, as large portions of strong masonry are found to be incorporated in the buildings in different parts, especially in the printing office of Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, and in the cellaring of Mr. H. H. Hughes.—Ed.]

the books of the Drapers' Company in the reign of Elizabeth. But the modern *Shoplatch* is understood to extend no further than the turning to the left up to *Kiln Lane*, now Princess Street, where an odd kind of triangular open space assumes the name of *Carriers' inn* or *end*, which continues beyond the theatre to the bottom of *St. John's Hill*, and to the opening to the right into *Barker Street*. This part of Carriers' End is marked by Speed as *Hound Street*, but that was certainly Dog Lane.

Charlton Hall, now the theatre,[1] is among the old buildings in the town. John de Charlton, who married the heiress of the ancient Princes of Powis, obtained a licence from the crown to kernell or embattle it in the 2d. of Edward II., but it is thought to have been the residence of his wife's ancestors, when affairs of state compelled them reluctantly to visit this capital of their former dominions. A future opportunity will occur of dilating more fully on this subject.[2]

This part of the town was soon inhabited. In a very early deed in the Haghmond leiger, witnessed by Roger filius Payn and John fil. Hugonis, provosts of Salop, Nicholas son of William the Briton sells to Philip son of Walter son of Feyrwyr and Alice daughter of Robert Baskervil his wife, a curtilage in Scotplace, between the land of Gamel and the land of Warin Uling. The vendor states this sale to have been made for the purpose of enabling him to make a journey to the Holy land, "*pro urgenti necessitate mea ad peregrinacionem meam versus terram Ierosolitanam profiscendam.*"

Agnes, widow of Hugh de London, granted to Alan son of Gamel a messuage in the street of Schoteplache, between the land formerly called Claude, of the one part, and the land formerly of Roger Ribbe, of the other. Witnessed by Hugh Villan and Ivo son of John, bailiffs. Deeds of Tho. Whitmore, Esquire. *Clawdd* is Welsh for a ditch, but it would be unsafe to conclude that the Claude of this deed

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[1] [A considerable portion of this old mansion existed when the above notes were written; but it was nearly all taken down and rebuilt in 1832, leaving little more than the foundation walls; and it has still later undergone great alterations.—Ed.]

[2] [A purpose never carried out.—Ed.]

was referable to that etymology. John Gamel son of Alan Gamel, in a deed witnessed by Galfrid Rondulf and Thomas Colle, bailiffs, and therefore belonging to the year 1290, speaks of his land in the street of Shoteplache, and reaching from the high way of Scoteplache (so variable was the orthography of that age) as far as to his court. *Ibid.*

10 Hen. 3 [1225-6]. An assise to enquire, &c., if John de Hibernia and William Shytte disseised Alan Shytte of a perclose seven feet in length in Salopesbiria. (*Abbreviatio placitorum*). The Haghmond leiger has a head entitled Schottplace, from which the following deeds are extracted :—

Agnes de Hibernia, formerly wife of Hugh de Londoniis, gave ye Canons of Haghmon of 2 houses and an orchard (ortum) in Schotplace, between the house of the son of Peter and that of Hawise, relict of William de Schotplace, which 2 houses (so granted by her) Alan Gamel holds hereditarily for 3s. yearly.

William Gogh son of Warin Gogh of Salopesb' grants to them (for the health of his soul and for a rent of 12d. which he has been accustomed to pay them for a messuage and curtilage in Claromonte) the like rent of his messuage in the street of Schotteplace, situated between ye said Warin's house, and the messuage of William Fynch. H.T. Roberto Pride et me Willelmo Goch, *tunc prepositis.*

Richard son of Richard de Weston "in his liege power and sanity," grants to his daughter Isabel, a messuage in the street of Sheteplace," rendering yearly one farthing to the king's bailiffs of Saloppsbur', "at the term of Hookisday." Harl. MSS. 5816.

[The following deeds relate to this part :—

[1316, 10th Edward II. Grant from Alan son of Tho. Dawe of Salop to Richard Becket of Salop, of a messuage in Salop situate in the shut of Sheteplache between a tenement of John Gamel on one side, and a tenement of Reginald Perle on the other side, and extends in length from the King's highway (*via regia*) to the tenement of John Gamel. Witnesses: Roger Pride and Nicholas the Spicer, bailiffs of Salop. and others. Mytton Deeds,—Ed.]

[1319, 12th Edward II. Quit Claim from Alan son of Thomas Dawe of Salop, to Ric. Beget of Salop and his heirs, of his right in a messuage in Salop situate in the street of Sheteplache, between a tenement of John Gamel on one side and a tenement of Reginalde Perle on the other, and extends in length from the King's highway (*via regia*) up to the tenement of John Gamel. Mitton Deeds.—Ed.]

[1340, 14th Edward III. Quit Claim from Benedicta relict of Ric. Beket, to Sir John Beket of Salop, chaplain, and his heirs, of her right in a tenement situate in the street of Schoteplache, which lies between a tenement of Reginald Perle on one side, and a tenement of Thomas Gamel on the other, and extends in length from the King's highway (*via regia*) up to a garden of the said Thomas Gamel. Mytton Deeds.—Ed.

[Thomas Gamel, of Salop, in his will dated the Sunday after the feast of St. Dunstan, Bishop, 1355, leaves to Elianora his daughter, the tenement in which he dwells and all the tenements, rents, barns, gardens, etc., lying between the path called Claremount and the street of Scheoteplache, and extending from Dogge-street to the walls of the town. Also a plot of land behind the town walls alongside the land of Hugh de Lodelowe.—William Salt *Hist. Coll., Staffordshire*, N.S., vol. viii., p. 155.—Ed.]

[No date.] Grant and quitclaim from Wm. Le Crumpe, de Shoteplace, to Richard de Weston and his heirs, of a curtilage of Robert Borry, and a messuage which was Adam de Cardox's for 100s. silver. Witnesses: Ric. fil Reiner and Alan Sitte, provosts of Salop, and others. Mytton Deeds.

[No date.] Quit claim from Ric. fil. Ric. de Scheteplache, to Laurance de Ryponn and his heirs, of a messuage in the street of Scheteplache, which my father bought of Wm. Le Crumpe, and which is situate between a curtilage formerly of Robert Borrey and a messuage which was Adam de Cardox's.

Witnesses: John fil. Hugh le Vyleyn, Hugh Colle, provosts, and others. Mytton Deeds.—Ed.]

St. JOHN'S HILL.

We are not to infer from the name St. John's Hill that the hospital so called was situated here, for it stood in Frankwell on the other side of the Welsh bridge. Probably the fourteen messuages which William Vaughan obtained a licence in 7 Edward II. to settle on the hospital were in this part of Shoplach, and procured for it the name it now bears. As late as the 34th of Elizabeth, when Edward Owen, gent. purchased from Roger Alkynton, a mercer of Oswestry, the premises on which he soon after erected his spacious mansion of *Bent Stone*, now called *the Bell* stone, this part of the town was chiefly in gardens, for they are thus described in the deed of purchase: "Three *gardens* belonging to two houses in Mardwoll and usually and now demised with them, lying in a place or street called *St. John's Hill* or *Shoplach*, extending themselves in breadth from the lane leading by the walls unto the lands of John Cole, gent., also those four houses and four *gardens*, lying together in the said street called *St. John's Hill* or *Shoplach*, extending in length from the lands of Richard Hussey unto the lane leading by the walls, and in breadth from the aforesaid three gardens to St. John's Hill.[1] This street proceeds onwards (receiving on its left hand the opening into *Cross Hill*) to the place where *Sheplache gate* formerly stood, which opened into the lane leading by the

[1] Much of the town in this quarter was lying waste at this time, and even devoted to the operations of husbandry. Taylor's MS. speaks of a fire at St. John's Hill, July 18th, 1584, where there "had lycke to have been mutche hurt doon, if the Earle of Essexe men had not manfully ventured in great danger especially, and others in generall, by the reason of *barns hard by full of corne and straw*." As late as 1648 the inhabitants of St. John's Hill complain of "very great annoyance by the store of myxon and filth commonly brought and laid upon that hill by reason the same is not paved," and they petition the corporation "to graunt that they may have the kinge's bord to stand upon the said hill," in which case they undertake "to bee at the charge of paving the said street throughout, that it may be sweete and desent as other streets in this towne are." The house refer it to the Mayor and Chamberlaynes to see the contents of the petition first performed, and then, at the petitioners' charge, the fish bord to be removed as is prayed.

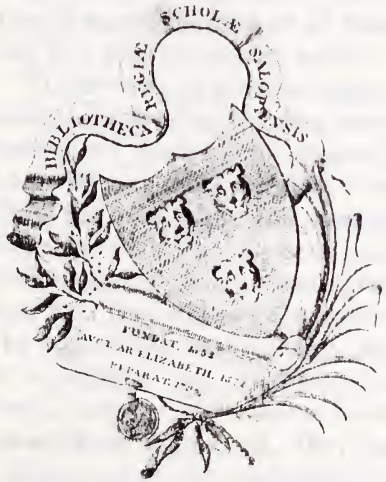
walls above mentioned, where the road now turns up to the modern church of St. Chad.

Having dispatched this main street, which under its various appellations divides the town from North East to South West, I now proceed to that other which nearly intersects it between the two bridges.

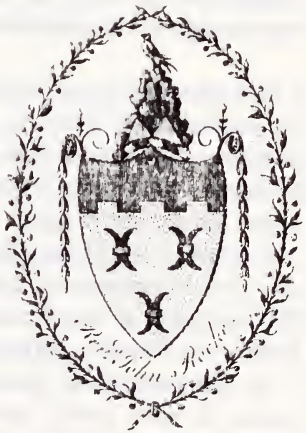
(To be continued.)

No. 1.

No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.

SHROPSHIRE BOOK PLATES.

SALOPIAN BOOK-PLATES.

By the Rev. F. R. ELLIS, M.A., Vicar of Much Wenlock.

The revival of the study of Heraldry and the establishment of the Ex-Libris Society in 1891 have caused in the last few years a great and increasing interest in the collecting of Book-plates, and it has been thought well that as complete a list as possible should be compiled of Salopian examples both ancient and modern, for the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society, an example which it is very desirable should be followed in other counties by their respective Archæological Societies, so that a permanent record may be preserved of things interesting in themselves but of a very perishable nature.

The term book-plate is vague, and to many persons has a doubtful meaning, as they connect it with illustrations in books; yet the word has taken root, and is now the accepted name for any label, heraldic or otherwise, pasted in a book to show the ownership, and specimens range from simple name tickets to highly finished and beautifully engraved works of art. Although some earlier book-plates are in existence it may be said that they did not come into general use in England till the end of the 17th century, and heraldry was at once used as a suitable way on them of showing the ownership of a book, many of the earliest book-plates being what is called anonymous plates, *i.e.*, they have merely a coat of arms without name or inscription of any kind upon them, the owner considering that among his friends and relations an heraldic proof of his right to the book was sufficient, and for this reason book-plates from their earliest origin have been heraldic, and have in most cases continued to be so to the present day. To heraldry was soon added a number of ornaments, generally, however, supposed in some way to be connected with the shield, which was often surrounded by different frames or settings and ornamented with flowers,

fruit, &c., the whole being in some instances supported by figures supposed to be guarding the shield. In every collection of book-plates there will be naturally found an infinite variety of styles, and in compiling the accompanying list of Salopian examples they have been assigned to the different styles as arranged by the late Lord de Tabley, Mr. Walter Hamilton, and other well-known writers on this subject.

I. *Jacobean*, which dates from about 1700 to 1740, is easily distinguished by the fishscale, diapered, and shell ornamentation of the frame in which the coat of arms is placed as shown in fig. 2.

II. *Chippendale*, from 1740 to 1780, so called from the likeness, because the frame used at this period and ornamented profusely with branches, flowers, fruit, figures of cherubs, and even animals, closely resembles the mirrors which the well-known upholsterer Chippendale brought into fashion, and an example of which is given in figs. 10, 11, and 12.

III. *Wreath or Ribbon, or Festoon*, which was in use from 1780 to the end of the century, and is remarkable for the simplicity of its ornamentation, consisting of wreaths of flowers, palm branches, and festoons of ribbons arranged round the shield as in fig. 4.

IV. *Plain armorial* has been given as a name to all book-plates after the year 1800, distinguished by the plainness of their style which generally consists of a simple shield with coats of arms and inscription beneath or sometimes with mantling arranged round the shield. See fig. 20.

Besides these four principal styles there are several others, off-shoots from them, which are sometimes found, and whose names explain themselves, examples of which occur in the accompanying illustrations as Landscape, Pictorial, Bookpile, Allegorical, and which belong principally to the latter half of the 18th century. The most interesting book-plates are naturally those that have a printed date on them, as they tell exactly when they were designed and executed. Very few of these unfortunately exist among Salopian book-plates, the earliest dated one connected with the county being that

of Robert Viscount Killmorey, 1704, the ancestor of the present Earl of Kilmorey.

Very few also of the Salopian book-plates are signed with the name of the engraver, with the notable exception of W. Bowley, who appears by his own book-plate to have been a Freemason and to have lived in Shrewsbury, and who engraved several very good Salopian and Welsh book-plates between the years 1790 and 1811, one of the best both in design and execution being the fine plate done by him for the Shrewsbury School Library in 1798. See fig. 3.

The names and titles are given in full.

The dates given are the probable and approximate ones.

Abbreviations:—Arm, *armorial*; Chip., *Chippendale style*; d., *died*; dau., *daughter*; Jac., *Jacobean style*; imp., *impaling*; m., *married*.

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks:
Acton (anon)	1700	Jac.		Crest
Acton (anon)	1700	Jac.		Arms of Acton of Aldenham, qu. Acton of London
Acton, Edward	1710	arm		
Acton, Oliver, Gent.	1730	arm		Of the Inner Temple & Steward of Bridewell
Atcherley, D. F.	1850	arm	Spe posteri temporis	
Aubrey (anon) Broom Hall, Oswestry	1810	arm		Signed Bowley, Salop. The plate of H. P. T. Aubrey, m. Martha widow of Rev. D. Griffiths, of Broom Hall, dau. of H. Aubrey, of Clehonger co Hereford, and assumed the name of arms of Aubrey.
Baldwyn, H. M. A.	1740	Chip. arm		Arms, crest, and motto of Baldwyn, son of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, Salop, gent. mat. Ch. Ch., Oxon, 1732, aged 20; B.A., 1734
Baldwyn, B., Ludlow	1750	Chip. arm	Nunquam non paratus	Mat. Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1723, aged 17; B.A., 1727
Baldwyn, R., Ludlow	1750	Chip. arm	Per Deum meum transilio murum	Richard Baldwyn, Esq., bailiff of Ludlow, 1754. See fig. 5
Bather, Edward	1850	arm	Ut vivas vigila	
Bayley, Rowland, Shrewsbury	1770	Chip.	Si Deus pro nobis quis contra nos?	Printed in red
Bentall, Wm.	1780	arm		Coat of arms and crest with wreaths of flowers
Bentall, John	1850	arm	Pro rege, patria et Deo	
Berwick, Lord	1786	arm	Qui uti scit ei bona	1st Baron, m. Anna, dau. of H. Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, d. 1789. See fig. 1

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Berwick, Lord	1833	arm	Qui uti scit ei bona	3rd Baron, succeeded his bro. the 2nd Baron in 1832, and d. unm., 1842
B.S.	1812	coronet		Sophia (Dubouchet) wife of 2nd Baron Berwick
Betton, Great				
Berwick, Salop	1800	arm	Nunquam non paratus	
Betton, Thos. Forrest	1840	arm	Nunquam non paratus	
Blackman, Rowland, of the Middle-Temple, Esq.	1730	Jacob. arm		d. 1780
Blakeway, Joshua Lythwood	1780	arm	Suivez raison	Eng. by Begbie
Blaney, A. M.	1740	wreath arm		Arms of Blaney imp. Baldwyn
Boddington, Thomas F.	1840	arm		
Botfield, Beriah	1830	arm	J'ai bonne cause	
Botfield, Thomas	1840	arm		
Botfield, Garnett, W. B., The Rev.	1850	arm	The Lord will provide	
Boughton, Rouse, Sir Charles, Bart.	1850	crests		Of Downton Hall, nr. Ludlow
Bowdler, John, Esq.	1780	arm	Hope	
Bowley (anon)	1790	Fancy plate	Dum spiro spero	Engraved by himself. See fig. 18
Boycott, Thomas	1761	Chip. arm		Dated plate
Bradford, Earl of	1865	Sealarm		Weston Library
Brooke, George	1780	arm	Virtus est Dei	Of Haughton, nr. Shifnal
Browne, T. Dickin	1836	crest		Of Wem
Browne, T. W. Wylde	1800	arm	Spectemur agendo	
Burton (anon)	1720	Jacob.	Dominus providebit	Of Longner Hall, near Shrewsbury
Burton (anon)	1790	arm	Frank Sperat infestis metuit secundus	
Burton, Rev. Henry	1820	arm	Dominus providebit	Vicar of Atcham and Rector of Upton Cressett
Burton, Edward	1820	arm		
Burton, Rev. John R.	mod.	arm	Vigilans	Rector of Bitterley. Impaling Walcot
Butler, Sam	1790	crest		Headmaster Shrewsbury School, 1798; appointed Bishop of Lichfield, 1836, d. 1840. See fig. 16
Childe, Will. Lacon, of Kinlet, Esq.	1830	arm		Only son of Wm. Baldwyn, Esq. (who assumed the name and arms of Childe only) by Annabella, d. Sir C. Leighton, Bt. b. 1786, d. 1881
Childe, Ed. Geo. Baldwyn	1865	mod. arm	Per Deum meum transilio murum	Prebendary of Hereford, of Kyre Park, m. 1862 Frances Christina, d. of Sr. Baldwin Leighton, Bt. He d. 1898. Impaling Leighton.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

SHROPSHIRE BOOK PLATES.

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Childe, Frances Christina	1900	floral	Fais ton devoir advient que pourra	Wife of preceding
Clive, Robert, A.M.	1750	arm		
Cobb, W. W. Chetwynd, Salop	1830	Pict.		See fig. 17
Cholmondeley, Reginald, Condover Hall	1870	arm seal	Cassis tutissima virtus	
Corbet, Andrew	1860	arm	Virtutis laus actio Dum spiro spero	Capt. 52nd Light Infantry
Corbet, Bertram d'Avenant	1898	arm	Virtutis laus actio Dum spiro spero Deus pascit corvos	Will Foster del et scul, 1898
Corbet, d'Avenant	1775	arm	Deus pascit corvos	Created a baronet 1786, and took the name of Corbet on succeeding to his mother's estates. See fig. 6. Of Stoke-on-Tern and Adderley Hall, Salop, d. 1823
Corbet, Corbet	1780	arm		
Corbet, Henry, A.M.		arm		
Corbet, Sigillum Henrici Reginaldi	1860	arm		Of Adderley Hall
Corbet, Robert St. John		arm		
Corbet, (anon.)	1840	arm	Virtutis laus actio Dum spiro spero Deus pascit corvos	
Corbet, (anon.) Sir Andrew Vincent	1825	arm	Virtutis laus actio Dum spiro spero Deus pascit corvos	2nd Bart. Plain shield with 25 quarterings
Corbet, Walter Orlando, Bart., of Moreton Corbet, County of Salop	1895	arm	Virtutis laus actio Dum spiro spero Deus pascit corvos	C. W. Sherborn fecit, 1895
Corbet, Nina, (Lady Corbet)	1896	Pictorial	On books for to rede I me delyte	Wife of the last named, engraved by C.W.S., 1896
Corbet, Katherine (Hon. Mrs. R. Corbet)	1891	Pict.	Che Sara Sara	D. of 23rd Baron de Clifford. C.W.S. ft. 1891
Corbett, Andrew, Rev.	1840	arm	Deus pascit corvos	Engd. by Tompkin, Sheffield
Corbett, Henry	1845	arm	Deus pascit corvos	
Corbett, H. Cranage (anon.)	1835	arm arm	Deus pascit corvos Uter non abutor	Of the Old Hall, Wellington
Curtis, Sir William Bart.	1803	arm	Gradatim vincimus	1st Bart. of Caynham Court, Ludlow, created 1802; 35 years M.P. for London
Cureton, Colonel, C.B.	1820	arm		
Darby, Francis, Esq., Coalbrookdale, Co. Salop	1830	arm	Utcunque placuerit Deo	Of Sunnyside. This family has been settled at Coalbrookdale since 1689

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Darwin, Robert, Waring, M.D. F.R.S., Shrewsbury	1795	arm	E conchis omnia	Son of Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S., of Lichfield; practised in Shrewsbury for many years. See fig 15
Davenport	1790	arm	Audaces fortuna juvat	Of Davenport near Bridgnorth
Edwards, Edward Coalbrookdale	1850	arm		Practised as a doctor at Coalbrookdale
Edwardes, Sir Henry Hope	1845	arm	A fyno duw derfid	10th Baronet, suc. 1841
Edwards, John	1760	arm		Of Ness Strange, Salop
Edwardes, The Rev. St. Leger Frederick Hope, of Netley, in the County of Salop	1889	arm	A fyno duw derfid	Rector of Greet, Salop
Eyton, Edward, of Eyton, Esq.	1800	arm	Vis unita fortior	
Eyton, Thomas, Esq.	1730	Chip.		See fig. 7, eng. by E. Evans.
Eyton, Joseph Walter King	1841	Pict.		
Ex Libris bibliothecæ domesticæ Josephi Gualteri King Eyton, Armiger de Com. Salopiæ	1850	arm	Je m'y oblige	Printed in colours, coat of arms with 3 crests on helmets
Fletcher, Wm. Geo. Dimock	1875	arm	Sub cruce Salus	Vicar of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury, and since of Oxon
Forester, Willey Park Library	1800	arm		1st Baron Forester, m. Lady K. Manners, 1800. Raised to the Peerage 1821. Both these plates belonged to him, the one before and the other after he was created a Peer
Forester, Baron, Willey Park	1826	crests & coronet		
Fraser, H. P.	1901	arm	Ie suis prest	Rector of Ryton, near Shifnal
Gaskell, Charles George Milnes, Esq., M.P.	1891	arm	Scio cui credidi	Of Wenlock Abbey and Thornes House, Wakefield
Goodrich, Bartlett	1780	arm	I will maintain	Sir George Harnage, m. Miss Goodrich, 1826
Griffiths, M., M.D.	1750	Chip.		Cupids and books on pedestal
Grazebrook, Thos. Worrall Smith	1846	arm		Of Dallicot, d. 1846.
Hanmer, C. J., Shrewsbury	1820	arm	Gardez l'Honneur	Helmet and mantling eng. by E. Lewis, Salop
Harnage, Sir George, Bart., Belleswardine, county of Salop	1826	arm	Deo duce decrevi Fide et Fiducia	Helmet & mantling d. 1866
Harper, George, Whitchurch	1820	arm	Esse quam videri malim	
Harries, Edward, A.M.	1750	Chip.	Veritas et libertas	Of Benthall Hall, near Broseley
Harries, John, Middle Temple, London	1750	Chip.	Integra meus augustissima possessio	

No. 9.

No. 10.

No. 11.

No. 12.

SHROPSHIRE BOOK PLATES.

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Harries, Francis Blithe	1790	arm		
H.I. (Sir John Hill)	1770	crest		Of Hawkstone
H.E. (Edward Hill)	1817	crest		8th son of above
Hill (Sir Rowland, Bart.), anon	1835	arm	Avancez	Succeeded his grandfather as 4th Bt., 1824, and his uncle as 2nd Viscount, 1842. See fig. 19
Hill (Sir Rowland, Bart.), Hawkstone	1840	arm	Avancez	
Horton, William	1780	arm		
Hotchkiss, Leonard, A.M.	1735	arm		Headmaster of Shrewsbury School from 1735, resigned 1754, and d. 1771. See fig. 13.
Hunt, Rowland, Esq., Boreatton House, Salop	1800	arm		
Jones, W. Parry, Whitchurch	1850	arm	Vis unita fortior	
Jenks, Rev D.	1840	arm		
Jenkins (anon.)	1710	Jacob		Prob. Thomas Jenkins, d. 1730,
Jenkins, Richard, Esq., Salop	1760	Chip.	Perge sed caute	Of Bicton Hall and the Abbey House, Shrewsbury. See fig. 17
Jenkins, Henry	1760	Chip.		
Kenyon, Hon. T., Pradoe, Salop	1810 eng. by	arm Bowley		3rd son of 1st Lord Kenyon, m. Louisa Charlotte, dau. of Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston
Killmorey, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount	1704	arm		Dated plate.
Kinnersley, Thomas, Esq.	1780	arm	Timor omnis abesto	Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1787
Kynaston, Thos.	mod.	arm	Deus est nobis sol et ensis	
Lawley (anon.) 2 sizes	1750	arm		Sir Robert Lawley, 4th Baronet of Spoonhill and Bourton, Much Wenlock
Leighton, Charlotte		Chip. arm		Dau. of Francis Leighton, Esq. Leighton arms in lozenge
Leighton	1780	arm	Dread shame	
Leighton, Francis	1790	arm		Grandson of Sir Edward Leighton, 1st Bart. Vicar of Ford
Leighton, Francis	1800	arm	Dread shame	
Leighton, Baldwin, F.	mod.	arm	Dread shame	
Leighton, Stanley	mod.	arm		Of Sweeny Hall. 2nd s. of late Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., M.P. for Oswestry Division of Shropshire, m. Jessie d. of H. B. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., & d. 1901.
Leighton, W. A.	mod.	landscape		
Lingen, Henry	1770	Chip.		
Littlehales, Edmond, M.D.	1720	arm		Physician in Shrewsbury

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Littlehales, I. M.D.	1770	arm		
Lloyd, The Rev. John Robert, Aston	1780	arm		Of Aston Hall, near Oswestry
Lloyd, William, Esq., Aston	1800	arm		
Lonsdale, Arthur, Pemberton, Heywood	mod.	arm	Alte volo	
Loxdale, J., Salop	1780	arm		Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1797
Loxdale, James, B.A.		arm	Æquitatem colas	
Loxdale, James		arm		
Loxdale, John	mod.	arm	Æquitatem colas	
Lyster, Fielding	1770	arm	Super astra coronam peto	
Lyster, Mr.	1770	arm		
Lyster, Richard, Rowton	1790	arm		
Marshall, Edward, Bridgnorth	mod.	arm		
More, R. H. G., M.A., Larden	1830	arm		Rector of Shipton and P.C. of Bourton, b. 1798
Morrall (anon.), of Plas Yolyn, Shropshire	1800	crest	Norma tuta veritas	Charles Morrall, Esq., High Sheriff of Salop in 1800
Moseley (anon.)	1780	arm	Honorate, diligite, timete	Of Buildwas Park
Moseley, Walter, Buildwas	1870	arm	Honorate, diligite, timete	
Mytton, Thomas, A.M.	1760	Chip.		Of Shipton Hall, d. 1787
Mytton, Thomas, Lin., Inn.	1770	Chip.		
Oakeley, Sir Charles	1820	arm	Non timeo sed caveo	2nd Bart. of Shrewsbury, d. 1826
Owen, E. Pryce, M.A.	1760	Chip.		See fig. 14
Owen, of Woodhouse	1770	arm	Foy pour devoir	
Owen, M. W., Esq., Woodhouse	1790 eng.by	arm Bowley	Auxilium meum a Domino	M.P. for Montgomeryshire in 3 Parliaments, d. 1795
Owen, Bulkeley, T. M. B., Tedsmore, County of Salop	1893 eng.by	arm Sherborn	Eryr eryrod eryri Nec temere nec timide Ceidw owaina Gafodd	In Holy Orders, m. 1880 Hon. Fanny, only child of 1st Baron Harlech and widow of Hon. L. Kenyon
O. F. B. (anon.), (Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley Owen)	mod.	monogram		
Parker, Thos. N., Esq.	1800	arm		Of Sweeny Hall, d. 1848.
Parr, Thomas, Esq., Lythwood Hall, County Salop	1830	arm	Amour avec Loyaulte	
Pemberton, The Rev. William	1790	arm		

No. 13.

Leonard Hotchkis A.M.

No. 14.

ROBERT. WARING. DARWIN.
M.D. F.R.S.
SHREWSBURY.

No. 15.

SAM.L BUTLER

No. 16.

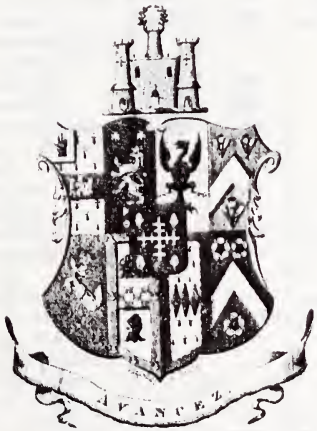
SHROPSHIRE BOOK PLATES.

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Pemberton, R. N.	1800 eng. by Bowley	arm	Hauri ex Puro	Of Millichope Park
Pemberton, Edward Owen		arm	Ut tibi sic alteri	
Pemberton, W. A. S.	1830	arm	Dum anima spes est	
Pemberton, Robert N.		arm	Hauri e Puro	Of Millichope Park
Phillips, J. R. Spencer	1850	arm	Erectus sed non elatus	Engraved by I. Warwick
Pigot, Charles, Esq., Peplow	1750	large Chip.		
Pigott, Cresswell	mod.	arm		Altered from last plate
Pigott, W., LL.B.	1780	arm		
Plowden, W. H. C.	1830	arm	Quod tibi hoc alteri	
Pomfret, the Rt. Hon. H. L. J., Countess of	1730	large arm	Hora e sempre, Pob Dawne o Dduw	Only dau., and eventually sole heir of the 2nd Baron Jeffrys, of Wem. Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline, wife of George 2nd. M. 1st Earl of Pomfret 1720.
Pomfret, the Rt. Hon. H. L. J., Countess of	1733	arm	Pob Dawne o Dduw	
Powell, Edward	1790	arm		
Powell, John, Esq.	1760	arm		
Powell, John Kynaston, Hardwick	1790	arm		See fig. 8
Powis, Earl of, Edward	1804	arm	Audacter et sincere	1st Earl created 1804, of the Clive family, d. 1848
Powys, John, Esq.	1760	arm		Of Berwick
Powys, Thos. Jelf	1780	arm		
Pritchard, John	1850	arm	Labore et fide	Of Stanmore nr. Bridgnorth
Pritchett, Richard A.M., Rector of Richards Castle, Salop	1750	arm Chip.	Extra ne te quæ sito	
Prissick, William, Barrister at Law, Salop	1800	arm		W. Bowley fecit
Purton, W.	1880	arm	Avi numerantur avorum	
Pytts, Thomas	1780	arm		
Pytts, Jonathan, Esq.	1750	arm		Chippendale with arms and crest of Pytts. See Visitation of Shropshire, 1623
"Pytt's Bookroom at Kyre"	mod.	crest		
Ripley, Richard, Esq.	1760	arm		Chippendale
Ripley, Horatio	1760	arm		Chippendale
Rocke, Rev. John	1780	arm		Rector of Clungunford and Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1792. See fig. 4
Rock	1790	arm		

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto.	Remarks.
Salwey, Thomas, L.L.D. of Richards Castle, Salop	1720	arm	Crucem gerentem salvæ gentes	Jacobean, with mantling. See fig. 9
Salwey, Thomas, LL.D.	1750	arm	Crucem gerentem salvæ gentes	Chippendale. See fig. 10
Salwey, Arthur	1840	arm	Fiat voluntas Dei	
Sandford, Thomas	1800	arm	Nec temere nec timide	
Sandford, Thomas	1810	arm	Nec temere nec timide	
Sandford, William	1800	arm	Cor unum via una	
Sandford, Thomas of Sandford	1820	arm		
Sandford, Humphrey	1897	arm	Nec temere nec timide	Engraved by H. Soane
Bibliothecæ Regiæ Scholæ Salopiensis	1798	arms of Shrewsbury		Engraved by T. Bowley (see fig. 3) for Shrewsbury School
Scott, Rev. Geo. Betton	1780	arm	Recte faciendo neminem timeas	
Shrewsbury, Earl of	1788	arm		Dated plate
Shrewsbury, Earl of	1840	arm	Prest d'accomplir	
Sladen, Frederick St. B.	mod.	arm	Vive ut vivas	
Slaney, Richard	1760	arm		
Smith, Dr. James Onston	1850	arm	Semper fidelis	
Smitheman Joh, s. arm, A.M., Com. Salopia	1790	arm	Qui pavet cavet	W. Bowley, Sc. See fig. 20, of West Coppice, Buildwas
Sparling, William, Petton	1800	arm	Virtutis honor præmium	
Sparling, Wm., Esq., Petton Park, County Salop	1820	arm	Virtutis honor præmium	
Sparrow ex., lib. Arthuri S.A.S.	1895	arm	Pro patria latria, atria. In Deo solo est salus	Of Preen Manor
Stackhouse, John	1790	arm		Of Acton Scott
Taylor, Joannes, Salopiensis LL.D.	1750	arm		Born at Shrewsbury 1703. Translated Demosthenes
Thursby, Geo. Aug., A.M., F.R.S., L.S., H.S.	1800	arm	In silentio fortitude	Of Cound Hall
Thursby, Geo.				
Vaughan, R. Chambre, Esq., Burlton Hall, County Salop	1830	arm	Afrad pob afraid	
Wakeman, Henry	1780	arm		

No. 17.

No. 18.



Sir Rowland Hill Bart.

HAWKSTONE.

No. 19.

Jn. Smithman Arm. A. M.

Com. Salop.

No. 20.

SHROPSHIRE BOOK PLATES.

Name.	Date.	Style.	Motto	Remarks.
P.W. (Walcot), Coll. Ball., Oxon., Soc.	1770	crest		
Walcott, E.	1780	arm		
Walcott, I.	1790	arm		
Walcot Thomas	1800	crest		
Walcot, Wm., Esq	1820	arm		
Warren, J. Loxdale	1840	arm	Tenebo	Of The Towers, Market Drayton
Warter, Thomas	1710	arm		Jacobean. See fig. 2
Warter, J., Esq.	1790	arm		
Watkin, John	1770	arm		
Watkins, W., Shotton Hall	1750	arm		
White, Robert More	1840	arm	Omnia mundana turbida	Vicar of Churchstoke
Whitehurst, Thomas	1767	arm		Of the Mount, Shrewsbury
Whitmore, Wm., Esq.	1780	arm	Suaviter in modo fortiter in re	
Whitmore, Thos.	1810	arm	Incorrupta fides	
Whitmore, Edmund, 30th Regiment	1820	arm	Incorrupta fides	
Whittaker	1810	arm		
Whitcombe	1700	arm		
Windsor, John, Gent., Shrewsbury	1760	arm		Chippendale. See fg. 12
Windsor, Edward Charles	1790	arm		
Windsor, J.	1800	crest	Je me fie en Dieu	
Wingfield, Benj. A.M.	1730	arm		
Worthington, Will, M.A., Vicar of Blodwel in Shropshire	1750	Book pile and arm	αιεν αριστευειν	
Worthington, Will, D.D.				Same plate altered
Yate (anon)				Of Madeley

WILLIAM BOWLEY, THE SHREWSBURY ENGRAVER.

[The late Mr. William Phillips most kindly undertook to write some particulars about William Bowley, who engraved so many Shropshire and other book-plates, and had collected several facts about him. His death, however, occurred before he put these facts into shape for the *Transactions*. From Mr. Phillips' papers I am enabled to give the following short account of this Shrewsbury engraver.—W.G.D.F.]

William Bowley was born about the year 1758, but the entry of his baptism has not yet been found. From an

advertisement in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 14 May, 1790, it would appear that he carried on business in Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, as an "Engraver, Jeweller, Cutler, Copper-plate Printer, China and Toyman," and he offers for sale "a large and elegant assortment of China, Plated, Cutlery, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Goods; also Steel, gilt and plain Watch Chains, Seals, &c., &c.," on the most reasonable terms. It would seem that he afterwards removed to High Street, as he is stated in the Book of Admissions of Burgesses to be residing there on 28 August, 1807, on which date he was admitted and sworn a Burgess of Shrewsbury.

He was also a prominent Freemason. In 1789 he was admitted to the Salopian Lodge of Freemasons, and in 1818 he became a Master of that body. He continued a member of the Lodge from 1789 to 1821, except during the years 1804 to 1814. In the Lodge Books various entries occur of payments made to "Bro. Bowley" for "advertising," for "lights," and for "wax-lights." In 1815, when the Lodge sought to obtain the services of Bro. Sir John Hill, Bart., to act as Master, the letter was evidently written by Bowley, as Sir John Hill's reply is addressed to "Mr. Bowley." The last date on which he attended the Lodge was on 4 December, 1820.

William Bowley died on 5 June, 1821. In the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 8 June, 1821 is this obituary notice:—"Tuesday, Mr. Bowley, Engraver, of this town, aged 63." Wm. Bowley had married at Berrington, on 17 June, 1789, Ann Calcott, but his married life did not last seven years, as his wife died on 4 May, 1796. On the south side of Berrington Church, near the porch, is a gravestone with this inscription:—"Here rest the remains of Ann Bowley of Shrewsbury, Wife of William Bowley of Shrewsbury. She died 4 May, 1796, at the early age of 26 years."

His son, Richard Joseph Bowley, succeeded him in his business of an engraver, which he carried on at the Wyle Cop. He was admitted and sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury on 24 February 1820. In an advertisement in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 13 July 1821, he informs the friends of his late father that "he carries on the Engraving business in all its branches," and specially mentions "Book-plates."

HUMPHREY WALCOT OF WALCOT.

FROM THE ORIGINAL

IN THE POSSESSION OF CANON A. J. BLENCOWE.

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF HUMPHREY WALCOT.

By the Rev. JOHN R. BURTON, B.A., Rector of Bitterley.

Previous editors of these documents have introduced their subject by a short sketch of the family in question, showing its origin, its position in the county at the time of the Civil War, and the personal character and public acts of the individual chiefly concerned. Eyton, when speaking of Walcot, says: "This is one of the few Shropshire families whose existence from the *thirteenth* century to the present day can be traced in the male line." The beautifully emblazoned pedigrees on vellum rolls, drawn up by the Heralds in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., are still in existence. After many generations of Welsh chieftains, including Roderick the Great and Howel Dda, they trace down the lineage to Efa, daughter of Bleddyn, Prince of Powis, who married Llewellyn Aurdorchog (of the Golden Chain), a Gallic epithet which in its Latinised form of "Torquatus" is familiar to readers of Roman history. Llewelyn's own line is carried back through eleven generations to Coel, King of Britain, whose daughter Helena married Constantius Chlorus, the Roman Emperor. Welsh pedigrees are indeed wonderful. *Credat Judæus.* We get on firmer ground with the *Heralds' Visitation* 1623 (Harl. Soc., vol. xxix.), which, after recording the descent of certain Welsh nobles, unites the last of them, David ap Rees, in marriage with Jane, the only daughter and heir of Sir John Walcot of Walcot, about the time of Henry II. Their son Ievan, or John, by his mother's wish, took her name; and thenceforward the descent in unbroken male line is well attested to the present time.

As an English family their early fortunes were connected with the Bishops of Hereford, whose vassals they were. In gratitude for his recovery from paralysis while laid before the

altar of St. Ethelbert at Hereford, Egwin the Saxon lord of Lydbury had presented to the See a vast estate of 18,000 acres on the west of Shropshire, bounded by Offa's Dyke. The drawback to this possession was its situation on the frontier, constantly exposed to the inroads of its Welsh neighbours. So to consolidate this holding a central stronghold was erected called the Bishop's Castle, and under its protection soon sprung up the little town which has long since outlived any need of such support. Under this suzerainty also arose in very early times the three leading families of Walcot, Plowden and Oakley. As knights and gentlemen they seem to have kept in the even tenor of their way for centuries, quietly doing their duty, administering the law, making suitable matrimonial alliances, and avoiding the forfeitures and attainders which ruined so many families of the higher baronial rank.

One romantic incident emerges from the darkness of early days; it is narrated by Eyton, and receives corroboration from other considerations:—"About Michaelmas 1190, the English contingent of Crusaders landed at Tyre under the guidance of Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Hubert Bishop of Salisbury. Included in this party were the Walcot, Plowden and Oakley of that day, who represented their over-lord William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford." It is natural to ask why all these protectors of the Marches were able at this time to leave their posts and go to foreign lands? The answer is given by Sir Walter Scott in the historical opening paragraph of *The Betrothed*, of which Clun Castle is supposed to be the scene. "The Chronicles," he says, "from which this narrative is extracted, assure us, that during the long period when the Welsh princes maintained their independence, the year 1187 was peculiarly marked as favourable to peace betwixt them and their warlike neighbours, the Lords Marchers, who inhabited those formidable castles on the frontiers of the ancient British, on the ruins of which the traveller gazes with wonder. This was the time when Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the learned Giraldus de Barri, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, preached the Crusade from Castle to Castle, from town to town; awakened the inmost valleys of his native Cambria

with the call to arms for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre; and while he deprecated the feuds and wars of Christian men against each other, held out to the martial spirit of the age a general object of ambition, and a scene of adventure, where the favour of Heaven, as well as of earthly renown, was to reward the successful champions." "Even the most celebrated enemies of the Saxon and Norman race laid aside their enmity against the invaders of their country, to enrol themselves under the banner of the Crusade."

Thus amid the enthusiasm for a common cause the "truce of God" was made, and the defenders of the Shropshire borders were free to set out for the Holy Land.[1] This force had been eight months under the walls of Acre before the arrival of King Richard I., who had been detained by his conquest of Cyprus. Philip Augustus, the politic French king, preceded him at Acre by two months, a period which he seems to have turned to account in gaining the good will of the English knights assembled there. This great king did much for the consolidation and enlargement of his domains, and would, no doubt, willingly have added England to France. The favourable impression that he made upon the English Crusaders by his wisdom and ability was shown later on, when the Barons turned to him for help, and offered him the throne in place of the tyrant John. Our three Shropshire knightly neighbours seem to have fallen under the spell of his courtesy, which was shown in a form simple indeed, but very effective, in that age of exalted chivalry. He gave to each of them as an additional charge to his shield the golden lily, which had not long before this been adopted by his father, Louis VII., as the emblem of France. To this period are usually ascribed the beginnings of true heraldry, which, says Boutell, was probably introduced into England from France. The Crusades gave a powerful impulse to the establishment and development of Heraldry in the early days of its career.

Was it mere chance that the next Plowden born after the return from this Crusade received the name of *Philip?*

[1] Miss Skeel states, however, that a special office, the Wardenship of the Marches, was held by Fulk Fitzwarine at the time of Richard II.'s departure for the Holy Land.

[Witness to a deed about 1215-30.] And that in 1283 we read of John, *son of Philip* de Walcote, as owner of Walcot? The name appears at this period in both families for the first time, and may help to strengthen the old Shropshire tradition of this origin of the lilies. The suggestion that they were taken from the arms of their over-lord, the Bishop of Hereford, is weakened when we know that these are the personal arms of St. Thomas de Cantilupe, who did not hold the Bishopric till 1275, nearly 100 years after the Crusade.

The Cantilupe lilies themselves (*jessant de lys*) give the impression of being an "augmentation"—possibly from the same source. The early arms of Walcot, as borne in the Crusades, are described thus—*Argent, on a cross patonce azure three fleurs-de-lis or.* But there is some indication that Walcot may have gone to the Holy Land with the more modest emblem of *pilgrimage* only: *Argent on a fess sable three escallops or.* For John Walcot, probably a cadet of the Shropshire family, who was Sheriff of London in 1390 and Mayor in 1403 [Rymer's *Fœdera Tom.*, vii., pp. 727, 733, &c.] bore both these coats quarterly.

The next episode in the family history is also based upon the earlier usages of Heraldry, before the founding of the College of Arms.

Sir John Walcot of Walcot in 3 Henry V. (1415) married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwall, Baron of Burford, and sister of Sir Edmund, whose heart-shrine may still be seen in Burford Church. To his name in the *Heralds' Visitation* is appended a note—"This John Walcot plainge at ye chese with King Henry the fift Kinge of England gave to him the check-matte with the Rouke whereupon the Kinge chainged his Coate of Armes which was the Cross with fleurs-de-lis and gave him the Rouke for a remembrance thereof the which he and his posteritie have continued to this day and given the same for their first Coate."

Is there not in this some indication of the same *spirit* as that which could confer knighthood on a Welsh soldier, David Gam, while dying of his wounds on the field of Agincourt?

> "By Jove I am not covetous for gold;
> But if it be a sin to covet honour,
> I am the most offending soul alive."

Like the younger Cyrus, Harry of England knew how to attach men's hearts to himself by delicate tactful compliments, perhaps all the more readily as his title to the throne was not too secure. And though in our own time we may not feel all the significance of the distinction thus conferred, yet when we remember that it was granted in the same age which saw a law-suit of five years duration between Scrope and Grosvenor relative to the right to the Arms—*Azure, a bend or*, we learn what importance was then attached to such matters. The interval between this royal game of chess and the heralds' note upon it was little more than that which separates us from George II.

Moreover, there was some affinity between the King and his Shropshire knight which might well account for such intimacy. John Walcot married (3 Henry V.) the sister of Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford; Henry V.'s aunt, the Princess Elizabeth, married Sir John Cornwall, K.G., the next Baron of Burford, afterwards created Lord Fanhope.

These new arms are given as *Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks, ermines.* May not the *ermines* be intended to indicate the royal origin of the rooks?[1]

The next in succession was Roger Walcot, who married Margaret, daughter of David Lloyd of Mathavern. Their son Edward married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas English, and her arms as an heiress were invariably quartered with Walcot for several successive generations. The son John took to wife Margaret, daughter of his neighbour Edmund Plowden of Plowden, the distinguished serjeant-at-law. To him succeeded his son, another John, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Newton of Highley, Shropshire, Councillor of Henry VII., by Agnes, grand-daughter of George Stanley, Earl of Derby. This John Walcot died young, leaving two sons and two daughters; the widow married as her second husband Thomas Acton of Acton Scott. The eldest son Charles, born about 1543, having succeeded to the estate during his minority, found himself,

[1] Later members of the family seem to have used both coats indifferently, sometimes quarterly, sometimes singly. In Bitterley Church are two sepulchral slabs near together: Sir Thomas Walcot (*ob.* 1685) has the chess-rooks; John Walcot (*ob.* 1700) has the cross with the lilies (impaling Tayleur of Buntingsdale).

apparently to his great disgust, a ward of the famous Sir Henry Sidney under the old feudal system.

On Jan. 25, 1563, Sir Henry Sidney wrote from Bewdley to Sir Wm. Cecil, who had been made "Master of the Wards" in 1561 :—"Sometime since you granted me the wardship of Charles Walcot, son and heir of John Walcot, of Walcot, co. Salop, which I promised to a man of mine. He denied that he was the Queen's or any other person's ward. After much search by myself, friends, and servants, however, I found among the Bp. of Hereford's records the evidence upon which the jury declared him to be a ward, which I send herewith by my servant Ralph Knight, and which I suppose is recorded in the Court of Wards. I beseech you that such order may now be taken for the possessing and enjoying of him in my name as in like cases is accustomed, and also for some consideration of my great charges in finding him, and of his small living, as the greatest part thereof remains in his mother's hands during her life." [State Papers, add. vol. xi.]

This Charles married first Margaret, daughter of John Isham, by whom he had no issue. The second wife was Beatrix, daughter of Sir Anthony Girling, K.G., by whom he left three sons, Charles, John, and Elias, and a daughter Beatrix. His chief place of residence was Builth, Co. Brecon, but he also kept Walcot, and was buried at Lydbury North, 22 August, 1596.

The eldest son is described in Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* as "Charles Walcot of Salop, arm., Broadgates Hall, matric. 2 July, 1585, aged 17. Student of Middle Temple 1587 as son and heir of John Walcot of Walcot." For this Charles was drawn up the beautifully emblazoned pedigree on a roll of vellum several yards long, which is now in the possession of Mr. Owen C. Walcot. A note in it records—"This Elizabeth Sekford [his grandmother] was cosen german to Sir Henry Sidney, Lo. President of Walles, lord deputie of Ireland and Knight of the Garter, Sir Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, William Earle of Pembroke, and Philippe Earle of Montgomerie: Master Walcott is nere of kin to them all." The date of the pedigree is evidently the latter part of James I., before Sir Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, was created Earl of Leicester.

A still more interesting kinship, though not referred to in the note, would be that of Sir Philip Sidney, and the noble and gifted lady "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

Charles married first Mary Forster, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Games, and had in all nine children. He settled first at Builth, and afterwards he or his family removed to Croagh in Ireland. One son, Colonel Thomas Walcott,[1] was executed in 1683 for taking part in the Rye House Plot. The family was continued in the female line through his daughter Mary, who married John Minchin, and whose grandson John Minchin Walcott, by his wife Mary Fitzgerald, was ancestor of a race which has had many members distinguished in the military, naval, and diplomatic services, including Lord Glentworth, Lord Lyons, Admiral Walcott and the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. The present head of this branch is Colonel Edmund Scopoli Walcott, C.B., of Rock House, Chudleigh (High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1903).

The *Cambrian Travellers' Guide* by George Nicholson (1813), page 230, says—"No family of distinction has been noticed to reside [at Builth] except that of Walcot, now extinct, originally of Walcot in Shropshire. The mansion in which they resided was situated where the White House, on the E. side of Builth, has been since erected." The writer evidently was not aware that the family had migrated to Ireland.

Beatrix the daughter, baptized at Lydbury, 13 March, 1574, was married first to Sir John Dyve of Bromham, in the County of Bedford, by whom she had a son, Sir Lewis Dyve, Governor of Sherborne Castle in 1644. Sir John died in 1607, and in 1611 his widow married Sir John Digby, Ambassador to Spain, created Lord Digby of Sherborne in 1618, and Earl of Bristol 1622. He is well-known in history as the great opponent of the royal favourite George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. In 1642 he was committed to the Tower, but attended the King at Edgehill and Oxford, and when the war was over, retired into France, where he died 21 Jan., 1652. The Countess was buried

[1] This branch of the family adopted the double T.

under a flat marble slab in Sherborne church, with inscription thus recorded in Collins's *Peerage* (1779) viii., 252 :—

Isto sub marmore positæ sunt exuviæ illustrissimæ herionæ et dominæ Beatricis comitis Bristol, utriusque fortunæ, torique consortis fidelissimæ, 1658: carne placide exutâ immortalitatem induit, cujus animæ miserere Deus maxime optime, et speratam gloriam dedisse piè speramus.

Quo Deus ex pura virgine factus homo;
Vagiit inter oves hostia veras pias.

The eldest son, George, was born at Madrid in 1612. In 1641, as M.P. for Dorset, he defended Strafford, and being expelled from the House of Commons on this account, was raised to the Peerage. In 1643 he was chosen High Steward of the University of Oxford, and in 1645 was constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces north of Trent. As Lord George Digby he took a leading part in the Civil Wars in Shropshire and Herefordshire. [See Webb's *History*.] In 1652 he succeeded to the Earldom of Bristol, was made K.G. in 1661, and died in 1676.

The second son, John, born in 1618, was General of the Horse, under Lord Hopton, but afterwards retired into France, where he became a Roman Catholic priest. The Lady Mary was married to Arthur, Earl of Donegal, and the Lady Abigail to George Freke of Shrowton, Dorset.

Having now sketched an outline of the elder branch, which ended in the "distaff," we return to the second son, Humphrey, through whom the male line was carried down, first at Walcot, and then at Bitterley, to our own times. For what reason Charles left Walcot for Builth and Ireland, we know not. Possibly he had disabled his estate

"By something showing a more swelling port
Than his faint means would grant continuance."

Perhaps, as the change in the ownership of Walcot took place in the year of his daughter's marriage, he may have wished to provide her with a sufficient dowry to maintain the dignity of the Embassy at Madrid. Be this as it may, we find that in 1611, Humphrey, the second son, had livery of Walcot, with ample means for keeping up the estate, and a business training which made him well qualified to manage it.

The Walcot records show in nearly every generation the truth of some remarks in the Introduction to the *Visitation of Shropshire* (Harleian Society, 1889), "Nice social distinctions are but of recent growth, and when we find a family putting forth the boast that they never had any connection with trade, it only shows that they have not full records for the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries: unless indeed as sometimes happened a family continued for several generations with very few sons."

Humphrey was born in 1545, and settled in London, where he became a Citizen and Merchant Adventurer. He acquired much personal property, and in 1582 married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Hale, Alderman of London, and Lord of the Manor of Lady Halton, with lands in Hill Halton and Bromfield, Shropshire. He probably purchased the Walcot estate from his brother Charles chiefly for his son's sake, since he himself still resided "at his Mansion in the Poultry," London, and was buried in Bow Church, where his epitaph "on a faire grave stone in the chancell," though destroyed by the Great Fire, has been preserved in Stow's *Survey* (Book III., p. 523) :—

"Here lyeth the Body of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot in the County of Salop Esq., Merchant Adventurer and of the Company of Grocers in this City of London. He died the 28th day of August 1616 being about the age of 71 leaving behind him his wife Alice the daughter of Richard Halsey Esq., and by her he had ten children, five sons and five daughters, having had by her eight more who died young."

His wife was only 16 at the time of their marriage, and lived to the age of 81, insomuch that she survived the Civil War, and as Mrs Alice Walcot, widow, was assessed by the Parliamentary Committee for raising money in £300 as the twentieth part of her personal estate, and 5th part of her yearly revenue, the Release for which is dated 24 May, 1647. In the Parish Registers of Lydbury North there are entries of bequests made by her to the poor of that parish, and also by her daughter Anne, widow of Bernard Hyde of London.

Before we consider the chief person concerned in this paper, Humphrey, the eldest son, it may be of interest to

note that the second son, Richard Walcot of London, Merchant, born 1587, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Vincent of London, and was the father of Elizabeth Walcot, wife of Sir Samuel Baldwyn (Bencher of the Inner Temple) of Stokesay Castle. The Marriage Settlement is dated 13 October, 1648, and assigns for her "Joynture," Stoke Castle, Stoke Park, Wetleton Pool, Newton, Corn Mills, &c. The persons mentioned therein are Charles Baldwyn of Elsick, Sir Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Humfrey Walcot of Walcot, Richard Walcot of the City of London (brother of the bride) and Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. To this alliance some leading Shropshire families trace their lineage.

Another son, Bernard Walcot, born 1608, founded the family of the Walcots of Oundle, Northants, which became extinct in the early part of the 19th century. It is related that the last of this family being childless wished to renew the acquaintance with its head at Bitterley, so that his property might return to the original source. With this intention he drove over to Ludlow in his coach and four, and from the "Angel" sent an invitation to his distant cousin at Bitterley to come to meet him at dinner.

In reply, he was told—perhaps truly but not wisely—that it was the duty of the younger branch to come to the older; so he at once ordered his coach and returned to Northamptonshire without accomplishing the object of his journey. *Nullius in verba magistri* is the Walcot motto. The results are disastrous when two people meet, both imbued with this same sentiment.

Dorothy Walcot, born 1602, married Sir John Gore, son of Sir John Gore, Lord Mayor of London in 1625, and was the mother of Sir Humphrey Gore of New Palace, Gilston, co. Herts. The arms are the same as those of the Arran family, except that Sir Humphrey had the fesse *argent* instead of *or*. Possibly the first Bishop of Birmingham may have a trace of Walcot blood.

[Another cadet of the family, though a few generations earlier than this, was Richard Walcot of Walcot, whose only child, Alice, married William Heckington of Bourne, co. Lincoln, and was the mother of Jane (*ob.* 1588), wife of

Richard Cyssel of Burleigh, near Stamford. Their son was William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the famous Statesman of Queen Elizabeth, ancestor of the Marquesses of Exeter and Salisbury. The Walcot arms are quartered on the tomb of the great Lord Treasurer in St. Martin's Church, Stamford.]

HUMPHREY WALCOT, the eldest son, with whose sequestration papers we are now concerned, was born in 1586. He probably lived in London till the age of 25, and was admitted a Barrister of the Middle Temple, so that when called to take the place of his cousin at Walcot, his training and knowledge of affairs were above the average of the county gentleman of that age. The rent-rolls of his estates were kept by himself, with great method and neatness. The religious leanings of the City in his time were distinctly Puritan; and it is evident that he never lost these earlier impressions, although he was firmly attached to the Church and the King. Like Lord Falkland, he disliked Royal tyranny, though he had no love for rebellion. Parliament and King alike were sacred names to him; and he would by disposition and education have wished to take a middle course. But his career shows how impossible it was in such heated times for a moderate man to exist. He was first imprisoned in Ludlow Castle by the Royalists, and then heavily sequestrated and plundered by the Round Heads.

He was made Receiver of the County of Salop in 1625, and High Sheriff in 1631. In 1641 he was the first of three Commissioners for collecting the Lay Subsidy for the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun, and his own assessment is the highest on the list (3rd Series, IV., p. 129). A note in the pedigree reads thus:—"From various old leases, rentals, receipts, &c., it appears that he was possessed of the Manors of Walcot, Clun, Clunton, Clunbury, Guildendown, Kempton, Llanvair Waterdine, Llanvair, Mynnetown, Lady Halton, Bishop's Castle, co. of Salop, Beguildy, co. of Radnor; of the Rectories of Clun, Clunbury, Llanvair, Mynnetown, Bettus, Edgeton, Sipton and Beguildy. The old Rentals contain also accounts of rents in the several parishes and places of Colesley, Whitcott, Shadwell, Skiborrey, Selley, Trebert, Newcastle, Spode or Spoad, Obley, Acton, Pentheroddry,

Cosson, Maniston, Brockton, Lydbury, Totterton, Bicton, Purslow, Weston, Broome, Finnonvair, Trevarwan, Brunslow, Hopendred, Edicliffe, Trebreden, Hordenley, and other places (illegible); lands in Hill Halton, Lady Halton & Bromfield, and property in Ludlow."

At the outbreak of the Civil War, South Shropshire was dominated by the Royalists, who promptly seized the owner of such a rent roll, and kept him prisoner in the Garrison at Ludlow "untill he ransomed himself with a great sum of money." On 23 September, 1642, a Warrant was issued from King Charles to his trusty and well beloved Humphrey Walcot, Esq., to lend him the sum of £5,000 [about £25,000 of our money]. This interesting letter, with the Sign Manual, "given att our Court att Shrewsbury," is here reproduced in *fac-simile*. It reads:—

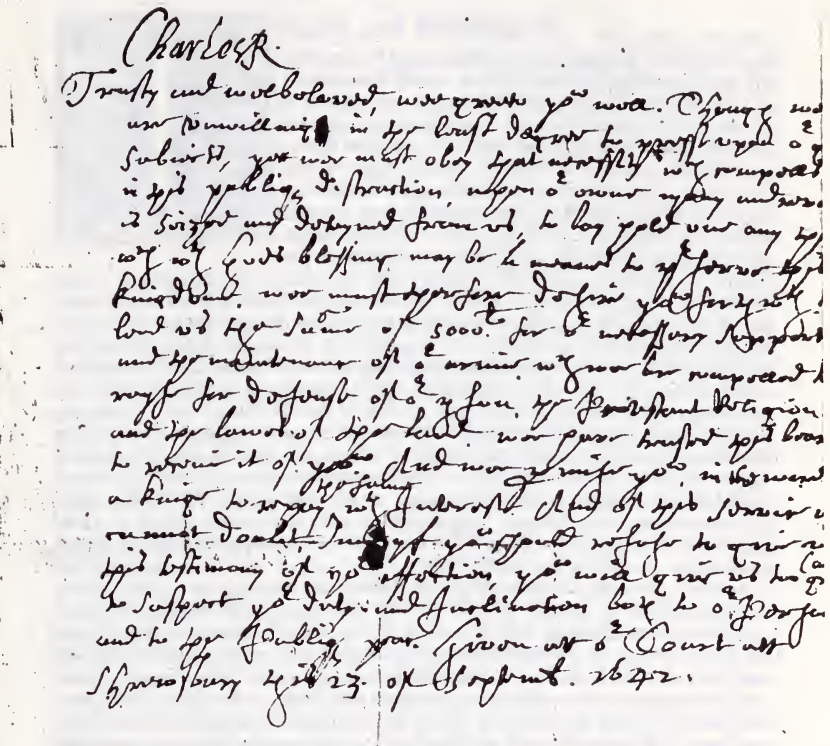
"Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloved wee grete you well. Though wee are unwilling in the least degree to presse upon our good subjects yet we must obey that necessity which compels us in this publique distraction when our own mony and revenue is seized and deteyned from us to lay hold one anything which with Gods blessing may be a meane to preserve this kingdom Wee must therefore desire you forthwith to lend us the sume of £5000 for our necessary support and the maintenance of our armie which wee are compelled to rayse for defense of our person, the Protestant Religion, and the Lawes of the land. Wee have trusted this bearer to receive it of you. And wee promise you in the word of a kinge to repay the same with Interest, And of this service wee cannot doubt, since yf you should refuse to give us this testimony of your affection you will give us too great cause to suspect your duty and Inclination both to our Person and to the publique peace.

Given att our Court att Shrewsbury this 23 of September, 1642.

To our Trusty and welbeloved
Humphrey Walcot Esqr."

There is no record of the payment of this money; but within a fortnight afterwards, as the result of a visit from his



To our Trusty and welbeloved
Humphrey Walcot Esqr

LETTER FROM KING CHARLES I TO HUMPHREY WALCOT, ASKING FOR A LOAN OF £5,000, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1642.

Rusty and Wel-beloved, We greet you well. Whereas all Our Subjects of the Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, are both by their Allegiance and the Act of Pacification, bound to resist and suppresse all such of Our Subjects of *Scotland*, as have in a hostile manner already entred, or shall hereafter enter into this Kingdome. And by Lawe your Personall service, attended in a warlike manner for the resistance of this Invasion, may be required by Vs, which We Desire to spare, Chusing rather, to invite your assistance for the maintenance of Our Army in a free and voluntary expression of your Affections to Our Service and the safety of this Kingdome. And whereas the Members of both Houses of Parliament Assembled at *Oxford*, have taken into their Consideration the necessity of supporting Our Army, for the Defence of Vs and Our People against this Invasion, and for the Preservation of the Religion, Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome, and thereupon have agreed upon the speedy raising of the Summe of one hundred Thousand pounds by Loane from particular Persons, towards the which themselves have advanced a very Considerable Proportion, and by their Examples hope, That Our well affected Subjects throughout the Kingdome will in a short time make up the Remainder, whereby We shall not only be enabled to pay and recruite Our Army, but likewise be enabled to put Our Armies in such a Condition, as Our Subjects shall not suffer by Free-Quarter or the unrulinesse of Our Souldiers, which is now in present Agitation, and will (We no way doubt, by the Advice of the Members of both Houses Assembled) be speedily effected. We doe towards so good a worke, by the Approbation and Advice of the said Members of both Houses here Assembled, desire you forthwith to lend Vs the Summe of [illegible] or the value thereof in Plate, touche Plate at five shillings, and untouche Plate at foure shillings foure pence, *per* ounce; and to pay or deliver the same within seven daies after the Receipt thereof, to the hands of Our High-Sheriffe of that Our County, or to such whom he shall appoint to receive the same, (upon his Acquittances for the Receipt thereof) who is forthwith to returne and pay the same at *Corpus Christi* Colledge in *Oxford*, to the hands of the Earle of *Bath*, the Lord *Seymour*, Mr *John Ashburnham*, and Mr *John Fettiplace*, or any of them, who are appointed Treasurers for the receiving and issuing thereof by the said Members, (by whose Order only the said Money is to be disposed) and to give Receipts for the same, the which We Promise to repay assoone as God shall enable Us; This Summe to be advanced with speed, We are necessitated to apply Our Selves to such Persons as your selfe, of whose Ability and Affection We have Confidence, giving you this Assurance, that in such further Charges, that the necessity of Our Iust Defence shall inforce Us to require of Our good Subjects, your forwardnesse and disbursements shall be Considered to your best advantage. And so presuming you will not faile to expresse your Affection herein, We bid you Farewell. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *the* 14 *day of* February, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Raigne.* 1643.

By the Advice of the Members of both Houses Assembled at Oxford.

By his Ma^t Comand

Fr. Littleton. C.

Salopp:

Sr Humph. Mackworth Bar^t

Camp: Steward

DEMAND FROM KING CHARLES I FOR A LOAN OF £150, OR THE VALUE THEREOF IN PLATE, OXFORD, 14 FEBRUARY, 1644.

cousin, Lord George Digby, Mr. Walcot sent his war-horse and pistols for the use of Prince Rupert.

The receipt is still among the Walcot MSS.

"Salop the 9th of October

Received of Mr. Humfrye Walcott of Walcott one horse and furniture with a Case of pistolls for Prince Rupert's use beinge the horse which hee entertaines in the train troope of Saloppshire.

Received by me

GEORGE DIGBYE."

Dated 12 October, 1643, a writ of the Earl of Lindsey requires "all whom it may concern to forbeare to doe or suffer to be done any violence, hurt, or damage to the person or goods of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot Esq., who has shown himself very dutifull and forward in the furtheringe and assistinge his Majestie and his affayres, and has willingly received divers of his Majesty's soldiers to be billeted in his house."

A few weeks afterwards Mr. Walcot shows himself "dutifull and forward" once again:—

"Rec. the 27th day of December 1643 of the wor^{ll} Humffrey Wallcott Esqr towards the payment of three hundred horsse the some of twentie pownds I say receved 20^{l} . 0^{s} . 0^{d}

By me Richard Studley

pd p' Rich. Wotton high Constable."

After an interval of only six weeks came another letter demanding a loan of £150 or the value thereof in plate, dated Oxford, 14 Feb., 1643-4. The facsimile of this printed letter is given, and need not be repeated here. On the back of the letter is written the Receipt for the money and a memorandum in Humphrey Walcot's autograph, showing how and when he made up the amount.

	£	s	d
"Receved the 13th day of May 1644 of the wor^{ll} Humffrey Walcott Esqr the som'e of one hundred and fiftie pownds according unto this letter for the Kings maiesties use and is by the appoyntment of the Wor^{ll} Thomas Edwards Esqr High Sheriff of the Countie of Salop I say rec.	150	00	0

By mee Simon Weston."

"M. The said £150 was paid in 3 payments viz. the first in plate £40 17 6 the 9th of Aprill 1644: the second £40 in mony the 15° Aprill 1644, the third and last payment was this 13° May, 1644, viz. in plate from Mr. Holland £7 . 5 . 0 and in money £1 . 17 . 6 all which together is £150 paid per ffrancis Rickas. For which I borrowed of Mrs. Elnor Williams widow of Shrewsbury £120, for £100 wherof she hath my bond of £200 to pay £104 the 6° of October next, 1644, and £20 the bonds this 13 May, 1644, having a note under my hand with ffran. Rickas hand thereto.

Dated the said 13° May 1644.

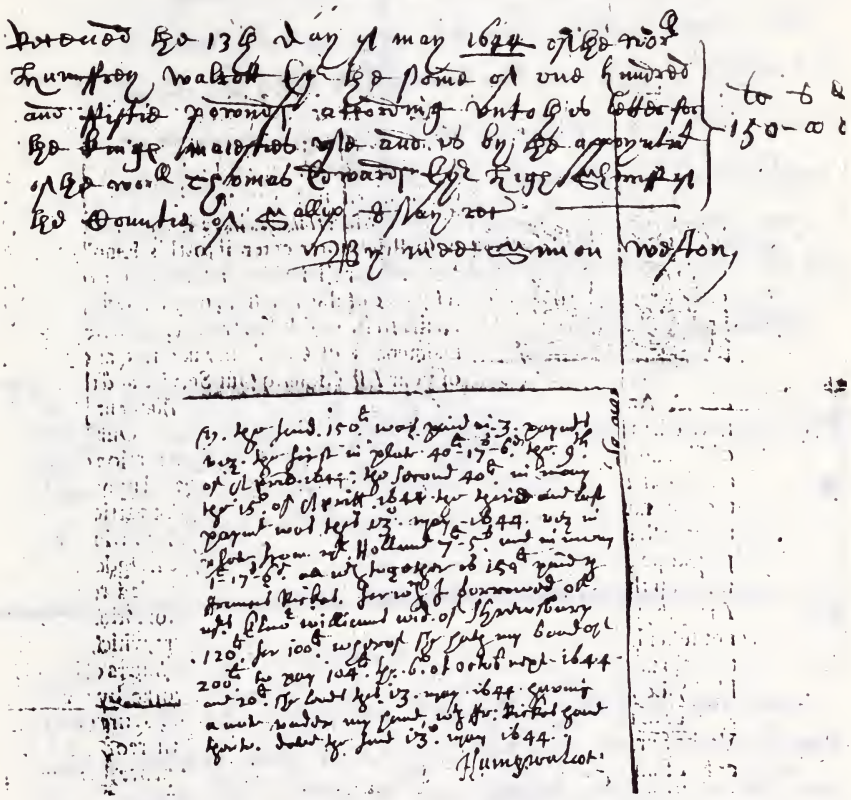
HUMP. WALCOT."

[Francis Rickas is entered in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1641 as an inhabitant of Clungunford. The three payments as noted amount to only £90.]

Thus far the King's cause had been paramount in Shropshire; but "on the morning of Feb. 21, 1644-5, the loyalists of Shrewsbury were awakened by a tumult of arms and a cry that the town was lost. . . . The Parliamentary foot were led by Colonel Reinking, the horse by Mytton. On Feb. 22 about 4 a.m. the successful attack was made. Their entrance was effected at a palisado near the Severn: only 2 men were slain on their own side, no more than a captain and 5 soldiers on that of the enemy. The prisoners were 8 baronets and knights, 40 colonels, majors and captains, and 200 private soldiers. The Castle and Fort surrendered in the course of the morning. The prisoners of most note were sent off through Staffordshire to London." (Webb's *History*).

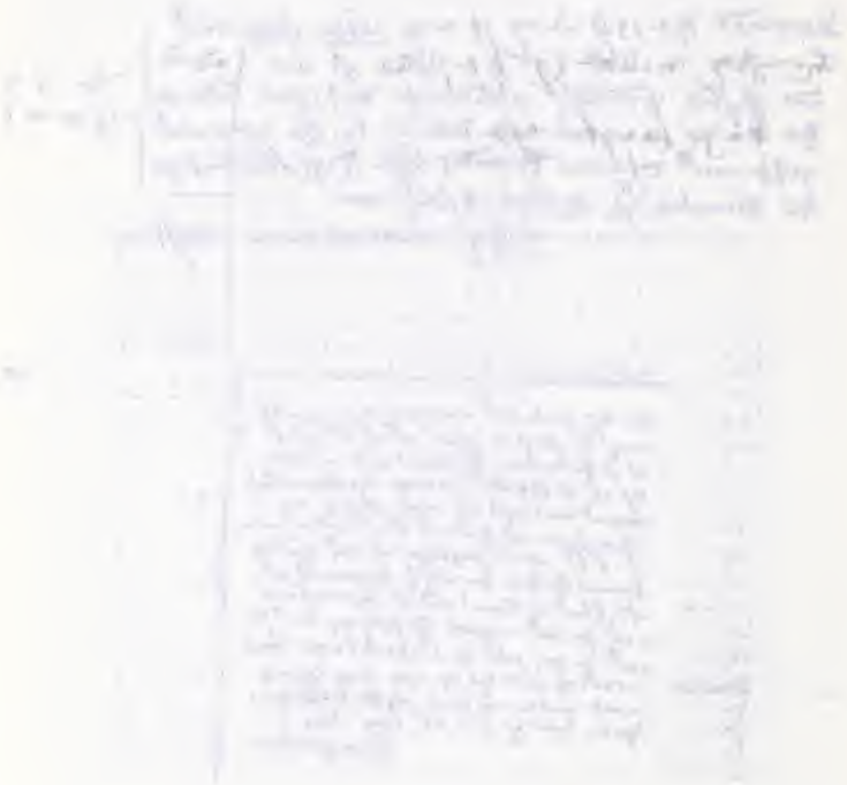
It is almost certain that among the prisoners taken at Shrewsbury was John Walcot, eldest son of Humphrey, a young man of 20 years old. He was treated with consideration, and was allowed to go home to Walcot before taking up his prison quarters in Red Castle. His parole still exists:—

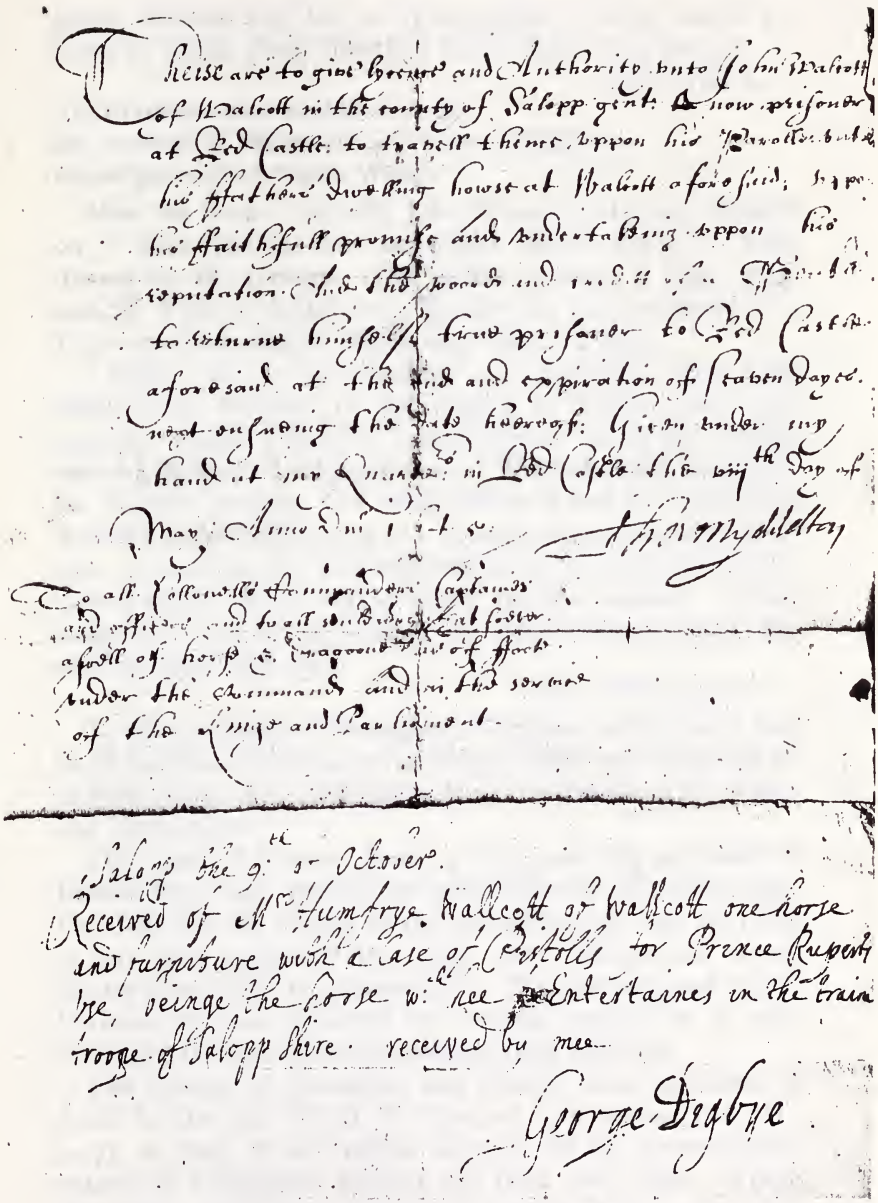
"The bearer hereof John Walcott now prisoner here is licenced to goe hence upon his p'ole to his father's house att Walcot and to returne back againe within 5 dayes. These are to com'and you to lett him passe and repasse through ye



RECEIPT FOR THE LOAN OF £150, WITH MEMORANDUM BY HUMPHREY WALCOT, SHOWING HOW AND WHEN IT WAS PAID, 13 MAY, 1644.

[WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF THE PRINTED LETTER.]





Theise are to give lycence and Authority vnto John Walcott of Walcott in the county of Salopp gent: now prisoner at Red Castle: to travell thence vppon his Parolle vnto his ffathers dwelling howse at Walcott aforesaid: vppon his ffaithfull promise and vndertakeing vppon his reputation and the woords and credit of a Gentle to returne himselfe true prisoner to Red Castle aforesaid at the end and expiration of seaven dayes next ensueing the date hereof: Given vnder my hand at my Quarters in Red Castle the viij^th Day of May Anno Dni 1645.

Thos Myddleton

To all Collonells Commanders Captaines and officers and to all souldiers Cavalleers aforesaid of horse & Dragoons and of ffoote vnder the Commands and in the service of the Kinge and Parliament.

Salopp the 9th of October.

Received of Mr Humfrye Wallcott of Wallcott one horse and furniture with a case of Pistolls for Prince Ruperts vse, beinge the horse wch nee Entertaines in the train troope of Salopp shire. received by mee

George Digbye

RECEIPT BY LORD GEORGE DIGBY FOR A WAR-HORSE AND CASE OF PISTOLS FOR THE USE OF PRINCE RUPERT, 9TH OCTOBER, [? 1644.]

gards without any lett or interruption. Given under my hand at Welsh Pool[1] the xxvij day of ffebr. 1644 [1645.]

Jn. Carver C.

To all officers and souldiers under
the comand of the hon^ble^ Sr Thomas Middleton
major generall of North Wales."

After ten weeks' captivity John Walcot was again released on 7 days' parole, that he might return home to fetch money for his ransom. The parole is dated 8 May, 1645, and Sir Thomas Middleton's Receipt for £50 [equivalent to £250 now] was signed eleven days later, 19 May.

"Theise are to give lycence and Authority unto John Walcott of Walcott in the county of Salopp gent. now prisoner at Red Castle to travell thence uppon his Parolle unto his ffather's dwelling howse at Walcott aforesaid, uppon his ffaithful promise and undertaking uppon his reputation And the woord and creditt of a Gentleman to returne himself true prisoner to Red Castle aforesaid at the end and expiration of seaven dayes next ensueing the date heereof. Given under my hand at my Quarters in Red Castle the viiith day of May Anno Dni 1645

Tho: Myddelton.

To all Collonells Commanders Captains and officers and to all souldiers whatsoever as well of horse and dragoons as of ffoote under the command and in the service of the Kinge and Parliament."

The battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, and the surrender of Bristol Sept. 10th, marked the prostration of the royal cause. *Væ victis* was the maxim of the victorious side: all who had in any way supported the King were delinquents, whose estates were liable to confiscation. The plan adopted by the Parliamentarians answered the double purpose of at once enriching themselves and punishing their enemies.

The method of procedure has already been explained in detail by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher (3rd Series, Vol. III., p. 7), so that it will suffice here to let the sequestration papers of Humphrey Walcot tell their own story. These are chiefly taken from the Public Record Office, with a few

[1] Welshpool had been taken by Colonel Mytton and Sir Thomas Myddleton 2 Oct., 1644.

additional extracts from the Walcot MSS. One special feature of his fine was its reduction from £947 to £500, on condition that he endowed four "Rectories" with £40 *per annum* each. Thus for £447 his estate was to pay £160 a year for ever: this works out at over 35 per cent. interest! Bad as was this bargain, it turned out ultimately more favourable; for though at the Restoration the £500 was irrecoverable, the annual payment of £160 became null and void. Mr. Walcot was naturally of a gentle disposition, ill fitted to cope with the rough times in which his lot was cast: "he had not that height of masculine spirit which dwelt in some men." Just before the Great Rebellion he founded at Lydbury North a sort of Industrial School to teach thirteen poor girls of the parish to spin flax and wool. They were taught in an outhouse at Walcot, and a widow was paid to instruct them. There are several long entries in the Registers concerning this.

A sketch of Humphrey Walcot's character is given in his Funeral Sermon, preached at Lydbury North, 8 June, 1650, by the Rev. Thomas Froysell, Vicar of Clun. Of this sermon entitled, "The Gale of Opportunity," there are two editions, the first 4to. printed in 1651, and the second 8vo. 1658, uniform with that preached at the Funeral of Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Brian. Mr. Froysell was cousin of Sir Robert, and proceeded B.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1627, M.A., 1631. The Journals of the House of Commons, 17 March, 1642-3, record an ordinance for sequestring the rents and profits of the Parish Church of St. Margaret's, New Fish Street, London, into the hands of certain sequestrators, to the use of Thos. Froysell, M.A., a godly, learned, and orthodox divine" . . . . . Also 25 March, 1643, "it was ordered upon the petition of the common councilmen and others of ye parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West that, Mr. Thos. Froizell shall preach the lecture every Thursday forenoon."

Dr. Calamy calls him "an ancient divine of extraordinary worth, for judgement, moderation, godliness, blameless life, and excellent preaching," "the bosom friend of Mr Richard Baxter, fixed at Clun by that pious gentleman Mr. Walcot, who preferred none to his livings but the worthiest men."

The letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley, printed by the Camden Society in 1854, show the intimate friendship which existed between the families of Harley and Walcot; so that we may conjecture that Mr. Froysell was "fixed at Clun" upon the recommendation of his kinsman Sir Robert. Of his wide extent of reading there can be no doubt, though we may perhaps consider that he shows it in a somewhat pedantic fashion. In the "Epistle Dedicatory to Colonell Edward Harley," which occupies only 19 small 8vo pages, he gives extracts from the following authors *in the original* Hebrew, Greek, and Latin:—The Old and New Testaments, Menander, S. Ambrose, Seneca, Rod. Goden., G. J. Vossius, Anaxagoras, Gregory of Nazianzum, S. Chrysostom, Salom. Glassius, S. Augustine, Plutarch, Epicharmus, Pindar, Epictetus, Euripides, Aristotle, Martial, Xenophon, and Casaubon.

Tho. Froysell

THE GALE OF OPPORTUNITY. Or a Sermon Preached (at *Lidbury-North*) at the Funerall of the Worshipfull HUMPHREY WALCOT, of *Walcot*, Esq.; June 8. 1650.

By THOMAS FROYSELL, Minister of the Gospell at *Clun* in *Shropshire*. [Gal. 6, 10. Heb. 3, 13.]

London, Printed by M.S. for *Thomas Parkhurst* at the three Crowns over against the Great Conduit at the lower end of *Cheapside*, 1658.

"To the Truly Vertuous and his much Honored, Mistris *Anne Walcot*, of *Walcot*.

It was your Husband's desire (when alive) that I should preach His Funerall, and 'tis yours that I should print it . . . . When your dear Husband was alive, Ye were two precious Diamonds set in the Ring of Marriage; God hath taken him away to shine in another World, and hath left you to shine a while in this world. . . ."

"To his Highly HONORED Mr. *John Walcot of Walcot* Esquire.

Sir, In publishing this Sermon (Preached at your Fathers Funerall) I could not but publish your name to it, or it to

your Name, you being so near to him; He loved you dearly; for his (and your own) sake, I cannot but love and honour you highly.

This Sermon was Preached for him, but it was preached to you; and therefore God looks that it should work upon you: For at that time you had two Preachers at once Preaching to you, the Preacher in the Coffin, and the Preacher in the Pulpit: He preacht to you that you must dye, This Sermon preach't to you how you must live: His Death preach't to you that time will be gone; This Sermon Preacheth to you how you should improve your time . . . .

God hath set you upon the higher ground, above many in the world, Act highly for him; Lay up a Rich stock of Grace within you, that you may have an heart to act for him in publick; I wish you prosperity here, felicity hereafter; Accept this Dedication from him, who doth, and shall ever rest

Your real servant in CHRIST JESUS,

THO. FROYSELL.

Clun, Octob. 8, 1651."

John 11, 8. *For the Poore alwayes ye have with you, but me ye have not alwayes.*

Methinks I see a sad concourse of people before me this day; and truly who can be here and not be sad? A great man and a good man is fallen this day. He lived amiable, and dyed desireable; I am perswaded you could all finde in your hearts to wish him into life again, but that you are loath to displease God; We must submit and kisse the hand of providence in the death of our dearest friends and Saints: We are now to performe our last office to him, we have brought him from his house to his house, I mean his grave, which must house him up till the great day of Resurrection.

[The Sermon takes up 124 pages: it is a learned and earnest discourse, with marginal references in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and quotations from Pliny, Lucian, Bishop Hall, Luther, Jerome, Ferus, Cicero, Terence, Mercer, Keckerman, Aquinas and Cocceius. After exhaustive divisions and sub-divisions the preacher returns to the special object of his discourse on page 110.]

"And now give my discourse leave to cast some beams of reflection upon that worthy Gentleman whom God hath taken from us: 'Tis our duty to speak something of him: Though we bury his body, yet 'tis not fit we should bury his worth in a grave of silence and oblivion, and truly (my beloved) I doe not thinke ye can bury the sweet remembrance of him; He will live a long time after his death, though he be dead, yet he cannot dye, his name cannot expire so soon: Oh! that what good was in him might live after him to give us example: He was an exemplary pattern; when he's laid in this grave, hee'l live above the grave, the sweet smelling spices of his lovely life and conversation will imbalme him and keep him unperisht in your thought many years. I need not blazon his coat of arms (you may see them upon the sable hearse), the worth of his descent, or lustre of his family, *Et genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi;* you did all honour him and know him, Mr. *Walcot* of *Walcot*: besides that he was honored with the office of Justice of peace in his Country, and truly I thinke the office in some measure received honour from him, for he adorned it with his vertues: he moved in that sphear for many years together, in which place both he and that worthy Gentleman now with the Lord, M. *Rich. More of Linley* Esq. (whom for honors sake I cannot but revive and mention) In which place I say (you all know) how they two uniting their beames together, refreshed your country with the warmth of their influence; executing Justice, relieving the poor, placing Orphans, punishing Offendors, suppressing the prophanation of Sabbaths, countenancing the godly, supporting the course of godlinesse and religion, honoring and backing the faithfull Ministers of God. I well remember those times, I speak but what ye all know.

He was also (having interest in so many churches) as great an instrument (I think) as any in the Country, to propagate the Gospell, and preaching of the word.

That excellent man of God Mr *Pierson* of *Brampton Brian* had a large room in this Gentleman's heart, and kindled that pious flame in him: and when Mr. *Pierson* dyed, this flame dyed not in this Gentleman's breast, till the oyle of his life wasted: surely 'twas a true work, it lasted in him.

It was his care to get as godly Ministers, and able as he could; and how dear was his Ministers to him? I daresay, next to his wife and children, first, he was a father to them: they were to oversee the flock, and truly he would oversee them that they should want nothing according to his ability. When they came to visit him, his common quære was, Is it comfortable with you? doe you want? tell me if you do, let me know it? I would not have you discouraged, nor go on drooping in Gods work. I speak but truth, themselves are witnesses.

He was a mirrour and example of temperance to all the Gentry in the country.

I know no greater infirmity did lie upon him then timerousnesse, he had not that height of masculine spirit which dwelt in some men.

But my beloved, he that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone.

He was as meek as a Lamb: a child might reprove him: an inferiour might boldly tell him where (he thought) he went awry. I never found any lik him in this, he would ever love a man for it.

As for Covetousnesse, I dare say he was not much acquainted with it: for 1 when he had an opportunity to exercise covetousnesse in the disposure of the Vicarage of *Clun*, he gave it me as freely as the Sun shines upon me in the day time: he was no mercenary Patron. 2 Covetousnesse and mercy never dwel together: a covetous man cannot be a mercifull man: but he was a man made up of pity and mercy to the poor; I speak but what you all know; the bellies of the hungry, and the backs of the naked did every year proclaim his bounty and charity. 3 Besides a covetous liver is no free giver in secret: a covetous man, when he gives, will cause his gifts to run in a visible channel to be seen of men; but (to my knowledge) he was a secret and hidden reliever of godly widows and others that were in want; he refresht their bowels with his hid treasures: he would send to know their indigencies and their straits: they need not send to him, he would send to them. 4 Yet more, a covetous man is not a cheerfull man under losses: but he was sweet and smiling under all his losses. 'Tis well known,

these times frown'd upon him, and made him a great looser, yet he had a most composed and contented heart under them, with a great deal of acquiescence in God. 5 Besides, no man knew the dimensions of his estate better than himselfe, so that knowing what I now doe know, I admire at his constant liberality.

He was of a meek spirit, wonderfull free from the tang of revenge: I know no man had such a rare art of forgiving injuries as he had: if any spoke ill of him, or done ill to him, he would be silent, and passe it by with this, *They are but men, they shew themselves to be men.*

He was a pattern of patience under affliction; Surely there was much worth in this Gentleman, your faces speak such sadnesse for his losse and departure; Methinks I read a sad love, and loving sadness written upon your faces for him.

It may be some may think, that in setting out his graces and his works, that I place some merit in these things: No, I do not, and therefore let me tell you, that when he was like to dye before (for now God took him suddenly) he uttered this speech, when he saw his dear wife and servants weeping before him: *Why doe ye weep thus? cannot a man dye without all this adoe?* and saith he, *I doe rely wholly upon the righteousnesse of Jesus Christ;* and recovering that time: he did renounce all his own works that ever he had done, desiring to be accepted in Christ.

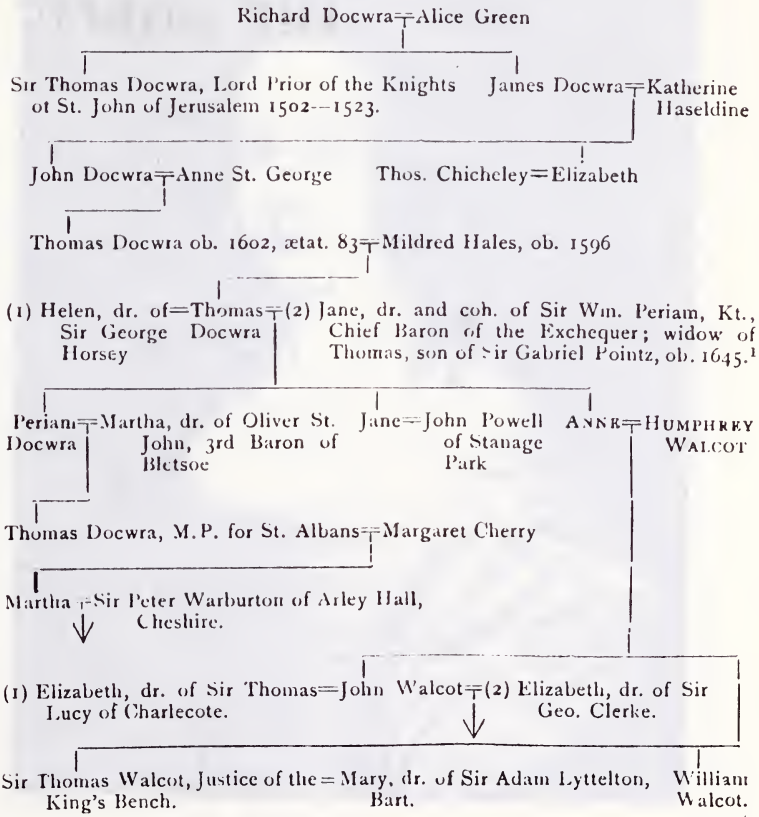
And thus I have done speaking of him, and so speaking longer to you: only I would entreat you to pray for his family; He hath been an instrument of good unto the countrey, and now he is gone, pray for his Family, pray good on his Family, that much good may still come out of that Family . . . . *Deo Soli Gloria.*"

In his Funeral Sermon for Sir Robert Harley, preached at Brampton Brian, Dec. 10, 1656, Mr. Froysell makes further mention of him:—

"*Before I leave,* I cannot but tell you, how God hath taken *Three brave men* of late from us; The *First* upon whom the lot fell was Mr. *Richard More* of *Linley*, the *next* was Mr. *Humphrey Walcot* of *Walcot*, and now it hath fallen upon *Renowned Sir Robert Harley:* I mention them here together, because these *Three* were the *Triangles* of our Country; and

whilst they lived were special friends, and of one heart for God in the concernments of his Gospell."

Humphrey Walcot's wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Docwra of Putteridgebury, Hertfordshire, by his second wife Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir William Periam, Kt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and widow of Thomas, son of Sir Gabriel Poyntz. An account of this family with pedigree is given in Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, vol. iii., p. 83:—



Sir Thomas Docwra, Kt., was Lord Prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem from 1502 to 1523, and as such ranked as Senior Baron of England. He rebuilt the Priory

[1] The family of Poyntz is descended in a collateral line.

ANNE WALCOT OF WALCOT.

FROM THE ORIGINAL

IN THE POSSESSION OF CANON A. J. BLENCOWE.

at Clerkenwell in 1504, and his arms, impaled with those of the Order, may still be seen on St. John's Gate, the picture of which is so familiar to readers of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, and which is now the head-quarters of the useful St. John's Ambulance Society.

The arms are—*Sable, a chevron engrailed argent. between 3 plates each charged with a pallet gules.*

Walcot impaling *Docwra* is drawn in Dingley's *History from Marble*, published by the Camden Society in 1867.

Humphrey's mother was Alice Hale, and Anne's grandmother was Mildred Hale, so that probably there was some kinship which brought them together. Humphrey's Puritan leanings in religion were, no doubt, fully shared by his wife, as we should conclude first from her family training, and secondly from her intimacy with Lady Brilliana Harley. Her grandfather, Baron Perriam, on one occasion fined John Scory, Bishop of Hereford, £100 for not appearing at the Assizes to defend himself for having "silenced" the Vicar of Bishop's Castle for not using the Cross in baptism. This was Gwalter Stephens "for wisdom a Solomon, for meekness a Moses, for zeal a Phineas, who had lighted his candle at famous Mr. Pierson, of Brampton Brian." The Baron's influence caused the removal of the inhibition, and Mr Stephens remained at Bishop's Castle for 53 years. He used to say that "in his younger days, for a good space, there was never a preacher between him and the sea, and none near him the other way, but one at Shrewsbury." The Hebrew Concordance of Ambrose Froben (Basel 1581), with autographs of its successive owners, *Tho. Pierson* and *John Walcot*, is still in the possession of the family. Sir Robert Harley and his wife, the Lady Brilliana, were zealous for the Parliament, and deeply imbued with the views of the Puritans, so that Mr. Pierson, their Vicar, was held by them in great esteem. The letters of the Lady Brilliana were published by the Camden Society in 1854.

She writes May 18, 1633:—

"Yesterday morning I sent fore a curgen at Bischops Castell, that let Mrs. Wallcot blud, and he pricke my arme twis, but it would not blled; and I would not try the third time."

Again, Pheb. 1, 1638 [9].

"I sent this day to see Mrs. Wallcott; they sent me word that theare sonne should goo shortly to Oxford; he is at home to be fitted for it. Mr. Cradock is seetled at Clanuer, wheare they say Mr. Wallcott means to liue. Mr. Cradock is a worthy man, but sometimes he dous not judg cleerely of things, and when we meet with such men, we must looke through the clowde of theare infirmetyes vpon the suneshine of theare vertues."

Pheb. 15, 1638 [9].

"For Mr. Walcotes sake I will perswade them to send theare sonne to your tutor: but Mr. Cradock is the only man that preuails with them."

Mar. 29, 1639.

"Mrs. Wallcote sent me word she would come to see me the next weake, and then it may be I shall know her minde about her sonne, but my desire is to have my nephewe Pelham with your tutor."

May 1, 1640.

"Mrs Walkut was not long since with me. She much reioyced that she had got so excellent a tutor for her son and nephew, and how she had contriued it that he should haue a seruitor in the house, and so should not need a man to wait upon him. He now feares an ague, and his going to Oxford is put off till he be well."

[John Walcot matriculated at Exeter College, 15 May, 1640. Edward Harley was at Magdalen Hall, then a famous Puritan College.]

Decem. 11, 1640.

"Mrs. Wallcote was with me this weeke; she tells me shee thinkes to send for her sonne thees holy days, but shee neuer asked me wheather I would haue any thing to Oxford. Shee toold me Dr. Toby Mathue was with Mr. Plooden wheare theare was great resort of papis, which makes some feare they haue some plots; but I trust the Lord of Hosts will wacth ouer vs."

[Plowden is often affirmed to be the place described in the opening chapter of 'John Inglesant.' Sir Toby Mathew was a Jesuit of the order of Politicians: was he the original of Father Sancta Clara, otherwise Hall?]

Aug. 7, 1641.

"The diet was so bade, as Mrs. Wallcote told me at Clanuer for your brothers that I sent for them home on thursday last. I feare it has doun your brother Tome some hurt. He dous not looke well, and his stomake is goon. They did eate nothing but salt meate. Mrs. Wallcot has taken home her sonnes."

"For my much honnored frinde Mrs. Wallcote at Wallcote.

Most worthy frinde—I had rather intreate a kindenes from you then from any I knowe; assureing meselfe you will doo the same to me, in home you have as much interest in, as in any.

I haue had of late in the mending of the leeds of my howes bine inforsed to lay out an extriordary some of money; and Edward Dally with others, oweing me rent, I can not as yet geet it; if you can lend me £40 for halfe or a quarter of a yeare, I shall take it as a greate kindenes, and I will pay the interest of it with all my hart, and giue you any securety my sonne and I can giue you, which I hope will be enough for a greater some. So recommending you unto the protection of God, I rest

Your most affectionat frinde

BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Aug. 18, 1642.

I desire to haue my saruis presented to Mr. Wallcote and your sonne."

[Sir Robert Harley's estate in Herefordshire was from 1642 till May, 1646, under the power of the King's soldiers, involving a loss of £12,990, so that this loan was not repaid till 1682.]

"For my much honnored frinde Mrs. Wallcote at Wallcote.

My much honnored and deare frinde—I acknowledg this as a greate fauor, and I shall be ready to expres my thankes with all the testimony of true respets, and I acknowledge, that for the vertues you haue, I much loue and honnor you. I have receued the £20 you are pleased to lend me, and I haue made a bill of the resaite of it, and my sonne and meselfe haue put our hands to the resaite of it, and I will and pleas God pay you very shortly.

I desire to haue my saruis presented to Mr. Wallcote and your sonne; and desire you to beleeue that I am most vnfainedly

Your most affectionat frinde

BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Aug. 22, 1642, Brompton Castell."

[Sir Robert Harley was engaged in Parliament at this time, so that his wife had to undergo the hostility of the Cavaliers, and was forced to defend her home. The first siege began 25 July, 1643, and continued in vain for 6 weeks. The poor lady, however, enfeebled by illness and continued anxieties, died in October 1643, soon after the siege was raised.]

The portrait of Lady Brilliana, given in Webb's *History*, is, with regard to costume, almost an exact counterpart of that of Mrs. Walcot. Each of them has the one little curl in the middle of the forehead.

There is an account of the Docwra family in Chauncie's *Antiquities of Herts*. Mrs. Walcot's Will was proved in 1675, so that she survived her husband 24 years.

Of the eldest son John, baptized at Lydbury, 24 June, 1624, mention has already been made as matriculating at Exeter College, Oxford in 1640, aged 14 (*sic*), then as student of the Middle Temple 1641, and prisoner at Welshpool in 1645. Soon after his father's death he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, and twin sons were born to him in 1655; but only one, Humphrey, lived to be baptized, and he survived only a few months. This birth was fatal to the mother, who is buried in the Walcot Chapel of Lydbury Church, with the following inscription on a monument there, surmounted by shields of the arms of Walcot and Lucy:—

ELIZABETHA WALCOT

P. M. S.

Disce lector

Quam tenui filo pendeant Mortalia

Quæ enim modo sexûs gloria

Quæ Prosapiæ Ornamentum

Quæ Mariti Animalia

Quæ denique Omnium quibus innotuit Deliciæ fuit
Alieno Puluere involuta
In suum conversa
Subtus jacet
ELIZABETHA
Johannis Walcot de Walcot Armigeri
Uxor quam Charissima
Prænobili et antiquâ Luciorum
In agro Warwicensi familiâ oriunda
Fæmina tum Corporis tum Animi pulchritudine
(Quæ raro non amant cohabitare)
Inter reliquas apprime spectabilis
Quæ secundi partus doloribus (proh Dolor!) impar,
Octavo post Puerperium die
Filios duos
Humfredum duodecimo Mense defunctum,
et Anonymum in ipso vitæ
limine, morte abreptum
Amplexurum [1]
v° Idus Februarias Anno { Salutis MDCLIV / Aetatis XXI }
A Viuis properavit.
Qui lles talia, nil lleas Viator.

In 1658 the widower married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Clerke of Watford, Northants. A deed of that year sets forth that George Clerke and Robert Atkyns granted a lease for 98 years at a pepper-corn rent to John Walcot of the Lodge, now in the possession of Edward Littleton at Peeton (Diddlebury), Bromcroft Park, lands at Munslow, Tugford, &c.; if John Walcot die the rent of £100 is to be paid to the widow Elizabeth in addition to her joynture.

Sir George Clerke, Kt., Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London. = Barbara, daughter of Robert Palmer, of Hill, Beds.

- Elizabeth = John Walcot
- Mary = Sir Robert Atkyns, Kt., Justice of King's Bench.
- Barbara = Sir Wadham Wyndham, Justice of King's Bench.

Dorcas = John Cotes of Woodcote, Co. Salop.

Sarah = Thomas Kinnersley of Loxley.

[1] *Sic. Quere* Amplexura.

Of this marriage were born six sons and seven daughters, the eldest, Charles, being baptized at Lydbury, 24 May, 1660. The old third bell (now the 5th) of Lydbury has the inscription:—"Long Live John Wallcott Esqre 1660." In 1661 John Walcot was High Sheriff of Shropshire and of Radnorshire.

Dated May 26, 1662, is the Will of John Shipman, "an old servant of the house of Walcot," who left £200 to found a free school for the parish of Lydbury only. This money was given into the trust of Mr. John Walcot of Walcot, and was, probably, laid out in building the room over the Walcot Chapel in Lydbury Church, which is approached by a flight of steps from the churchyard, and till lately contained old oak desks coeval with its foundation. The architecture of the building agrees with this date. In 1663, Mr. Walcot gave an endowment of £4 per annum (still existing) for teaching the children the Catechism in this school.

In 1662, John Walcott of Walcott was appointed to the places vacant among the Councillors of the Marches of Wales (*Cal. S. P.*, 1661-2, p. 408). In 1673 he was made Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire, Francis Lord Newport being Lord-Lieutenant. In 1674 he received the appointment of Royal Commissioner for levying taxes in the county. On 24 August, 1681, he was enrolled as a Burgess of Ludlow, and in 1687 was elected Member of Parliament for Shropshire. When the King was about to make his progress through Shropshire in 1687 Lord Newport wrote to John Walcot as the *doyen* of the Deputy-Lieutenants, asking him to prepare for a suitable reception:—"I desire you will communicate what I have writt to the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants as soone as you can, and cause a speedy meeting to order things accordingly. I am, your very affectionate friend and Servant NEWPORT." (3rd Series, Vol. IV., pp. 182-3).

Mr. Walcot's patriotic reply, dated March 31st, 1688, to Lord Jeffreys's letter asking him if he was favourable to King James II.'s unconstitutional proceedings, has already been printed in the "Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire," by Mr. W. Phillips (3rd Series, Vol. III., p. 277). As the result of his refusal, he was removed from his post of Deputy-

Lieutenant, but was re-instated by Lord Jeffreys 29th September of the same year, just when William of Orange was about to set sail for England.

Mr. Walcot's second wife died in 1686. An entry in the Lydbury Registers records the names of twenty poor people who received each "a proportionate part of Fifty shillings forfeited by John Walcot Esq. for burying his Lady in Linnen contrary to the Act of Parliam^t^ intituled an Act for burying in Wollen."

Mr. Walcot was buried at Lydbury in 1702. A few of his letters to his son George are still in existence, and may serve to throw light on the life of a Shropshire gentleman more than 200 years ago.

These letters are chiefly interesting because of their reference to the state of the currency at that time, and illustrate Chapter XXI. of Macaulay's *History*. He says:—"In the autumn of 1695 it could hardly be said that the country possessed, for practical purposes, any measure of the value of commodities. It was a mere chance whether what was called a shilling was really tenpence, sixpence, or a groat. It was found that a hundred pounds, which should have weighed about 400 ounces, did actually weigh at Bristol 240 ounces, at Cambridge 203, at Exeter 180, and at Oxford only 116 . . . . Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamours, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses were incessant; and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. . . . These complaints, which have been preserved from destruction only by the eminence of the writer [Dryden to his bookseller Tonson] are, doubtless, merely *a fair sample of the correspondence which filled all the mail bags of England during several months.*"

(1694)

Dec. 14, 94.

Deare sonn,

I have lately seen your new purchase at Bicton and can assure you that you have a very good bargaine and free from

all herriotts but I cannot release the cheef rents, for every freeholder in Clun Hundred doth pay cheef rents. It is time now to find Tenants to take the land wch I hope suddenly to doe so soone as your writings are sealed: I have sent to enquire where Mr. Powell may be found: so soon as I know it you shall be informed as to the settlement by you mentioned, and the payment of the £1500 portion wch I am sure is satisfied. I am concerned to finde by sonn Humphry his Articles that he must Deposite £5000 because I know not where he will procure such a sum for I cannot give him more than already promised for I borow that upon interest: I doe not receive so much money in rents as your brother Charles doth. Morgan Lucas hath pd more mony to you than I did expect, wherefore receive not more than one hundred pounds from Mr. Jefferies friend: I have received £20 5s. 4d. from Mr. Hogkis the rest being £3 16s. 7d. is accounted for 3 quarters taxes the last due at Xmas next: your other rent is not yett received: sonn John is very willing to waite upon his uncle.

I thinke no business can be done till after Xmas; he is in greate danger of the small pox when in London.[1] I have not yett received any letter from Sir Thomas Littleton upon whose judgment I do much depende. I desire you to pay £20 to Cosen Ann Walcot so soon as conveniently you can, and let her know that you will do so. I doe intende to send to your wife a Coller of Brawne by Ludlow carrier to-morrow. I hope God Almighty will bless your good wife and hopefull sonn according to the praiers of

your affectionate
ffather
J. Walcot.

To
Mr. George Walcot,
Merchant in London.

(1696).

May 24, 96.

Deare son

I have received yours last post. The mony mentioned will be welcome here if you can sende it safe. I hope £55 is

[1] Queen Mary II. died of small-pox 28 December, 1694.

pd for son Johns expenses: £40 to Cosen Ann Walcot and the mony pd by Cosen Wyndham for your sister Alice: here is grate confusion in the payment of mony and I feare will cause mischief. Your horse is very fatt but cannot be sent to you without danger: it will be convenient to meet him at Worcester. I shall be glad to see you here with your brother Humphrey. Cosen Powell useth all meanes possible to deceive me and hath persuaded the Sheriff of Radnorshire to be his friend in so doing. Your good wife's health and good success is praied for: my distemper is still very troublesome and doth the more discourage me because affected with it twice in one year and in warm weather which hath not been formerly, but I doe patiently submitt to Providence hoping for peace in my later ende: Fear God and do righteously: His blessing upon your lawfull endeavours is praied for by

your affectionate father

J. Walcot.

To Mr. George Walcot
Merchant in London.

July 3, 96.

Dear son

Your last letter gave me an account of the mony ordered to me by my son Walcot to whom I must pay interest for itt and therefore am concerned in the receipt of itt: Daughter Oakeley doth desire the payment of forty-six pounds to Mr. Broughton with whom John Oakeley doth table: lett itt be suddenly payd she promising so much here to me. I hope you have pd Cosen Ann Walcot and Madam Wyndham. Lett me know what more can be received that I may returne itt hither: I cannot receive either your rents or my own: the distraction of mony doth confound all commerce: the kings revenues remaine unreceived. Present my service to Sir Thomas Littleton who I hope is well recovered: his health is praied for. Lett Mr. Brown and Mr. Beeston know that I depende upon them in my concerns. Forget not my concerne with Cosen Powell and Mr. Wythers. Your wifes happy deliverance and your comfort in a son is praied for by

your affectionate father

J. Walcot.

July 7 96.

Dear sonn

I am well pleased that your good wife is safely delivered but troubled at the death of your childe: but I still hope that God will please to bless you with children who may live to doe him service. My two first children by your mother died and after God gave me the comfort of many. Faile not to pay the £46 ordered in my last letter for your sister Oakeley to Mr. Broughton with whom John Oakeley doth diett. I shall procure a returne for the mony left with you by son Walcot so soon as you inform me that it can certainly be pd: your brother Walcot went hence yesterday: so soon as your occasions will permit you shall be very welcome here unto

your affectionate father

J. Walcot.

If your wife will please to
winter here she shall be very welcome.

July 17 96.

Deare sonn

I did order the payment of £46 to Mr. Broughton: your sister Oakeley was here yesterday and she told me that £40 only is to be pd to him and six pounds to such person as shall have orders from Captain Waring or his wife to receive it. I supposed the mony was ready in your hands because you did inform me that Fifty pounds should be sent into the country as I should direct. Lett me know whether I may depend upon the mony ordered by son Charles seeing it is not reasonable that I shd pay interest for mony unreceived nor ready to be paied. I doe congratulate your wife's recovery: she with daughter Beatrice will be very welcome here unto

your affectionate father

J. Walcot.

No. 3, 96.

Dear sonn

I did last letter inform you that I feared that farmer Phillips would not thrive upon your land. I now hope better things of him for he hath already pd £14 10s. of his

Mich: rent. I heare that brother William is in great want of mony. I desire you to speak with Mr. Stourton bookseler near Temple Gate in Fleet street, and with his directions return £10 to him and let me know what mony I may expect from the bills delivered to you from son Walcot. If the parliament proceed in the bill for weighing all hammered mony I desire you to sende me weights fitt for that purpose. Mrs. Dun sent last week a pot of hare flesh to daughter Beatrice wh I hope she received. A good account of son Humphry will be acceptable unto

Your affectionate father
J. WALCOT.

To Mr. George Walcot
Merchant in London.

(1697)

Jany. 5, 96.

Deare son

I hoped to see new mony from London before this time, but as yett heare of none sent from you: I suppose itt may be sent safely to Shrewsbury with Mr. John Powell's assistance: the country here is in greate trouble in receiving and paying mony, neither broad nor narrow paying well, persons disagreeing what is clipt and what is not: so that most of your rents are not received nor earnestly demanded I have not yett received any word from Cosen Ann Walcot that she hath received one years annuity viz. £40 from son Walcot. I heare your good wife is very bigg. I pray for her safe delivery and a hopefull son. I suppose you will not leave her before her danger is past. Your health and happiness is heartily wished by

your affectionate father
J. WALCOT.

your horse is very fatt.

Thomas Walcot of Bitterley Court, near Ludlow, the second son, was born at Lydbury, 6 Aug., 1629, entered the Middle Temple, 12 Nov., 1647, became Barrister-at-Law, 25 Nov., 1653, Bencher, 11 Nov., 1671, and Lent Reader,

1677. He married at Bitterley, 10 Dec., 1663, Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Littleton, Bart., of Stoke St. Milburgh, Chief Justice of the Anglesea Circuit. He was King's Attorney in the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, 15 Feb., 1662, till made a Serjeant-at-Law 12 May, 1680; was knighted at Whitehall, 21 Nov., 1681, a Royal Commissioner to collect money levied in Salop, 1683; M.P. for Ludlow, Sept., 1679, to Jan., 1681; Recorder of Bewdley, 1671—1685; one of the Council of the Marches; Puisne Justice of the Anglesea Circuit, 1676–81; and Chief Justice thereof, 21 Nov., 1681, to 1683; and a Justice of the King's Bench, 22 Oct., 1683, until his "death at York, Sept., 1685" [Verney Papers, p. 499.] He was buried in the chancel at Bitterley, Sept. 8th under a sepulchral slab. His arms were placed in Ludlow Castle. Sir Thomas Walcot and Sir Job Charlton were trustees of the Will (dated 1674) of Thomas Lane of Ludlow, and as such they repaired a house of Mr. Lane (now Lane's Asylum) and converted it into a Workhouse for employing the poor of Ludlow in making serges and woollen cloths, and spent large sums in carrying on the manufacture. Sir Thomas received the King's licence to serve as a Justice of Assize in Salop *non obstante statuto* by Patent 19 July, 1683, and his name appears in the *State Trials* as one of the Judges before whom Titus Oates was tried for perjury the same year. [This account is chiefly taken from *The History of the Great Sessions in Wales*, by W. R. Williams, Brecknock, 1899.]

The youngest son William, baptized 29th June, 1633, is said to have attended King Charles I. to the scaffold as page of honour. The great City influence of his family, and their Puritan leanings, would make him a *persona grata* to the ruling powers. It seems to be certain that through him there came into the possession of the family a precious relic, which was carefully treasured first at Walcot, and then at Bitterley—viz., one-half of the cloak or cloth which was laid over the King's body when he knelt at the block, and which still retains the stains of the Royal Martyr's blood.[1] William was nearly 16 at this time, and next year (Nov., 1650), he matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. 29 Jan.,

[1] This is now in the possession of Mrs. John Walcot.

1652-3; Student of Gray's Inn 1654, and of the Middle Temple 1657. There is no further record of his career, whether married or single. He is referred to, however, in a letter of Nov. 8, 1696, from which we gather that he resided in London, and probably practised at the Bar, though not with conspicuous success. "I heare that Brother William is in great want of mony. I desire you to speak with Mr. Stourton bookseler near Temple Gate in Fleet street, and with his directions return £10 to him."

We have now traced down the fortunes of the family as far as the generation immediately concerned with the Civil Wars. Requisitions, Fines and Ransoms, plundering, billeting and Sequestrations, must have sadly impoverished the estate. Sir Thomas Walcot died insolvent; William Walcot was "in great want of money;" the wonder is that the family should not have been utterly overwhelmed by such an accumulation of evils. The serious, earnest and sober life of John Walcot, the head of the family, alone saved it from ruin, and handed down the heritage to his son, impaired indeed, but still maintaining its high position in the county. The revels and debauchery of a corrupt court and society had no influence upon a character firm in religious principles, in the love of his Church, and of freedom. "Fear God and do righteously:" thus he taught his children, and thus he acted himself.

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

I.

Certificate that Humphrey Walcot has taken the solemn League and Covenant.

(P. R. O., G. 174, No. 387).

London, Novemb. 28, 1645.

This may give satisfaction to whomsoever it concerns that on this 28th of November 1645 Mr. Humphrey Walcott of Walcott, in ye County of Salop, Esqr., hath taken ye solemne League & Covenant, and Subscribed his Name in ye Register booke of ye Parish of Albans Woodstreet before mee

SA: FISHER minister of Albans Woodstreet.

II.

He is examined by the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall.

(P. R. O., G. 174, No. 389).

29 November 1645.

Att the Com'ittee sitting at Goldsmiths Hall for entering the names &c. of Delinquents.

The Bearer hereof Humphrie Walcot Esq, appeared the day above saide before the said Comittee and entered his name place of aboade and was examined accordinge to an Ordinance of Parliament dated the 13 Nov. Anno Dni 1645.

GEO. HERON

Clerke to the said Com'ittee.

III.

Humphrey Walcot petitions that he may compound.

(G. 174, No. 384).

To the Honoble Com'ittee for Compositions of Delinquents Estates setting at Goldsmiths Hall.

The humble petic'on of Humfry Walcott of Walcott in the Countie of Salop Esquire

Sheweth:

That your Petitioner inhabiting in that part of the County wch was wholly under the King's power was esteemed soe much disaffected to them that they imprisoned him a long tyme in their Garrison of Ludlow until he ransomed himself with a great somme of money. And heretofore forced him to undergoe many other hard oppressions and to doe some Acts wch being taken in the strictest sense and according to the letter of the Ordinance of Delinquency may bring him within the danger thereof.

Wherefore in regard the said Acts were of no high nature nor done through any Disaffection to the Parliament, but meerely to prevent the utter ruyne of him and his estate being all under their power, He humbly submitting to the Mercy of the Parliament desireth a favorable Composition,

the particulars of the value of his Estate being hereunto annexed.

And he shall ever pray &c.

24 Dec. 1645.

Humfr Walcot.

IV.

A Particular of his Estate (*in his own handwriting*).

(391).

A Particular of all the Reall estate of Humfrey Walcot of Walcot in the County of Salop.

Salop. Imp.			
In Lidbury North Walcot ffarme per an.	£090	00	00
Item. there a parcel of land and 5 tenements per an.	006	03	04
Item. two tenements in Purslow and Obleis per an.	003	14	00
Item. a ffarme in Lower Downe and divers tenements in Gilden Downe with a wood called Steple per an.	025	00	00
Item. a ffarme and 6 tenements in Clun per an.	029	00	00
Item. divers tenements with a small Corne Mill in Llanvair Waterden parish and Bettus per an.	053	00	00
Item. in Lady and Hill Haltons a ffarme and divers tenements with some wood land wherein he is joint purchaser with another per an.	120	00	00
Item. the Impropriate Parsonage of Clun per an.	310	00	00
	636	17	4
Com. Radnor.			
Item. in Llanvaire aforesaid and in the Countie of Radnor adjoyning divers tenements bought by his Mother in his name and in his possession whereof she hath the whole rent per an, ...	£200		

Com. Hartford.

Item. hee hath a small Copihold house and land after his said Mother's decease to come to him per an. £7

Rents issueing out of the premisses to his Mother for her Dower out of Walcot land the Impropriation of Clun aforesaid per an. £100

To the Hospital of Clun a fee farm rent per an. £037

To the Curates that serve 5 Churches in Clun Parsonage aforesaid per ann. ... £120

Several small rents out of the premises per an. £003

Item. to Mr. Dannetts John and Thomas two annuities out of Halton ffarme aforesaid viz. £20 apiece for their lives ... £040

Item. Another Annuity to his brother out of Halton for his life £060

£360

Item. he hath a lease for years determinable upon the lives of 3 strangers bought about 30 years past cost £420, how many of the lives are living uncertaine: the ffarme per an. £060

Item. he hath another such a lease for years of a water corne mill in Lidbury aforesaid per ann. It cost him £40 ... ... £008

£68

Debts which he oweth for great part of the land purchased aforesayd and for wch the said land in part is engaged is £3500 the Interest to be considered.

He humbly desireth it may be considered that all his estate aforesaid is within the power of the King's Armie, but it payeth taxation also to the Parliament's Armie, so that for the present it yields him very little, and in some places nothing.

HUMP. WALCOT.

This is a true particular of my estate for which I desire to compound.

Decemb. 1645. Hump. Walcot.

V.

Certificate from the Shropshire Committee for Sequestrations that Humphrey Walcot was a good friend to godly Ministers, and only rendered help to the King on compulsion.

(G. 174, No. 385).

To the right honble Comtee. of Lords and Comons appointed by Ordinance of both houses of Parlt. for compounding with Delinquents sitting at Goldsmiths Hall.

Wee whose names are subscribed being of ye Comtee. for ye County of Salop for Sequestrations doe certify Humfrey Walcot of Walcot Esq. adjudged a Delinquent and his reall and personall estate seized and sequestred for that he did send forth men horse and Armes at severall times for ye King's Service agst. the Parlt. And did once sitt as a Commissioner for ye raising of moneys for ye King's Service against the Parliamt. And for that he (with others) did signe 3 warrants for the King's service agst. the Parliamt. viz. for ye discovery of ye estates of such as were friends to ye Parlt. for ye approving of assessments of moneys and ye collecting thereof and for ye warning of all gentlemen of quality within ye hundred of Purslow to attend Prince Rupert at Shrewsbury.

And being desired by the said Mr. Walcot whom we have long known to be a religious gentleman and a very good friend to many godly ministers and other poore Christians wee doe further certify that at ye time when ye said acts were done by him that part of the County (where he did inhabit) was wholly under ye King's power. And although ye said Acts do bring him within ye letter of the Ordinance we do verily believe he did not ye same soe much through disaffection to the Parlt. as meerly to save his estate (being all of it at their mercy) from utter ruine, For before the King came with a powerfull army unto Shrewsbury he appeared with others against the Commission of Array and did not come voluntarily in as many others did to ye King

at Shrewsbury for which he was with some of us and other well affected gentlemen put out of commission for ye peace, and still esteemed by the enemies to the Parliament a man disaffected to them which they expressed by divers hard impositions upon him. And since Shrewsbury was reduced he was taken from his house prisoner to Ludlow and there detayned untill he ransomed himselfe with a great sum of money and since he hath continued in this Garrison of Shrewsbury where he hath demeaned himself with very good affections to ye Parliament and their proceedings.

Tho. Nicholls	Robt. Charlton	Leigh Owen
H. Mackworth	P. Edwardes	Tho. Hunt.
Ro. Cliue	And. Lloyd	

VI.

Report as to Humphrey Walcot's delinquency and estate. He is fined £1,548 11s. 8d., reduced by Incumbrances to £947, and again to £500, on condition that he allows 1 Ministers in the Parish of Clun £40 per annum each.

(G. 174, No. 379).

Humfrey Walcott of Walcott in ye County of Salop, Esquire.

His Delinquency:

That he assisted the forces raised by the King against the Parliamt. with men horse and money and acted in the Commission of Array for some time.

He rendered himself and hath lived in the Parliament's quarters att Shrewsbury ever since the takeing of that towne.

That he hath taken the Nationall Covenant before Saml. ffisher Minister of Albans Wood Street the 28 November 1645.

That hee took the oath there this 24th of Decemb. 1645. He compounds upon a particular which he brings in under his owne hand by which itt appeares

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires of divers messuages Lands tenements and hereditaments lying in severall townes and places menc'oned in his pticulars in the Counties of Salop Radnor and Hertfordshire which altogether before theis trobles were of the yearely value of £636 . 17 . 04 ffor which the me at 2 yeares value is £1273 . 14 . 08.

That he hath the reversion in fee of divers other lands in the said Counties which before theis trobles were of the yearly value of £207 And for which his ffine at one yeares value is £207.

That he is seized of a franck tenement during the lives of three others of certain Lands and tenements of the yearly value before theis trobles of £68 ffor which his fine att one yeares value is £68.

The whole ffine of all is :—

£1548 : 11 : 8.

Out of which he craveth to be allowed £100 p. ann. paid to his mother for her thirds for life.

Likewise £37 per ann. which is a fee farm rent paid out to the Hospitall of Clun in Com. Sallop for ever.

Likewise £120 which he payeth yearely to severall Curates of five Chapells wthin the impropriate rectories which are parte of the Estate aforesaid.

£3 per ann. which he paies out which are rents of Assize paid to the Lords of those Manors of wch his Lands are holden.

£40 p. ann. that he paies for two annuities of twenty pounds a peice to Mr. Thomas and John Dannet charged upon those lands [for their lives.]

£60 another Annuity for life that he paies out to his brother Will. Walcott.

All which deductions doe amount unto £520.
which if ytt shall be taken out of his ffine maketh itt then only to be £1028 . 14 . 08.

He produceth noe deeds nor other Evidence to us to make this apeare, but is his allegac'on in his pticular.

He aleageth he is indebted £3500 for which he payeth interest.

Fine is £947, but in regard he hath submitted to allow to 4 Ministers in ye Parish of Clun in ye severall Chapels £40 per ann. apiece the Com'ittee resolves to present it to the house and if they thinke fitt to abate

ye Fine
to £500.

VII.

Certificate of the payment of £130 in the County of Salop.

February 18th, 1645.

Humphrey Walcot E 128 Esqr payde in Com. Salop on his 5th and 20th part 130£ certified under the handes of the Com'ittee and signed Humphrey Mackworth, And. Lloyd, Robt. Charlton, Leigh Owen and Robert Clive.

This Certificate and the Copy of the Order above menco ned and procured from the Registers in Haberdashers Hall which upon search they found in their bookes.

VIII.

Order by the House of Commons that the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall shall allow the payment of £170 made at Haberdashers Hall.

(G. 229, No. 205).

Die Lune 18 Maii 1646.

Ordered by the Com'ons assembled in Parliament that the sume of one hundred and seventy pounds paid by Humfrey Walcott of Walcott in the County of Salop, Esq., to the Comittee of Lords and Com'ons sitting at Haberdashers Hall for advance of monies for or in name of his fifth and twentieth part shall be allowed and accepted by the Comittee at Goldsmiths Hall in part of payment of the remainder of such monies as are to be paid in by the said Humfrey Walcott to the said Comittee at Goldsmiths Hall for his fine for his delinquency. And that the said Comittee of Goldsmiths Hall doe allow of the said one hundred and seventy pounds accordingly.

H. Elsynge, Cler.

Parl. D. Com.

3 Dec. 1646. It is ordered that an Order be made accord^r^ing to this Order to ye Treasurers.

IX.

18 May, 1646. Pardon for Humphrey Walcott.

X.

[On printed form, Walcot MSS.]

Licence to reside within the Lines of Communication.

Die Martis 15 Decembris 1646.

At the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, for Compounding with Delinquents.

According to an Order of both Houses of Parliament of the 12 of this instant *December*, We doe hereby give License unto Humfry Walcott whose Composition for his Delinquency is not yet perfected, to continue within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or elsewhere within the Lines of Communication, or within twenty miles distant from the said Lines, for attending his said Composition, so as hee prosecute the same with effect.

Jerom. Alexander	John Ashe
Richard Bateman	Anthon. Irby
Will. Thomson	J. Blakeway

XI.

Order of the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall that the £170 be allowed.

(G. 229, No. 208).

At ye Commttee at Goldsmiths hall for compounding with delinquents 24 Dec. 1646.

In pursuance of an order of ye hoble howse of Commons assembled in pliament of ye eighteenth of May 1646 directed to this Committee whereby we are ordered that the sum of One hundred and Seaventy pounds payd by Humphrey Walcott in the County of Salop Esq. to the Committee of Lords and Comons sitting at Haberdashers Hall for advance of moneys for and in name of his fift and Twentyeth pt. shalbe allowed and accepted by this Com^tee^ in part of payment of the remainder of such monies as are to be paid in by the said Humphrey Walcott to this Committee for his fine for his delinquency, It is this day ordered that Mr. Richard

Wareing and Mr. Michaell Herring Treasurers to this Committee doe allowe and accept of the said One hundred and seaventy pounds so payd in to Haberdashers Hall as aforesaid as payd in to this Committee in pt. of payment of the remainder of such monies for his delinquency. And for so doing this shalbe your discharge.

[On printed form, Walcott MSS.]

XII.

Receipt for £250.

Received by us, Richard Waring *and* Michael Herring, *Treasurers of the Monies to be paid into* Goldsmiths-Hall *of Humphrey Walcott of Walcott in the County of Salop gent the summe of Two hundred and fiftie pounds imposed upon him by the House of Commons as a Fine for his Delinquency to the Parliament We say Received this 28th of Dec. 1646* £250.

RICH. WARING
MICHAEL HERRING

XIII.

Order that letter be written requiring Humphrey Walcot to settle the Rectories.

(G. 4, No. 173).

7 Feb. 1647.

Ordered: That letters be written to Humphrey Walcott of Walcott in Com. Salop and others that they do within 14 days after receipt repair to Edwin Rich of Lincolns Inne Esq. to pass ye severall Rectoryes to bee by them setled Otherwise this Comtee. will proceed to sequester their Estates.

XIV.

Requisition to Humphrey Walcot to attend Counsel in order to draw up legal deeds for the settlement of £160 per annum upon the four Ministers.

(G. 229, No. 208).

Goldsmiths Hall, London.

By the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents nono die ffebruarie 1647.

Sir,

Upon the passing of your ffine in both Houses of Parliament you were ordered to settle £160 per an. upon the four Ministers of the severall Chappells in the parish of Clun and their successors for ever ffor which a proporc'onable abatement was made in your ffine. We understand that you have taken out your Ordinance and Pardon thereupon but neglect to pass the convayances and settle the said allowances. This is therefore to require you that within 14 days after receipt hereof you doe repair to Edward Rich of Lincolnes Inne Councell at Law entrusted by us in passing businesses of this nature and attend him with such writeings as are necessary to ye end the said allowances may be setled according to ye said Order In default whereof we shall forthwith proceed to lay on the sequestracon upon your Estate wch nevertheless you may prevent in observeing the advice of

Yo[r] very loveing friends

S. Fairford
Ed. Ashe
D. Watkins
Richard Salwey
Sam. Moyer
Richard Venner
Jo. Leech
Tho. Hoyle

XV.

Settlement of Tithes of Edgton and Sibdon, Llanvair Waterdine, Clunbury and Bettus.

(G. 35, No. 48).

Humfry Walcott of Walcott in the said County Esq. By deed dated 13 May Anno Dni 1649 hath settled the tithes of Edgton and Sipton of the value of £45 per Ann. upon William Littleton and others in trust for the Minister there for ever.

Consideration 10 shillings.

He hath likewise by Conveyance of the same date settled the Tithes of Llanvair Waterdyne of the value of £50 per Ann. upon the same Trustees in trust for the Minister there for ever.

(Ditto	Clunbury	£50 per Ann.
Ditto	Bettus	£50 „ „)

XVI.

A Retrospect, March 23, 1653-4 (Walcot MSS.)

April 20, 1646.

At ye Com'tee of L^ds^ & Com'ons for advance of money &c.

Ordered that ye one hundred and seaventy pounds here payde by Mr. Humphrey Walcot be repayde to him by Mr. Lane so that he offereth Affidvit that ye one hundred and thirty pounds be payd at Shrewsbury at above the proportion for the 20th and 5th part and being to pay money on his Composition at Goldsmiths Hall he hath promised to pay the first payment and against the time he is to pay the second payment the sayd £170 is to be payde by Mr. Lane aforesaid

A true copy examined
Malleson Reg^r^

This £170 was repayde according to the Contents and that Money was payde into Haberdashers Hall on his 20th & 5th part
March 23 1653.

INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Continued from Third Series, Volume I., page 266.)

The following documents were extracted from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society. Those already printed in Volume I. of the present Series of the *Transactions*, consist of the Bishop of Lichfield's Certificates of the induction of the Incumbents of his diocese to benefices from 1563 to 1602, with a view to the First Fruits going to the Crown; and extracts from the Libri Institutionum for the Diocese of Lichfield from 1615 to 1648, with one earlier institution of the year 1591.

The documents now printed, which are in continuation of the foregoing, consist of the Bishop of Lichfield's Certificates (for First Fruits) from October, 1605, to October, 1634; extracts from the Libri Institutionum from 1556 to 1660 for the Deaneries of Newport, St. Chad, Ludlow, Clun, Wenlock, Stottesdon, Pontesbury, and Burford; and extracts from the Libri Institutionum from 1660 to 1680 for the Dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford.

Some particulars as to these First Fruits and Libri Institutionum may be found at page 257 of the volume before referred to.

W. G. D. F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

Coventry and Lichfield.

File 10. October 1605—October 1611.

Co. Salop.

On 2nd April, 1606, John Newton, Clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Baschurch.

On 6th June, 1606, Richard Felton, Clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Eyton super Wildmore.

On 15th August, 1606, Richard Sanky, Clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wemme.

On 18th December, 1606, Thomas Singleton, Clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Whitchurch.

On 29th May, 1607, John Chapman, Clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Donnington.

On 6th June, 1607, Thomas Lloyd, Clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of St. Alkmond in the town of Shrewsbury.

On 17th July, 1611, Francis Gibbons was admitted to the vicarage of the Holy Cross, within the Monastery of Shrewsbury, Deanery of Salop.

On 7th October, 1611, William Prymrose was admitted to the rectory of Norton in Hales, in the Deanery of Newport.

FILE 11. February 1606—April 1619.

[Nothing in FILE 11.]

FILE 12. October 1614—April 1620.

On 1st December, 1614, John Rawlinson, Doctor of Theology, was admitted to the rectory of Whitechurch in Marbury, Deanery of Salop, presented by Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England.

On 16th October, 1615, Jonas Chaloner was admitted to the vicarage of Condover, Deanery of Salop, presented by Sir Roger Owen, Knight, by right of patronage.

On 21st October, 1615, Richard Sankey was admitted to the rectory of Hodnett, Deanery of Salop, presented by Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, by right of patronage.

On 21st March, 1615, Thomas Whitney was admitted to the rectory of Acton Burnell, with the Chapel of Acton Pigott, Deanery of Salop, presented by Sir Humphry Lee, Knight, by right of patronage.

On 23rd October, 1615, William Roe was admitted to the rectory of Wemme, Deanery of Newburgh, presented by Sir George Maynwaring, Knight, this time patron, by virtue of a grant made to him by the Countess of Arundel.

On 26th February, 1615, Samuel Deacon was admitted to the rectory of Preston super Wildmore, Deanery of Newburgh, presented by Sir Vincent Corbett, Knight, Philip Eyton and William Steventon, esquires, to whom belongs

the greater part of the patronage; the fourth who did not subscribe to the presentation was Andrew Charlton, esquire.

On 15th January, 1616, Charles Duckworth was admitted to the vicarage of Wrockwardyn, Deanery of Salop, presented by the King.

On 5th February, 1616, Thomas Wellens was admitted to the vicarage of Cheswardyn, presented by Humfrey Lee, esquire, by right of patronage.

On 21st March, 1616, Thomas Downes was admitted to the rectory of Petton, Deanery of Salop, presented by the King, by right of patronage.

On 9th October, 1617, Francis Barney was admitted to the vicarage of Worfield, presented by Magdalen Talbot, widow.

On 24th February, 1617, Francis Wood was admitted to the vicarage of Sutton Maddock in the Deanery of Salop.

On 10th March, 1617, Thomas Colley was admitted to the vicarage of Drayton under Hales, Deanery of Newburgh.

On 19th May, 1619, Thomas Colley, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Ightfield, in the County and Deanery of Salop, presented by John Weever and Thomas Pixley, at this time patrons.

File 13. April 1620—April 1625.

On 3rd January, 1620, Richard Wood, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Shabury, Deanery of Salop, "ratione advocationis."

On 1st January, 1620, Francis Wright, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Wellington, Deanery of Salop, presented by Phillip Eyton, esquire.

On 17th December, 1620, Edward Davenport, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Edgmond, Deanery of Salop, presented by Walter Pigott, esquire.

On 2nd November, 1620, Samuel Deacon, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Stanton, by presentation from Sir Vincent Corbett, Knight.

On 27th November, 1621, William Peake, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Sheynton, by presentation from William Phillips.

On 4th August, 1622, Francis Wood, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Kemberton, Deanery of Salop, presented by George Hinde, esquire.

On 3rd October, 1622, Roger Barber, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Atcham otherwise Attingham, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from Katherine Burton, widow, and Edward Burton, esquire, this time patrons.

On 10th September, 1623, Thomas Baker, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Frodsley, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from Thomas Scriven, esquire, patron.

On 24th May, 1623, Richard Taylor, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Moreton Corbett, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from Sir Andrew Corbett, Knight, patron.

On 7th May, 1623, David Pughe, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Stirchley, Deanery of Newburgh, Co. Salop, by presentation from Francis Gibbons, Professor of Theology, and George Brown, this time patrons.

File 14. April 1625—October 1630.

On 20th May, 1625, Roger Barber was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Stapleton, by presentation from Thomas Stanley, patron, by right of a grant made to him by John, Earl of Bridgwater.

On 20th August, 1626, Michael Henshaw, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Lanckford, otherwise Longford, Deanery of Newburgh, by presentation from the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

On 9th June, 1626, Humfrey Penryn, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hordley, by presentation from Sir Edward Kinaston, Knight.

On 13th June, 1628, Samuel Hildersam was admitted o the rectory of Felton, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from William Cockaine, gentleman.

On 17th March, 1627, Isaac Martin was admitted to the rectory of Bolas, Deanery of Newburgh, by presentation from Thomas Martin, clerk, this time patron

On 23rd March, 1629, William Parkes, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Edgley, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from Thomas Parkes, esquire.

On 20th March, 1629, Thomas Moore, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Elsmere, by presentation from John, Earl of Bridgwater.

FILE 15. October 1630—October 1634.

On 4th April, 1631, Thomas Fowler, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Whitechurch, by presentation from Alice, Dowager Countess of Derby.

On 10th April, 1632, William James, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Upton parva, in the Deanery of Newburgh, by presentation from the King.

On 5th March, 1631, William Ramsden, clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Edgmond, Deanery of Newport, by presentation from Walter Pigott, esquire, patron.

On 11th May, 1632, Francis Browne, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Monford, Deanery of Salop, by presentation from Henry Bromley, esquire, patron.

On 16th August, 1633, John Drury, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Lilshull by presentation from Richard Levenson.

On 15th July, 1633, Richard Wickfield, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Harley, by presentation from Sir Richard Newport, Knight.

On 21st May, 1633, William Hammersley, Clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Norton under Hales, by presentation from Sir Rowland Cotton, Knight.

On 7th March, 1633, Arthur Brathwayte, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Lyllshall, by presentation from Sir Richard Leveson, Knight and Baronet.

On 3rd December, 1633, Thomas Fisher, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Frodgley, by presentation from Thomas Scriven, esquire.

On 3rd October, 1634, John Arnwey, clerk, Master in Arts, was instituted to the rectory of Hodnett, by presentation from Sir Robert Vernon, Knight.

On 2nd October, 1634, Thomas Cook, clerk, Bachelor of Theology, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church

of Drayton in Hales, by presentation from Sir John Corbett, Bart.

On 21st May, 1634, John Jeffray, clerk, Master in Arts, was instituted to the rectory of Eyton, by presentation from Sir Philip Eyton, Knight.

LIBER INSTITUTIONUM.

SERIES A, VOL. IV. [1556—1660.]

COM' SALOP'. NOMBURG [i.e., Newport] DEC'.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Donyngton Rectory, 13li 6s 8d	15th June, 1607.	John Chapman.
Chetwyn Rectory 10li 16s 2d	Walter Pigott, esquire, 4th July, 1638	William Ramsden.
Kemberton Rectory, 5li 6s 5d	George Hinde, esquire, this time belonging, 4th August, 1622.	Francis Wood.
Longford Rectory, 6li 2s 8d	Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, 26th August, 1626.	Michael Henshaw.
	Thomas Barnefield, ratione cujusdem advocationis 4th May, 1627.	William Widdowes.
Bolas Rectory, 7li 10s 4d	Thomas Martin, Clerk, this time, 17th March, 1627.	Isaac Martin
Lilleshull Vicarage, 6li 17s 9d	Sir Richard Leveston, Knight, 19th March, 1626.	John Normansell
	Richard Leveson, etc., 16th August, 1633.	John Drury
	Richard Leveson, etc., 7th March, 1633.	Arthur Banthwayte.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Halbrighton Vicarage, otherwise Albrighton 5li 10s 0d	George Bromley, esquire, 16th July, 1632.	William Fletcher.
Eyton super Wildmore Rectory, 2li 4s 8d	Sir Philip Eyton, Knight, 21st May, 1634.	John Jeffray.
	Sir Philip Eyton, Knight, 28th October, 1635.	Richard Lane.
Stoketon with Chapel of Bonynghall Rectory, 13li 11s 1d	11th May, 1642.	Michael Thomas.
Adderley Rectory 11li 6s 0d	Sir John Corbett, Baronet, 13th December, 1628.	Edward Woolley
Norton in Halys Rectory, 4li 9s 4d	Sir Rowland Cotton, Knight, 21st May, 1633.	Gilbert Hammersley.
Drayton Vicarage	Sir John Corbett, Baronet, March 10th, 1617.	Thomas Colley.
	2nd October, 1634.	Thomas Cooke.
Hinstock Rectory 5li 16s 0d		
Wem Rectory, 26li 3s 4d	Sir George Maynwaring, Knight, this time patron by reason of a grant from the Countess of Arundell, 23rd October, 1615.	William Roe.
	The King, 9th October, 1639.	Nicholas Page.
Stoke upon Teyrnè Rectory, 20li 0s 0d	Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by reason of a grant from the relict of Sir James Stonehouse, Knight, 11th April, 1639.	William Higgins.
Edgemonden Rectory,	Walter Pigott, esquire, 17th December, 1620.	Edward Davenport.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
46li 8s 0d	Walter Pigott, esquire, 5th March, 1631.	William Ramsden.
	26th June, 1649.	Thomas Gilbert
Ryton Rectory, 5li 11s 11d	The King, 2nd May, 1635.	John Edmonds
	Thomas Corbett and Edward Corbett, esquires, 6th December, 1636.	Henry Miller.
	The King, 2nd May, 1635.	James Edmonds [*sic*]
Idsall Vicarage, otherwise Shifnall, 15li 6s 8d	Walter Grosvenor and William Skinner, gentlemen, 22nd November, 1636.	Andrew Baily.
Upton Parva Rectory, 3li 17s 1dob.	The King, 10th April, 1632.	William James.
Strycheley Rectory, 6li 5s 8d	Francis Gibbons, Professor of Theology, and George Browne, this time patrons, 7th May, 1623.	David Pughe.
Free Chapel of Preston super Wildmore 3li 0s 0d		
Kinnasley Rectory, 6li 1s 8d		
Hordeley Rectory	Edward Kinaston, Knight, 9th June, 1626.	Humphry Penrin.
	Roger Kinaston, esquire, 29th December, 1639.	Philip Vaughan.

Com' Salop'.	Sancte Cedde Dec'.
Saint Cedd, within the town of Salop, 14li 14 4	

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent*
Blessed Mary, within the town of Salop, 13li 1 8		
Free Chapel of Eton Constantine, 1li 6 2		
Saint Thomas in Bridgnorth, Chantry, 3li 6 8		
Blessed Mary in Bridgnorth, Chantry, 2li 13 4		
Saint James in Bridgnorth, Hospital, 4li 0 0		
COM' SALOP'.		LUDLOW DEC'.
Hospital of Saint John in Ludlow, 17li 3 3		
Ludlow Rectory, 19li 12 4	The King, 14th July, 1625	Thomas Colbatch.
	The King, 16th November, 1637.	Richard Fletcher.
Bitturley Rectory 18li 6 8	Sir Richard Anderson, Knight, 20th June, 1629.	Matthew Clarke
Culminton Rectory, 18li 9 2	9th August, 1631.	Peter Mease.
Coldweston Rectory,	George Hopton, esquire, 4th November, 1625.	Simon Cotton.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
2li 8 4	George Hopton, esquire, 22nd May, 1632.	Thomas Atchelley.
	George Hopton, esquire, 22nd March, 1633.	The same Thomas Atchelley.
Onybury Rectory 8li 17 8	John Craven, esquire, 9th November, 1639.	John Whitmore.
Hepebaggerd Rectory, 3li 6 8	John Robinson, esquire, 23rd July, 1640.	Francis Jackes.
Silvinton Rectory 3li 6 8	8th September, 1618.	John Barker.
Wistanstowe Rectory,	William, Lord Craven, 5th October, 1627.	Robert Browne.
18li 0 0	John Craven, esquire, 12th February, 1638.	Thomas Atkinson.
Richards Castle Rectory, 15li 1 3	7th February, 1615.	Thomas Smith.
Staunton Lacy Vicarage,	William, Lord Craven, 23rd September, 1634.	Radulph Clayton.
16li 0 0	John Craven, esquire, "ratione advocationis," made Patron for first and second time, 15th May, 1639.	Thomas Atkinson.
Stoke Milburge Vicarage, 6li 13 4	Jane Dockwra, widow, 5th March, 1629.	John Malden.
Caynam Vicarage 4li 13 4		
Stokesay	23rd April, 1620.	Radulph Smith.
Vicarage,	Thomas Hibbins, gentleman,	John Conney.
4li 13 4	10th May, 1621.	
	Thomas Hibbins, gentleman, 24th January, 1631	Francis Boughey.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Dedulbury Vicarage, 12li 1 3	12th November, 1599.	Thomas Haberley.
Bromfield Vicarage, 6li 0 0		
Chapel of Saint Margaret in the Cley, 2li 8 4		
Parva Hereford, with the Chapel of Ashford Vicarage, 6li 14 2	Thomas Godwyn, S.T.D., Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. 7th March, 1632.	William Combie.
Free Chapel of Ledwich, 2li 0 0		

Com' Salop'.		Clon' Dec'.
More Rectory, 8li 13 4	Richard Moore, gentleman, 4th April, 1615.	William Biggs.
	Richard Moore, esquire, 23rd August, 1637.	George Lawson.
Brompton-bryan Rectory, 5li 11 0	Sir Robert Harley, Knight, 6th March, 1633.	William Brice.
	Sir Robert Harley, Knight, 6th September, 1634.	Stanley Gower.
Bedston Rectory, 4li 13 4	Thomas Ireland, esquire, 22nd September, 1622.	George Lloyd.
Wentworth Rectory, 7li 2 10	Sir Thomas Thinne, Knight, 8th August, 1637.	
Mynton Rectory, 4li 13 4	Edward Weston, gentleman, by virtue of a grant from George Mynn, esquire, Patron, 1st July, 1629.	Richard Dicklegge.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
	The King, by lapse 18th October, 1634.	Jeremiah Okeley.
	Edward Bosden, esquire, 18th February, 1641.	Robert Gawen.
Clongonaz Rectory, 16li 0 0	19th June, 1630.	Samuel Barkley.
Hopesay Rectory, 16li 12 6	Sir Robert Howard, Knight, 9th December, 1623.	Richard Awnsham.
Lidon Rectory, otherwise Leedham, 10li 0 0	Richard Oakeley, esquire, 1st December, 1636.	John Ambler.
Hopton Rectory, 5li 0 0	31st July, 1618.	Edward Smith.
	Sir Henry Wallop, Knight, 23rd December, 1629.	Lucas Sutton.
Clunbury Church 6li 0 0		
Backnell Vicarage, otherwise Buckenhill, 5li 6 8	The King, 6th April, 1640	Richard Edwards.
	Jeremiah Powell, esquire, 30th September, 1647.	John Gough.
Stowe Vicarage, 6li 0 0		
Leyntwarden Vicarage, 8li 3 4	Sir Robert Harley, Knight, 28th May, 1622.	Thomas Doughty.
	Sir Robert Harley, Knight, 3rd October, 1638.	John Yates.
Bushop Castle Vicarage, 9li 12 10	Walter Waring, esquire, 29th December, 1629.	Gervase Needham.
Berrington Vicarage, 5li 0 0	The King, 1st May, 1638.	Richard Wright
Downton Vicarage, 4li 10 0	The King, 23rd December, 1622.	Richard Wright
	The King, 12th July, 1638.	Henry Barker.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
	The King, 14th July, 1641.	Gilbert Beale.
Lidbury North Vicarage, 12li 16 4	Charles Moore Patron 22nd October, 1624.	John Ambler.
Aston Church Rectory, 2li 13 4	William Littleton, esquire, 24th July, 1637.	William Lowe.
Free Chapel of Marchamley, 3li 5 0		
Clunn Vicarage, 13li 10 2	Humphrey Walcott, esquire, 27th September, 1637.	Thomas Froysell.

Com' Salop'.		Wenlock Dec'.
Stretton Rectory, 15li 10 0	Sir Thomas Thynne, Knight, 28th June, 1621.	Anthony Hawks
Brosley and Linley Rectory, 7li 18 6	John Gage, esquire, and Mary his wife, 6th February, 1616.	Edmund Barton
Hope Bowdeler Rectory, 6li 13 4	Sampson Lure, esquire, this time Patron 6th June, 1646.	Thomas Brompton.
Beckbury Rectory, 5li 3 4	28th February, 1619.	Thomas Thomas.
Acton Scott Rectory, 5li 10 0	Walter Acton, esquire, 13th May, 1631.	Richard Detton.
Tugford Rectory, 4li 13 4	Bishop of Hereford, 18th August, 1617.	John James.
	Bishop of Hereford, 18th December, 1632.	Richard Fletcher.
Rushbury Rectory, 19li 7 8	Edward Grossett, esquire, 27th May, 1616.	Richard Wrednall.
	21st February, 165—	Thomas Adney.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Monslow, with Hongeland Rectory, 21li 15 2	Adam Littleton, esquire, 5th March, 1629.	George Littleton.
Bagesoore Rectory, 4li 13 4	15th March, 1621.	John London.
	Thomas Kinnersley, esquire, 21st October, 1641.	George Firchild.
Esthope Rectory, 3li 3 0	George Ludlow of Moore-house, Co. Salop, esquire, 5th March, 1623.	Richard Wrednall.
	George Ludlow, etc., 10th February, 1630.	Francis Farmer.
	Edward Jones, esquire, 31st August, 1632.	John Jones.
	The King, this time by lapse, 28th February, 1638.	Thomas Adeney
Willey Rectory, 5li 6 2	John Weld, esquire, 28th February, 1638.	Gilbert Walden.
Hughlye Rectory, 4li 11 2	23rd December, 1621.	Gilbert Cole.
Holgatt Rectory, 13li 9 8	The Bishop of Hereford, 26th August, 1634.	Thomas Baily.
	The Bishop of Hereford, 18th April, 1640.	Patrick Panter.
Abdon Rectory, 3li 6 8		
Wenlock Parva Rectory, 11li 13 4	19th September, 1608.	George Baxter.
Wenlock Magna Vicarage, 12li 9 8	Thomas Lawley, gentleman, 14th March, 1615.	George Adeney.
Madeley Vicarage 4li 17 10	28th June, 1626.	Richard Phillips
Longstanton Vicarage,	Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford,	

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
	23rd September, 1621.	Geo. Littleton.
	24th March, 1629.	Edward James.
Cardington Vicarage, 6li 2 4	The King, 22nd June, 1633.	John James.
	Harcourt Leighton of the parish of Cardington, esquire, 11th December, 1634.	Thomas White.
	Harcourt Leighton, esquire, 17th January, 1637.	Jeremias Okeley
Eton Vicarage, 5li	Francis Jenkes, esquire, 27th February, 1616.	Ambrose Phillips.
	Henry Wallop, Knight, 10th March, 1628.	Robert Ponford.
	Herbert Jenkes, esquire, 10th May, 1633.	Joseph Sond.
Woolstanton Church, 2li 13 4	Roger Pope, Patron 3rd March, 1624.	

COM' SALOP'. STOTESDON DEC'.

Deuxil and Glasley Rectory, 4li 12 4	John Wilde, Serjeant-at-Law, this time Patron 16th January, 1637.	John Poyner.
Chelmarsh Vicarage, 6li 13 4	Thomas Nicolles this time, by reason of a grant made by Rowland Lacon, esquire, 2nd March, 1615.	Thomas Nicolls.
Billingsley Rectory, 4li 13 4	Bonham Norton, esquire, 19th March, 1623.	Radulph Hyde.
	The Bishop of Hereford, 29th June, 1632.	Francis Pigott.
Nyenton Rectory, 5li 3 6	The King by lapse 3rd March, 1614.	Thomas Wilkes.
Oldbury Rectory, 5li	The King, 5th August, 1639.	Gilbert Madestard

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
	The King, 3rd August, 1648.	James Jephcott.
Tasley Rectory, 5li 6 8		
Chetton Rectory, with the Chapel of Loghton Rectory, 11li	John Wilde and Walter Blunt, 22 May, 1638.	George Benson.
Sudbury Rectory,	John, Earl of Shrewsbury, 2nd February, 1630.	Radulph Hyde.
Whethill Rectory 7li 5 6	The King, 2 July, 1624.	John London.
	Robert Detton and William Holland, 8 Nov., 1641.	Thomas Shepherd.
Aston Botterell with the Chapel of Bold, 7li 1 0	Walter Acton, esquire, and Edward Acton, gentleman, 29th May, 1634.	Richard Detton.
Clibery North Rectory, 5li 12 2	The King, 21st December, 1625.	William Millichop
	Richard Browne, 1st August, 1632.	John Emalunan
Hopton Gressett Rectory, otherwise Upton Gressett, 4li 15 2	Peter Smalman, gentleman, ratione advocationis, granted by Edward Gressett, 25th February, 1615.	Francis Smalman.
	Edward Gressett, esquire, 24th December, 1620.	Thomas Jenks.
	Edward Gressett, esquire, 25th July, 1623.	Richard Gregory.
	Edward Gressett, esquire, 2nd May, 1632.	John Dodds.
Burwarton Rectory, 4li 6 6		

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Midulton Scriven Rectory, 4li 6 8	Richard Barker, this time Patron 13th July, 1626.	William Childe.
Ditton Prior Vicarage, 6li 2 4	Arthur Maynwaring of the City of Westminster, esquire, 17th April, 1623.	Thomas Jenkes.
Kinlett Vicarage, 8li 10 0	Joyce Brent, widow, 12th December, 1631.	John Bent.
Nyende Savage Vicarage, 6li 0 0		
Higley Vicarage, 5li 19 0	Meriel Littleton of Hagley in the County of Worcester, widow, 31st January, 1626.	Robert Ovington.
	George Peerson, gentleman, 6th May, 1634.	Thomas White.
	Bishop of Hereford, 11th May, 1635.	Giles Rawlins.
Stotesdon Vicarage with the Chapel of Farlowe, 15li 10 10	26th March, 1618.	John Barker.
	Bonham Norton, esquire, 15th June, 1623.	Thomas Amyas.
	The King, 13th June, 1624.	The same Thomas Amyas.

COM' SALOP'. PONSBURY DEC'.

Powdourbatch Rectory, 10li 13 4	William Owen, Knight, 28th January, 1640.	Gilbert Owen.
Haburley Rectory, 4li 0 2	Richard Mitton, esquire, 25th June, 1624.	Richard Norgrove.
Schelwe Rectory, 2li 13 4	Edward Lingen, esquire, 28th March, 1615.	William Lea.
	Henry Lingen, esquire, 18th August, 1637.	Gilbert Handockes.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Worthyn, with the Chapel of Woltonsmynd Rectory, 28li 14 7	30th April, 1619.	Thomas Godwyn.
	8th June, 1620.	Daniel Price.
	The King, 11th May, 1628.	Joseph Downinge.
	The King, 21st October, 1631.	Laurence Seddon.
Scrawardyn Rectory, otherwise Shraden, 9li 13 0	Henry Bromley, esquire, 22nd November, 1638.	Francis Browne
Kardston Rectory, 3li 0 0	5th July, 1631.	George Peate.
Hanwood Rectory, 3li 0 0	Arthur Jeffs of Edgbold, in the County of Salop, yeoman, 25th October, 1627.	Richard Poole.
	Peter Mease, Clerk, S.T.B., this time 10th April, 1639.	Timothy Preene
Mountgomery Rectory, 17li 4 4½	The King, 9th February, 1631.	William Cooke.
Westbury Rectory, in the right part, 13li 9 3	William Owen, Knight, 11th December, 1621.	Thomas Swetnam.
	20th June, 1626.	Ambrose Philips
Westbury Rectory, in the left part.	William Owen, Knight, 6th March, 1632.	Thomas Malle.
Milbrace Vicarage, 5li 0 0	7th May, 1618.	Richard Poole.
Chirbury Vicarage, 9li 6 8	Schoolmaster [Ludimagister] and Bailiffs of the town of Shrewsbury, 7 October, 1628.	Edward Lewes.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Alberbury Vicarage, 5li 10 0	Warden and Fellows of the College of All Souls, Oxford, 3rd July, 1616.	Thomas Swetnam.
	Warden and Fellows as aforesaid, 20th December, 1623.	Thomas Clarke.
Chapel of Alberbury, 5li 0 0		
First portions in the parish Church of Ponsbury, 17li 13 4	Sir Roger Owen, Knight, 28th November, 1614.	Francis Gibbons.
	Bishop of Hereford, 21st January, 1640.	Gilbert Owen.
Second portion in the same.	Sir Roger Owen, Knight, 13th October, 1614.	Thomas Higgins.
	Sir William Owen, Knight, 3rd May, 1636.	Peter Studley.
Third portion in the same, 8li 10 0	Sir William Owen, Knight, 18th May, 1627.	Samuel Greaves
	The same, 18th August, 1645.	Ralph Morrall.
Prebend of Ponsbury, 40li 18 3		
Church of Forde, 6li 13 4		
Church of Rustlynghope beyond the portion of the Monastery of Wigmore, 3li 6 8		
Chapel of Buttington depending from the Church of		

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
Pole in the diocese of St. Asaph to the rector of Pole, 12li 0 0		
Portion of the Vicarage of Pole in the same Chapel, 3li 3 6		
The Church of Sutton proper, Shrewsbury, 3li 0 0		
COM' SALOP'.	BURFORD DEC'.	
Burford Rectory, 23li 0 3	Sir Thomas Cornewall, Knight, 6th December, 1623.	James Rawlins.
Hopton Wafers Rectory, 5li 1 6	Humphry Hyde, gentleman, 14th June, 1616.	Lucas Wheler.
Corley Rectory, 5li 5 8	Thomas Otteley, esquire, 2nd March, 1614.	Richard Luce.
	The King by lapse, 11th July, 1635.	Richard Shephard.
Nyende Solars and Mylston Rectory, 13li 9 9½	Fitz William Coningsby, esquire, 20th June, 1630.	Edward Pitt.
Grete Rectory, 5li 0 0		
Dowlys Rectory, 4li 6 8	Sir Richard Newport, Knight, 7th July, 1629.	Nathaniel Esson.
Clibery Mortymer Vicarage 13li 0 0	Sir Francis Lacon, Knight, 12th August, 1624.	John Barker.

Benefice and Value.	*Patron and Date of Induction.*	*Incumbent.*
	The King, 25th May, 1633.	John Barker.
One portion in the Church of Burford, 9li 13 4	—— 20th August, 1626.	Thomas Bannister.
Second portion in the Church of Burford, 8li 0 0	—— 26th November, 1611.	William Hewes.
Third portion in the Church of Burford, 8li 13 4	—— 12th August, 1620.	Thomas Godwyn.
	Sir Thomas Cornewall, Knight, 16th March, 1625.	James Herring.
	Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Knight, 26th November, 1640.	Richard Edwards.

LIBER INSTITUTIONUM [1660—1680.]

SERIES B, VOL. I. [COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD DIOCESE.]

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission	Patrons.
Albrighton Rectory	Robert Fitch	Newburgh	17th February, 1661	John Bromley
Acton Burnell Rectory	Ric. Phillips	Salop	8th July, 1662	Thos. Eyton and Tim. Turnour, esquires.
Adderley Rectory	Jo. Pudmore	Newport	5th August, 1662	Sir John Corbett, Baronet.
Alkmund Vicarage	Ric. Beeston	Salop	17th October, 1662	The King.
Acton Burnell Rectory	Joachim Greaves	Salop	16th January, 1667	Ben. Bradburne, gentleman.
Atcham Vicarage	Mich. Stevens		18th September	Fr. Burton and Thos. Burton, esquires.
Adderley Rectory	Thos. Millington		14th February, 1673	Richard Jenks, gentleman.
Adderley Rectory	Robert Adams	Newburgh	23rd March, 1678	John Corbet.
Adderley Rectory	Robert Adams	Newburgh	16th October, 1680	The King.
Berrington Rectory	Moses Leigh		30th November, 1660	Tim. Turner esquire.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Bolas Magna Rectory	John Turner	Newport	9th October, 1662	Creswell Taylor, esquire.
Baschurch Vicarage	George Hudson	Salop	26th November, 1662	The King.
Berington Rectory	John Hewes	Salop	10th October, 1676	Sir Edward Smith Baronet.
Chetwin Rectory	Thomas Untan	Newburgh	25th August, 1662	Thos. Pigott, esquire.
Cunde Rectory	James Cressett	Salop	8th July, 1662	Edw. Pitts, esquire.
St. Cedde Vicarage	Roger Heyward	Salop	17th December, 1662	The King.
Holy Cross Vicarage	Tim. Hammond	Salop	25th July, 1663	The King.
Cheswardine Vicarage	Ric. Kinsey	Lapley	6th August, 1663	Ric. Wynne and Francis Smith gentlemen.
Cheswardine Vicarage	Sam. Cope	Stone	4th February, 1663	Ric. Wynne and Francis Smith, gentlemen.
Condover Vicarage	Hen. Brigdale	Salop	6th June, 1664	Thos. Owen, esquire.
Cheswardine Vicarage	John Kelshall	Stone	4th June, 1666	Ric. Wynne and Francis Smith.
Holy Cross Rectory	Moses Leigh		29th June, 1671	The King, p.j. [by right,]
Holy Cross in the town of Shrewsbury	Sam. Pearson	Salop	10th October, 1676	The King.
Donnington Rectory	John Fisher		1st February, 1660	Sir Ric. Leveson, Knight.
Drayton Magna Vicarage	John Meredith	Newburgh	28th February, 1665	Dame Anne Corbett, p.j. [by right.]
Drayton Magna Vicarage	Thos. Millington	Newburgh	8th June, 1667	Dame Anne Corbett.
Drayton Vicarage	Ric. Price	Newburgh	25th November, 1679	Sir John Corbett, Baronet.
Ellesmere Vicarage	Nath. Gittins	Salop	23rd May, 1665	John, Earl of Bridgewater.
Edgmond Rectory	John Holbrooke	Newburgh	23rd September, 1667	Walter Pigott, esquire.
Ellesmere Vicarage	John Ottwell	Salop	13th February, 1670	Earl of Bridgwater.
Eaton Constantine Rectory	Thos. Dawes		23rd September, 1673	The Bishop by lapse.
Eyton Rectory	John Eyton	Newburgh	8th February, 1675	Lucas Eyton esquire.
Eaton Constantine	Daniel Piper	Salop	10th October, 1679	Francis, Viscount Bradford.
Fitts Rectory	James Clark		27th July, 1661	The King.
Froddesley	John Wilkes	Salop	8th July, 1662	Ric. Screven, esquire.
Felton, otherwise West Felton Rectory	John Whitmore, S.T.P.	Salop	24th October, 1662	William, Lord Craven.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Hinstocke Rectory	Geo. Fyrchild	Newport	15th August, 1662	Sir Ric. Onslow, Knight.
Harley Rectory	Robert Fowler	Salop	11th September, 1662	Francis, Lord Newport.
Hodnet Rectory	Robert Powell	Salop	24th July, 1663	Sir Hen. Vernon, Baronet.
Harley Rectory	Ric. Phillips	Salop	5th August, 1663	Francis, Lord Newport.
Hinstocke Rectory	Nath. Fowler	Newburgh	28th January, 1663	Sir Ric. Onslow, Knight and Baronet.
Harley Rectory	Benj. Jenkes	Salop	18th May, 1668	Francis, Lord Newport.
Idsall, otherwise Shefnall Vicarage	Jonadab Birch	Newburgh	14th February, 1661	Sir Hum. Briggs, Knight.
Kynnersley Rectory	Ric. Fowler	Newburgh	16th January, 1662	Francis Levenson Fowler.
Kinnerdsey Rectory	Thos. Doue	Newburgh	24th October, 1670	Will. Leveson, esquire.
Kinnersley Rectory	Geo. Playton	Newburgh	20th October, 1673	Will. Leveson-Gower, esquire.
Loppington Vicarage	Thos. Gittins	Salop	11th September 1662	The King.
Lillshill Vicarage	Hen. Haughton	Newburgh	28th September, 1663	Lady Catherine Leveson.
Leighton Vicarage	Samuel Willis	Salop	3rd July, 1666	James Lacon, esquire, by right
Longford Rectory	Edw. Southall	Newburgh	8th June, 1670	Thos. Talbot, esquire.
Longford Rectory	John Wright		13th February, 1670	Sir Rob. Coke, Baronet.
Longford Rectory	Wm. Southall	Newburgh	6th July, 1674	Thos. Talbot, esquire.
Longford Rectory	Ric. Richards		22nd August, 1677	—— Talbot, esquire.
Morton Corbett Rectory	Peter Gibbons	Salop	3rd September, 1662	Vincent Corbett, Clerk.
Middle Rectory	Will. Holway	Salop	6th February, 1662	John, Earl of Bridgwater
Monford Vicarage.	Will. Hayward	Salop	25th August, 1663	Beatrice Bromley widow.
Maccleston Rectory [County Stafford and Salop]	Will. Shawe	Newcastle and Stone	7th February, 1665	Mary and John Offley.
Monsford Vicarage	Will. Pennell	Salop	24th June, 1674	Mercy Bromley, widow.
Monsford Vicarage	Edw. Farmer	Salop	19th September, 1679	Mercy Bromley, widow.
Nessestrange Vicarage	Thos. Milward	Salop	24th November, 1664	The King.
Nessestrange Vicarage	Henry Bradley	Newburgh	12th April, 1676	The King.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Newburgh Rectory	Amyas Vaughan	Newburgh	7th November, 1671	Ric. Marriot, esquire, by a grant from Lord Howard.
Norton Rectory	Will. Sorton	Newburgh	24th July, 1679	The Bishop.
Prees Vicarage	Christ. Comyns		29th October, 1660	The King. .
Pitchford Rectory	Ric. Piper		21st June, 1661	Sir Edw. Ottley of Pitiford, Knight.
Pitchford Rectory	John Wilkes	Salop	19th August, 1668	Sir Ric. Ottley, Knight.
Quatt Rectory	Sam. Gilbert		30th September, 1672	John Woolriche, esquire.
Quatt Rectory	Ambrose Stackhouse	Lapley	1st December, 1677	John Woolriche, esquire.
Rodington Rectory	James Talbot	Salop	13th May, 1663	The King.
Ryton Rectory	Dan. Bayly	Salop	27th January, 1669	John Bayly and John Slater.
Preston super Wildmore	Sam. Pritchard	Newburgh	13th March, 1678	Fr. Charleton, esquire.
Stockton Rectory	John Whitmore	Newburgh	18th January, 1661	Sir Will. Whitmore, Baronet.
Stanton next Hindheath Vicarage	Thos. Orpe	Salop	11th September 1662	Francis Thorne, esquire.
Smethcott Rectory	John Beddow	Salop	7th February, 1662	Ric. Phillips, esquire.
Sheynton Rectory	Sam. Willis	Salop	10th August, 1663	Will. Phillips.
Stocton Rectory	Will. Bradley	Newburgh	5th July, 1666	Sir Will. Whitmore, Baronet.
Stoke super Terne Rectory	Will. Langley	Newburgh	10th August, 1666	John Corbett.
Sutton Maddox Vicarage	Thos. Cotton	Salop	8th March, 1666	Sir Wm Glascock, Knight, and Mary his wife.
Sheriffhales Vicarage	Geo. Plaxton		8th July, 1673	Will. Levenson, esquire.
Sutton Maddock Vicarage	Will. Stooke		9th August, 1673	Edw. Forster, Clerk.
Staunton Vicarage	Sam. Holbreck	Salop	23rd September, 1678	Sir Vincent Corbett, Baronet.
Whitchurch cum Marbury [County Salop and Chester]	Nich. Bernard		22nd December, 1660	John, Earl of Bridgwater.
Whitchurch cum Marbury Rectory	Ric. Heylin, S.T.P.	Salop	6th February, 1661	John, Earl of Bridgwater.
Wellington Vicarage	Will. Langley	Salop	7th July, 1662	Phil. Eyton, esquire.
Wend Rectory	Rhesus Hughes	Salop	26th November, 1662	Sir Ric. Onslow, Knight, and others.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Wrockerdine Vicarage	Will. Cope	Salop	6th February, 1662	The King.
Westfelton Rectory	Will. Bradley	Salop	31st October, 1666	William, Earl of Craven.
Whitchurch Rectory cum Markbury	Nath. Fowler	Salop	13th February, 1666	John, Earl of Bridgwater.
Worfeild Vicarage	James Hancox	Laxley	4th July, 1667	Ric. Shalcrosse, esquire.
Wemme Rectory	Dan. Wicherley	Newburgh	1st July, 1670	Dan. Wicherley.
Weme Rectory	Geo. Wycherley	Salop	17th April, 1672	Dan. Wycherley, gentleman.

LIBER INSTITUTIONUM [1660—1680].

SERIES B, VOL. I. [HEREFORD DIOCESE.]

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Alberbury Vicarage	Thos. Hotchkis	Ponsbury	4th January, 1677	All Souls, Oxford.
Avenbury Vicarage	Thos. Kettleby	Ponsbury	13th April, 1678	The King.
Ackton Scott Rectory	Will. Tosbrooke	Wenlocke	3rd August, 1679	Edw. Coldwell, esquire.
Aston Botterel Rectory	Fr. Atkinson	Stottesdon	2nd September, 1679	John Atkinson, gentleman.
Bracemeole Vicarage	Ric. Warter	Ponsbury	18th October, 1661	Lady Cecilia Edwards, widow.
Bromfield Vicarage	Henry Maurice	Ludlow	20th March, 1661	Matt. Herbert, esquire.
Burwarton Rectory	Hum. Tidder	Stottesdon	12th June, 1662	Rob Wallop, esquire.
Billingsley Rectory	Edw. Goldney	Stottesdon	3rd July, 1662	Sir Geo. Martin, Knight.
Badger, otherwise Badgesor Rectory	John Bradhurst	Wenlacke	20th December, 1662	Tho. Kinnersley, gentleman.
Burford Rectory	John Phillips	Burford	8th February, 1667	Sir Gilb. Cornwall, Knight and Baronet, of Burford.
Bedstone Rectory	Maurice Collins	Clunne	24th August, 1668	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Bromfielde Vicarage	John Slade	Ludlow	25th September, 1669	Ric. Herbert, esquire.
Billingsley Rectory	Richard Eaton	Stottesdon	11th March, 1669	Ric. Creswell, esquire.
Bucknell Vicarage	Maurice Lloyd	Clun	22nd May, 1674	Ric. Crowther, esquire.
Badgsor Rectory	Benj. Taylor	Wenlocke	14th March, 1676	Tho. Kinnersley, esquire.
Billingsley Rectory	Fr. Smith	Stotesden	11th January, 1677	The Bishop.
Billingsley Rectory	John Powell	Stotesden	2nd April, 1679	Sir Geo. Norton, Baronet.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Burford Rectory	Edw. Blower	Burford	25th November, 1679	Thos. Cornwall, esquire.
Bitterley Rectory	Will. Smyth	Ludlow	8th January, 1679	Sir Thos. Meers, Knight.
Burwardley, otherwise Browley, Rectory	John Crowe	Wenlock	1st March, 1679	Sir John Weld, Knight.
Culmington Rectory	Mark Fothergill	Ludlow	24th December, 1660	
Bishop's Castle Vicarage	Theoph. Jackson	Clunne	18th September 1661	Jane Waring, widow.
Carston, otherwise Cardeston	Rich. Nichols	Pontesbury	29th October, 1661	John Leighton, esquire.
Cleobury North Rectory	Geo. Adney	Stottesden	30th September, 1662	Sir Hum. Briggs, Knight.
Chetton Rectory, with the Chapel of Lownton	Geo. Berkley	Stottesden	11th November, 1662	Edmund Wild, esquire.
Clunne Vicarage	Joseph Jackson	Clunne	6th July, 1663	John Walcott, esquire.
Cleobury North Rectory	John Ouldham	Stottesden		Sir Hum. Briggs, Knight
Bishop's Castle Vicarage	Giles Waring	Clun	18th February, 1667	Edw. Waring, esquire.
Coldweston Rectory	Thomas Hall	Ludlow	11th February, 1667	Chas. Maddox, gentleman.
Coreley Rectory	Sam. Rusbach	Burford	1st June, 1668	Ric. Coleing, esquire.
Clunne Vicarage	Thos. Rogers.	Clune	4th April, 1671	John Walcott, esquire.
Clungunford Rectory	John Wilcox	Clunne	29th July, 1673	Sam. Berkley, gentleman.
Clungunford Rectory	Jas. Barkley	Clunne	24th September, 1675	Sam. Berkley, gentleman.
Cardeston Rectory	Thos. Beers	Ponsbury	10th August, 1676	Robt. Leighton, esquire.
Chetton Rectory	Jos. Blundelston	Stottesden	20th September, 1676	Edw. Wilde, esquire.
Diddlebury Vicarage	Ric. Sheppard	Ludlow	17th December, 1662	Dean & Chapter of Hereford.
Doninton Rectory	Robert Milward	Clunne	22nd August, 1663	The King.
Deuxhill and Glacely Vicarage	Geo. Walker	Stottesden	17th July, 1667	Edm. Wild, esquire.
Dowles Rectory	Walter Abbott	Burford	16th December, 1669	Lord Newport.
Diddlebury Vicarage	Will. Fosbrooke	Ludlow	1st March, 1676	Dean & Chapter of Hereford.
Easthope Rectory	Edw. Baldwyn	Wenlocke	22nd January, 1672	George Ludlow, gentleman.
Greet Rectory	Thos. Kettleby	Burford	15th December, 1669	
Hopton Rectory	Ric. Peake	Clunne	12th July, 1662	John Wallop, esquire.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission.	Patrons.
Holgate Rectory	Ric. Imings	Wenlocke	25th October, 1670	The Bishop.
Hopesay Rectory	Ambrose Rocke	Clunne	16th January, 1676	John Rocke, gentleman.
Higley Vicarage	John Burton	Stotesden	29th January, 1677	Hum. Grove, gentleman.
Habberley Rectory	Thos. Cooper	Ponsbury	13th February, 1677	Rebecca Mitton, widow.
Kinlett Vicarage	Chris. Stocker	Stottesden	18th May, 1661	Sir Will. Child, Knight.
Leedham Rectory	Brian Ambler	Clunne	8th April, 1661	Will. Okley, esquire.
Lidbury, otherwise North Lidbury	John Reynald	Stottesden	13th August, 1662	Nich. Trussell.
Lidbury North Vicarage	Brian Amber	Clunn	17th July, 1667	The King.
Midleton Scriven Rectory	Nath. Trapp	Stottesden	19th December, 1664	Edw. Briggs, gentleman.
Madeley Vicarage	Benj. Taylor	Wenlocke	5th June, 1672	Bazil Fitzherbert & John Fursell.
Munslow Rectory	Vincent Owen	Wenlocke	6th March, 1675	Sir Thos. Pointe, otherwise Litleton, Baronet.
More Rectory	Daniel Wall	Clunne	18th July, 1678	Richard Moore, esquire.
Mool Vicarage	John Low	Ponsbury	31st March, 1679	—— Edwards, Baronet.
Neenton Rectory	Ric. Detton, the younger	Stottesden	10th April, 1661	John Travell, esquire.
Neenton Rectory	Giles Kettilby	Stottesden	8th August, 1668	John Travell, esquire.
Neen Solers Rectory	Chas. Hinckesman	Burford	7th October, 1673	Thos. Bury, gentleman.
Neenton Rectory	Samuel Eyre	Stottesden	27th January, 1675	Jane Travell.
Neenton Rectory	Reginald Ayre	Stottesden	28th August, 1678	Thomas Travell.
Onibury Rectory	Nath. Worthington	Ludlow	9th October, 1661	William, Lord Craven.
Oldbury Rectory	Will. Cleeveland	Stottesden	24th July, 1662	The King.
Oldbury Rectory	Edward Walker	Stottesden	23rd January, 1666	The King.
Oldbury Rectory	James Wolley	Stottesden	20th June, 1667	The King.
Ponsbury, 3rd portion	Rad. Marshall	Ponsbury	27th November, 1660	
Pulverbach, otherwise Churton Rectory	Hen. Brickdale	Ponsbury	2nd May, 1672	Hen. Haylin, esquire.
Rushbury Rectory	James Cressett	Wenlocke	18th January, 1672	James Pitt, esquire.
Stanton long Vicarage	Jo. Makelyne	Wenlocke	6th April, 1661	Dean & Chapter of Hereford.
Sutton proper, Shrewsbury	Will. James	Pontesbury	27th May, 1661	Thos. Mackwirth, esquire.

Place.	Incumbent.	Deanery.	Time of Admission	Patron.
Stotesdon Vicarage	Ben. Wilding	Stotesdon	20th August, 1662	George Norton, Knight.
Sudbury Rectory	John Bursley	Stotesdon	1st August, 1662	Frances, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Stokesay Vicarage	Jas. Haydock	Ludlow	16th March, 1662	Jeremiah Hibbins, gentleman.
Shelve Rectory	Philemon Hayes	Pontesbury	21st September, 1663	Rich. Moore, esquire.
Stowe Vicarage	Hugh Owen	Clunne	8th December, 1664	The King.
Stretton-in-the-Dale Rectory	Geo. Roberts	Wenlocke	22nd January, 1667	Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
Stretton-in-the-Dale Rectory	Hen. Maurice	Wenlocke	3rd June, 1668	Henry Frederick Thynne, Bart.
Stokesay Vicarage	Thomas Cole	Ludlow	18th June, 1668	Jeremiah Hibbins, esquire.
Staunton Long	Hugh Lloyd	Wenlocke	21st July, 1668	Dean & Chapter of Hereford.
Sidbury Rectory	Will. Broughton	Stottesdon	19th November, 1668	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Stretton-in-the-Dale Rectory	Henry Clayton	Wenlocke	11th June, 1671	Henry Frederick Thynne.
Shelve	Benj. Barkley	Ponsbury	14th January, 1678	Ric. Moore, esquire.
Stanton Lacy	Thos. Greenhalgh	Ludlow	1st July, 1679	Will., Earl Craven.
Tugford Rectory	Geo. Panter	Wenlocke	5th April, 1661	The Bishop.
Tugford Rectory	Hugh Pugh	Wenlock	1st February, 1664	Bishop of Hereford.
Upton Cressett Rectory	John Crowe	Stottesden	24th January, 1662	Sir Rowland Berkeley, Knight.
Upton Cressett Rectory	Will. Cleeveland	Stottesden	6th June, 1680	Robert Cressett, esquire.
Whitchurch Rectory	Edw. Retham	Irchingfield	4th May, 1661	Rudhall Gwillim, esquire.
Weston Beggard Vicarage	Anthony Turner	Weston	3rd July, 1662	Dean of Hereford.
Wenlocke Parva Rectory	John Wolrich	Wenlocke	29th October, 1663	Will. Hayward, gentleman.
Wenlocke Magna Vicarage	Josias Bell	Wenlock	27th June, 1664	Ursula Bertie.
Wheathill Rectory	Henry Holland	Stottesden	5th March, 1666	Will. Holland, Robert Dytton, gentlemen.
Woolstaston Rectory	John Beddowe	Wenlocke	9th October, 1669	Roger Pope, esquire.
Worthen Rectory	Thos. Seddon, otherwise Sidney	Pontesbury	22nd September 1675	Robt. Leighton, Esq.
Wenlock Parva Rectory	John Wagstaffe	Wenlocke	12th March, 1677	Will. Hayward, gentleman.
Wentnor Rectory	John Price	Clune	1st March, 1679	Dean & Chapter of Oxford.
Willy Rectory	Fran. Wheeler	Wenlocke	30th April, 1680	Sir John Weld, Knight.

INVENTORIES OF THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF SHROPSHIRE AT THEIR DISSOLUTION.

INVENTORIES of the Church Goods of the Parish Churches of Shropshire, confiscated by the Crown in the reign of Edward VI., were printed in the 12th volume of the *Transactions* (Second Series) from the original returns preserved in the Public Record Office. The Inventories of the Goods of the Religious Houses of the County, dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., are of even greater interest than the Inventories of the Parish Churches; and some of these are fortunately still preserved.

Mr. C. C. Walker has printed in his *Brief History of Lilleshall*, pages 30-34, a list of the implements and goods remaining in Lilleshall Abbey at its dissolution, from the Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, volume 172, page 21. In the Q.R. Church Goods, No. 10—41, is a list of the goods belonging to the College of Tong, which it is hoped may before long be printed in the *Transactions*.

The lists of goods of the Shropshire Friaries are contained in the Exchequer Treasury of the Receipt, Miscellaneous Books, volume 153, and these have been carefully transcribed by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. The list of the goods of the Shrewsbury Dominicans[1] appears to be missing; but those of the other Friaries of the County are preserved, and are here printed, namely:—

The Grey Friars of Bridgnorth.
The Austin Friars of Ludlow.
The White Friars of Ludlow.
The Austin Friars of Shrewsbury.
The Grey Friars of Shrewsbury.

W. G. D. F.

[1] A very complete paper on the "Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Shrewsbury," by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer, is printed in the *Transactions*, 1st Series, Vol. IX., pages 251—266. The histories of the other Friaries of the County need to be worked out in a similar way.

(Excheq. Treasury of the Receipt, Book 153, fo. 67).

THE GREY FREERES of BRYGENORTHE.

Thys inde'tur makeyht me'syon of all ye stuffe of ye grey freeres In brygenorthe receuyd by ye lord vysytor vnder ye lord p'uy seale for ye kynges grace & by ye seyd vysytor delyu'yd wth ye howse & portenans to thomas hall & to rondalphe rodes ballyes ther. to saue & to order to ye kynges vse tyll ye kynges plesure be forther knowyn.

It' a sute of red veluet pryst decon & subdecon
It' a cope of yelowe sylke
It' a pore cope of grene sylke
It' a cope of sylke wth byrdes
It' a pore cope of clothe of baukeng
It' a nother of ye same
It' an old cope of yelowe sylke
It' an old vesteme't of whyte sylke
It' an old vesteme't of baukyng
It' an nother old vesteme't
It' iiij tenacles of bauken
It' a surples
It' ij crosse clotheys stenyd
It iij surples wth sleues & one w^th^owt sleues
It' a chesabull & an albe of bauken
It' a lytyll aut' clothe
It' a pore corporase case wth ye clothe
It' ij old chesabulles
It' viij old albes
It' a fayer crosse of cop' & gylt wth mary & John
It' iij grett cofores
It' a corporase wth ye clothe
It' a cope of sylke wth ij old tenacles

In ye q're

It' ij grett candelstykes of lay metell
It' iiij candelstykes of laten
It' a se'sor & a schype of laten
It' a crosse wth ye staffe ye crosse of lay metell
It' a hangeyng lampe of laten
It' a holy wat' stope of latyn
It' ij sacre belles

It' ij small cruettes
It' ij belles in ye steple a gret & a small
It' a payer of organs
It' an old aut' clothe to hang afore ye aut'
It' ij old aut' clothes upon ye aut'
It' xiij bokes gret and small in ye q're

In ye frayt'

It' v tabulles

In plate

It' a chales & sex sponys . . . . xiiij vnc' di'

In ye kechyn

It' v old pottes of brasse
It' vj plattres ij dyschys & ij saceres
It' an old hangeyng baner
It' ij kettelles a broche and a fryng pan
It' a payer of kobyerns
It' a bare of yeryn wth a hengell hangeyng on yt
It' ij payer of pott hokes
It' a cowndythe c'vyng fro' ye hey crosse whyche was not sene many yeres

Y^e^ brew hous

It' a cop' wth a fornes
It' a brasse pan

p' me thoma' hall
p' me Randall rodes

[*Endorsed*] an Inventory of
the freres of
brigenorth

(Excheq. Treasury of the Receipt, Book 153, fo 73.)

THE AUSTEN FRYERES OF LUDLOWE dd to wyllya' yevans & thomas wheler balys ther

The sextry

It' a chesabull & ij tenacles of golde w^t^ ij albes
It' a syngyll vesteme't of blacke worstede
It' a syngyll vesteme't of blewe damaske
It' ij olde Copys
It' a Cope of sylke w^t^ starres
It' a fayer cofer
It' a chesabull & a tenacle of olde blacke veluet

The q're

It' ij olde aut' clothes
It' a holy wat' stope laten
It' a deske of tymber
It' vj aut' clothes steyneyd olde
It' ye q're new stalleyd
It' ij fayer belles & a lytyll bell In ye stepull

The hall butt' & kechyn

It' a lytyll tabull & ij trustelles & a forme
It' ij olde cupbordes
It' a pan & a ketell
It' a lytyll brasse pott
It' iij pewt' plateres olde
It' a lytyll broche
It' a fayer gret cupborde
It' a gret trowe
It' a tabull and ij formys
It' fayer lavers of tynne
It' a boxe full of euydens
& m^d^ ther rest In ye vysytores handdes
a chales weyeyng xiij vnc' Also ther laye to plege a crosse beyng cop' w^t^ In all weyeynge bothe ye cop' & sylu' vj^xx^ ix vnc' for ye which the vysytor payde for ye sayde fryeres vj^li^ xiiij^s^ j^d^

Wyllyam Yevans
Thomas Wheler } balys

[*Endorsed*] Non be r renttes yerly iiij^li^ above ye certe re'tes [?]
[*also*] Ludlowe

Austin fryers
No. 8

(Excheq. Treasury of the Receipt, Book 153, fo. 79.)

THE WHYTE FRYERES OF LUDLOW dd to wyllyam yevans & thomas wheler balys ther

The q're

It' on ye hey aut' one aut' clothe
It' a steyneyd clothe before ye aut'
It' an olde pylowe

It' an olde paxe w^{t} a rose
It' a payer of gret candelstekes laten
It' a payer of small candelstekes laten
It' a frame for v taperes w^{t} bolles lede
It' a frame of yeryn for iij taperes
It' an offeryng cofer for iij lockes
It' a towell
It' a fayer masse boke wrytyn
It' a sacry bell
It' ij lectorns tymber w^{t} olde clothes on them
It' an ymage of ou^{r} ladye of pyte for ye sacrame't
It' iij belles In ye Stepull one more than another
It' a steyneyd clothe to hange a boue ye aut'
It' a holy wat' stope laten
It' ye q're well stalled rownde a bowth

The Chyrche

It' ij tabulles of alybast'
It' iij pewes of tymber
It' a longe pese of tymber for a crane
It' a pulpet & a forme
It' a tumbe of alybast' grated w^{t} yeryn

The vtt' sextry

It' ij olde almerys & an olde chest
It' an olde clothe of aras to laye In ye q're

The Inder sextry

It' iij Copys of red veluet
It' a chesabull of ye same w^{t} deco' & subdeco' w^{t} albes
It' a Cope of mottelay veluet
It' iij Copys of coweres damaske
It' a chesabull & ij decones of ye same w^{t} albes
It' for req'em masse iij Copes of blacke damaske
It' a chesabull black veluet & ij deco'es of blacke damaske w^{t} albes
It' a chesabull of whyte fustyon w^{t} red spottes w^{t} ij decon'es of ye same w^{t} albes
It' a chesabull & ij decones of whyte nedell worke for lent & albes to ye same
It' a vestem'e't of yelowe damaske w^{t} all thynge to yt belongeynge

It' a vesteme't of coweres sylke blewe & whyte w^t^ stafford knottes w^t^ all thynge to yt belongeynge
It' a payer of vesteme'tes of blew veluet w^t^ gryffyths knottes and albes ther to
It' a payer of blewe vesteme'tes of worstede & an albe
It' a payer of whyte vesteme'tes of coweres sylke
It' a vesteme't of grene sylke w^t^ oystres fetheres brodry worke albe and all thinge ther to belongeynge
It xj corp'as casys w^t^ iij corp'as clothes
It' ij olde aut' clothes dyap'
It iiij olde fruniltes for ye aut'res
It' an olde pawle of sylke
It' a vayle of lynyn clothe blew & whyte
It' a clothe to hange before ye rode
It iij lytyll pylowes
It' an olde blacke herse clothe saye

The fermery

It' ij new p'closees
It' a tabull ij trustelles & ij formys
It' a bedstede

The butt' and kechyn

It' a Cupborde & a borde
It' a brasse pott
It' a Cop' ketell
It' a plat' ij disches & a sawser
It' ij cowbycrynes & a lytyll broche
It' a chafynge dische and a skomer
It' a gredyeryn

The P'ores Chamber

It' hangeynges of red saye & grene a bowte ye chamber
It' a carpet
It' a almery
It' a tabull a payer of trustelles and ij formys

The vpp' chamberes

It' a bedstede
It' a tabull ij trustelles & a forme
It' an old steyneyd clothe
It' a fayer longe cofer

The other chamberes

It' a fether bede & a bolst'

It' a cou'lete & a payer schetes
It' a lytyll bo'de & ij formys
It' a lytyll cascqet full of euydens
& m^{d} ther rest In ye vysytores handdes a chales & a crosse weyeynge iij^{xx} xj vn'c Also the laye In plege a broken senser a chales & a schype w^{t} an olde cope of veluet for ye whyche ye vysytor payd for ye sayd fryeres vij^{li} v^{s} vj^{d}
It' the sayd vysytor payd a boue thys ij^{s} viij^{d}

Wyllyam yevans
Thomas Wheler } balys.

[*Endorsed*] Nou be, not no' renttes but ye gerdens
[*also*] White Fryers Ludlaw
N° 8.

(Excheq. Treasury of the Receipt, Book 153, fo. 85).

THE INUE'TORY OF YE AUSTE' FREERES OF SCHROWYSBERY

Thys Inde'tur makeyht me'cyon of all ye stuffe of ye austen freeres of schrowysbery receyueyd by ye lord vysytor vnder ye lord p'vy selle for ye kynges grace & delyu'yd to mast' edmu'd cole and adam a mytton ballyueys ther, to see yt orderyd & sauyd wth all ye howse & portenans to ye kynges vse tyll ye kynges plesure be forther knowyn

In ye vestrie

It' a cheseabull of sylke wth byrdes of golde ...	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
It' a pore cheseabull of dornyxe		iiij^{d}
It' a pece of a old cope of dornyxe		iiij^{d}
It' a cheseabull of strypyt sylke & another of dornyxe		xx^{d}
It' a nother cheseabull wth byrdes grene		xij^{d}
It' a crosse clothe stenyd		j^{d}
It' a vesteme't of blew sylke wth albe & stole ...	iij^{s}	
It' a se'sor of laten		iiij^{d}
It' a whyte lyny' clothe to hange before ye rode ...		j^{d}

In ye q're

It' a clothe hangyng before ye aut' wth a fru'tlet ...	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' ij small aut' clothes dyap'		viij^{d}
It' ij small ca'delstakes laten	ij^{s}	
It' a pore crosse		ij^{d}
It' ij lampes hangyng in ye q're		xx^{d}

It' a holy wat' stop ... ... iiij^{d}
It' a sacry bell ... ... ij^{d}
It' a p'per lytyll bell in ye stepull ... ...
It' a lector of tymber ... ...

In ye chapell

It' a steyneyd clothe before ye aut' ... ... ij^{d}
It' a tabull of alebast' ... ... ij^{s}

In ye churche

It' iij pore clotheys before ye aut' ... ... vj^{d}
It' ij pore aut' clotheys ... ... ij^{d}
It' a masse boke ... ...
It' a sacry bell ... ... ij^{d}
It' ij cruettes ... ... j^{d}

In ye hall

It' a tabull & ij formys ... ... vj^{d}

In ye kechyn

It' a chene of yeryn ... ... ij^{d}
It' a lytyll brasse pott old & one pewt' platt' & a lytyll kyttell
It' a lytyll gredyryn & a lytyll spett
It' in beddyng no' nor yet lynen but a tabull clothe

In ye chamberes

It' iij^{ccc} iij^{xx} & iiij schyngle
It' a sorthe of old steneyd clotheys
It' a whyte test'

In ye ind' chamber

It' old hangynges & a cou'yng
It' an old cofor
It' a corporas w^{sh} a case
p' me edmu'd coll
p' me adam a mytton
[*Endorsed*] All r ruyne [?] no' be aboote iiij m^{r}ke by yer
[*also*] Austin fryers salop

N° 11

(Excheq. Treasury of the Receipt, Book 153, fo. 89)

THE INVENTORY OF YE OF YE [*sic*] GRAY FRYERS IN SCHREWSBURY

Thys in Dentur maketh me'sion of all ye stuffe of ye gray fryers in Schrewysbury receyuyd by ye lord vysytor vnder y^{e}

lord p'vaye seale for ye kynges grace & delyu'yd to m' Edmu'de cole & adam amytton baylys there to se & order w^t^ all ye howse and purten^a^nce to the kynges vse tyll ye kynges plesure be forther knowyn.

It' a peyre off grett candyllstyckes off latten
It'm a peyre off small candyllstyckes of latten
It'm A branche w^t^ iiij sokettes laten
It'm A olde brokyng crosse off latten
It' ij ault' clothes for the hye ault'
It' iiij pyllowes ij grette & ij small
It' a olde ault' clothe w^t^ A frounte of olde veluet
It' A tabull off alabast' on ye hye ault'
It' A feyre olde lectorn off tymbyr
It' A lampe off brasse
It' A p'close off tymbyr

In ye lower vestrye

It' A fayre cheste and a almery
It' in ye hye vestrye xj corperas cassys w^t^oute corparas
It' vij corporasse w^t^ theyre cassys
It' ij teneculles motley veluet w^t^ good offeras
It' A vestment off ye same
It' A cope off ye same sute
It' a chesabulles & ij tenaculles grene sylke
It' A whyte chesabull w^t^ swannes
It' iij albes w^t^out p'elles
It' A chesabull yelow velvet w^t^ A Redde lyon
It' ij black tenaculles
It' A chesabull of redde chamlet
It' xiij olde chesabulles & iij tenaculles
It' a olde vestment
It' iij copes off sylke
It' A whyte cope w^t^ swannes cheker offeras
It' vj albes w^t^out p'elles & iij albes w^t^ p'elles
It' A new syrples w^t^ sleves
It' v small ault' clothes
It' a olde corten whyte & yelow
It' ix frountes & xiij stoles
It' iiij ault' clothes for lent
It' ij boxes w^t^ evyde's
It' A olde pyxe w^t^ A boxe latten

It' A ault' cloth
It' a crosse & a chalis in the vysytoris hande off sylu'
It' A feyre p'sse for copys & vestmentes
It' ij olde chestes & ij good chestes
It A feyre sesterne of ledde to stepe in malte
It A some of ledde by estymacyon iij or iiij hondred

The Kechyng

It' iij brasse pottes
It. iij brasse pannes & A cawderne
It' A peyre off cobbartes
It' A chaffer
It' iij brothys and A gredeyron
It' ij peyre off pott hokes'
It' A barre of yron to hang on pottes w^{t} ij hangynges
It' vij platters vj co't'fett Disches & ij sawc's
It' A bason w^{t} an ewer of pewt'
It' A pottynger

The Hall

It' iij bardde clothes & iij napkyns & on dyapur & ij playne
It' v course napkyns
It' v pewt' pottes
It' A salt' of pewt'
It' an candyllstycke latten

The Chamber

It' A tabull ij trestylles & A forme
It' ij fether w^{t} ij bolst's & on cou'yng & ij pyllowes
It' in the frater v broken bordes
m^{d} there is in ye vysytors handes A crosse whyte plate & a lytyll chalys all weyng . . . xxxv vn'c to ye kynges vse
It' ye vysyto^{r} solde a plancke & other small trasse w^{t} s'ten corne on the grounde to dyscharge the costes and account for the reste to ye kyng

p' me Edmu'de coll
p' me adam mytton

[*Endorsed*] lytyll be no' renttes but iij or iiij doeth lend [?]
[*also*] Grey Fryers Salop

N° 11.

For an explanation of many of the terms used in the foregoing Inventories, reference must be made to the notes on the Inventories of the parish Churches, printed in Vol. XII.,

Second Series, of the *Transactions*, and especially to the Glossary at pages 353-356.

In the former paper, some remarks on the Sequences of colours used in the Dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford were made. (See pages 343-344). There is only one item which throws any light on the colours worn at the different seasons, in these Inventories of the Friaries. In the Inventory of the White Friars of Ludlow there occurs,—"Item a chesabull and ii. decones [that is, dalmatic and tunicle for the deacon and sub-deacon] of whyte nedele worke for Lent." This shows us that, in the Hereford Diocese, as elsewhere was usually the case, white was the proper Lenten colour. In the Inventory of the Grey Friars of Shrewsbury, we have "Item iiij. ault' clothes for Lent," but no colour is mentioned. As, however, the Lichfield use was black in Lent, these altar cloths may have been black ones.

Miss Auden has very kindly contributed the following remarks on these Inventories:—

The foregoing Inventories are specially interesting as belonging to religious houses now almost totally swept away. In the case of the Franciscan and Austin Friars of Shrewsbury the actual site of their Churches is forgotten, and only fragments of their domestic buildings remain.

The list shows that in each case the brothers, whether Grey Friars of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury, or Austin Friars of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, or White Friars of Ludlow had every provision for a stately ritual. They had copes of almost every colour and material from coarse silk and dornix, a rather inferior damask, to velvet and silk embroidered with gold. The Austin Friars of Ludlow were not rich in vestments, but they had a chasuble with two tunicles of gold, with two albs, for use at the saying of mass, as well as an old chasuble and tunicle of black velvet, and a cope of silk with stars.

The Austin Friars of Shrewsbury had two chasubles embroidered with birds, the one of silk with birds of gold being valued at 2s. 8d. The Austin Friars of Ludlow had a vestment of blue damask, and those of Shrewsbury one of blue silk with alb and stole.

The Grey Friars both in Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury possessed a richer store of vestments than the Austin friars. Those of Bridgnorth had in addition to vestments of silk and of velvet four tunicles of baukin,—a form of tinsel cloth, metal threads one way and silk the other, and an old cope and vestment of the same costly material. The Shrewsbury Grey Friars had a store of tunicles and chasubles in velvet and silk, one chasuble, white with embroidered swans, and another of yellow velvet with a red lion upon it. This last was probably a gift from one of the Charlton family, whose arms were, *or* a lion rampant *gules*, or perhaps had been made from the state mantle of some member buried in the friars' Church. Possibly it had belonged to the Lady Hawise de la Pole herself, for the arms are those of her father, which descended through her to the Charltons. The white chasuble, and cope with swans and chequer orphreys seem also to have had an heraldic origin. They are each followed in the list by a number of albs without apparels (i.e. the pieces of embroidery enriching an alb, or an amice), as if all the embroidery had been concentrated on the chasuble or cope. The cognisance of the Moore family of More was a swan, and John de la More was sheriff of Shropshire in 1367-9.

The inventories speak of the Friars' church and quire at Bridgnorth; of the sextry and the quire of the Austin friars at Ludlow; of the quire, the church, the outer and inner sextry of the White friars there; the vestry, the quire, the chapel and the church of the Shrewsbury Austin friars, and the lower vestry and the high vestry of the Shrewsbury Franciscans. The quire of the Ludlow Augustinians is described as newly stalled, and that of the White friars, as well stalled round about. Each church possessed altar cloths, and corporas cloths, and their cases, (what in modern days would be called "corporals" and "burses") and the White friars had 4 frontlets for the altars. The Shrewsbury Austin friars had an altar cloth and frontlet in the quire valued at 3/4 (more than anything else they possessed). They and the White friars had a white cloth to hang before the rood in Holy Week, and the latter had beside a vail of linen cloth blue and white. The Carmelites of Ludlow seem to have made a speciality of funeral masses. They had an old pall of silk, and a herse cloth of say (serge); three copes

of black damask, and a black velvet cope, with the vestments for two deacons of black damask. Several other vestments seem to have been given by great men and bore heraldic badges. Stafford knots were associated with the Duke of Buckingham, who held property in Shropshire, and possibly the coarse blue and white silk was the gift of one of that family. The blue velvet with griffins knots perhaps came from some bearer of heraldic griffins, and the green silk embroidered with ostrich feathers recalls the badge of the Prince of Wales, the nominal head of the Court of the Marches at at Ludlow Castle.

At Bridgnorth the friars had still their chalice, and there was an elaborate cross probably on the rood screen; "a fair cross of copper and gilt, with Mary and John," and the whole fittings of the church seem to be given in the list. There were two large and 4 small candlesticks, a processional cross, a hanging lamp, a censer and the ship for keeping the incense, a holy water stoup, two small cruets for use at the altar, two sacring bells, thirteen books, great and small, a pair of organs, and two bells in the steeple. The Austin Friars of Ludlow had a chalice in pledge and a cross of copper and silver, but only three bells, a holy water stoup of latten, and a wooden lectern are mentioned in their quire. The White friars had a chalice and cross in the hands of the King's visitors, and in pledge a broken censer, a chalice, and a ship. In the quire they had a pillow, i.e., the cushion on which the altar book was laid, a pax, to be kissed by the congregation, candlesticks great and small, two frames for holding tapers before an altar or shrine, a fair written mass book, a sacring bell, and three bells in the steeple, two wooden lecterns with hangings, a holy water stoup, and an image of our Lady of pity to hold the reserved sacrament. In the outer sextry was kept a piece of tapestry,—"cloth of Arras,"—to lay in the quire on high festivals.

In the Church was a tomb of alabaster, which, perhaps, marked the grave of John Stanbery, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1474, and willed his body to be buried here, and there were two alabaster carved panels, possibly of the nature of altar pieces. The nave was arranged for the use of the laity, with a pulpit, three pews and a form, and there was a long piece of timber also in the church, for a crane.

The Austin friars of Shrewsbury seem to have possessed complete but poor church furniture. The visitors speak of the bell in the steeple as a proper little bell, and the "table of alabaster," i.e., the carved altar piece, in the chapel was valued at 2/-, but the two sacring bells were only assessed at 2d. each. They had two lamps hanging in the choir, and two small candlesticks, and a wooden lectern.

The Grey Friars had a silver plated cross and a silver chalice already confiscated "to the King's use," and an old broken cross of latten left in their own keeping. They had two pairs of candlesticks, large and small, and a 'branch' for holding four tapers. The high altar had a panel of carved alabaster: there was a "fair old lectern of timber"—(would that it still existed!); a lamp of brass and a wooden screen, (i.e., a "parclose of timber.") There were four altar cloths for Lent, and other altar cloths and frontals, and an old pyx with a box of latten, both probably used for the reservation of the sacrament.

Each of the five houses of friars possessed coffers and chests. At Bridgnorth there were three great coffers in the church, and the Ludlow Austin brothers had a fair coffer in the sextry, and those of Shrewsbury an old one in the inner chamber. The White friars of Ludlow had an offering coffer with three locks in their quire, and an old chest and two aumbries in the outer sextry. The Grey friars of Shrewsbury had a fair chest and an aumbry in their lower vestry, and apparently in the upper vestry, two old chests and two good chests, and a press for copes and vestments.

The Shrewsbury Grey Friars had also two boxes of deeds (evidences) and the Austin friars of Ludlow one, while the Carmelites had a "little casket full of evidences."

Considerable light is thrown on the domestic buildings by the inventories. They all, except the Ludlow Carmelites possessed a hall,—frater (i.e. refectory), the Bridgnorth list calls it,—a kitchen, and other buildings. The friars of Bridgnorth mention the frater, kitchen and brew-house; the Austin friars of Ludlow, who were represented at the Dissolution by a friar and only three brethren, had a hall, buttery and kitchen, but no mention of any sleeping apartment. The White friars had a buttery and kitchen; a farmery (i.e. infirmary) furnished with a trestle table and two forms, a bedstead and two new

screens (parcloses); the Prior's chamber, the upper chambers, and other chambers, which must have given far more accommodation than was needed by the five brethren who were there in 1535.

The Austin friars of Shrewsbury, where the King's visitors found only a prior and two Irish brothers, had a hall, kitchen chambers and an inner chamber, but they seem to have been almost bare of furniture. The Grey friars had a kitchen, hall, and chamber, and the frater, which contained only five broken "bordes"—probably part of trestle tables. The frater of the Bridgnorth Franciscans still contained five tables, and in their kitchen they had an old hanging banner, and apparently a carving from the High Cross. (The word specifying the carving seems to be doubtful). Table furniture was represented by 6 platters, 2 dishes, and 2 saucers, possibly of wood. They had also proper kitchen furniture of pots, kettles, a frying-pan, and irons (cobirons) for the hearth, with a spit (broach), a bar of iron with a hook upon it, and a pair of pot-hooks, while the brew-house had a fixed copper (a copper with a furnace), and a brass pan, which probably was of considerable size.

The Austin friars of Ludlow were less well supplied. Their hall seems to have been furnished with a little table, two trestles and a form, and elsewhere was another table and two forms. Two old cupboards and one fair great one are mentioned, and there was a great trough (trow) and fair lavers of tin, but for cooking there was only a pan and kettle, a little brass pot, and a little spit. There were 3 old pewter plates, but apparently no other table furniture.

The Carmelites had two cob irons and a little spit; a brass pot and a copper kettle, a gridiron, a chafing dish, and a "skomer," (*query* a skimmer), a platter, two dishes and a saucer. A saucer was then not a mere appendage to a cup, but the dish in which sauce came to table.

The Prior's chamber had a trestle table and two forms, an aumbry, hangings for the walls of red and green serge, and a carpet (for the table probably and not the floor). The upper chambers had a table and a form, a bedstead, and a fair long coffer, and the other chambers a feather bed and bolster, with a coverlet and pair of sheets, and a little table (borde) and two forms.

The Shrewsbury Austin friars had a table and two forms in their hall, an old brass pot, a little kettle, a little gridiron, and a little spit in their kitchen, with an iron chain, and one table cloth. There is no mention of bedding, but in the inner chamber were old hangings and a covering, an old coffer, and a corporas with its case, and in the other chambers, the only things of value were 364 roof shingles, a set of "stained cloths," (which seem to have been a form of inexpensive hangings, possibly of coloured hempen cloth), and a white "tester," possibly the hanging of a bedstead.

The kitchen of the Grey Friars was well supplied: three pots and three pans of brass; a cauldron; a chafing dish (chaffer); three spits and a gridiron, two pairs of pot-hooks, and the iron bar on which they might be hung; seven platters, six dishes, and two saucers, a pottinger and a pewter ewer and bason. The dishes seem to be described as "counterfeit," possibly as not being made of pewter. The pair of "cobbartes" probably means the cob-irons on which the spits were placed.

The Hall possessed a fair store of napery, and the fact that the King's visitors had sold some corn belonging to the friars seems to show that the house was not so deserted as the visitors described. Three table(bordde) cloths, three napkins, one of diaper, and two plain, and five coarse napkins was sufficient for a household of some importance, and the pewter salt cellar, five pewter pots (probably the brothers' drinking vessels), and the latten candlestick show that the hall was only recently disused, if disused at all. The 'chamber' seems to represent the friars' dormitory, but there is no mention of bed steads for the two feather beds, bolster and pillows, and the one covering, though it possessed a trestle table and a form. A leaden cistern for steeping malt is mentioned with the lead of the roof, at the end of the list of the goods in the church and vestry.

The work of the Friars was done before 1535, but we can but regret the destruction of their churches, and the diversion of their goods to secular uses. It was an abuse of what had been given to God and to the poor, when all that was valuable was sold for the "King's use," and the empty buildings left to the owls and to the bats.—H.M.A

THE WILL OF THOMAS GAMEL OF SHREWSBURY, 1355.

EDITED BY THE LATE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THOMAS GAMEL belonged to one of the oldest families of Shrewsbury, an ancestor of his appearing on the Burgess Roll as "Gamel Junior" as early as 1209, residing on his own property in Romboldesham, now known as Barker Street. Thomas Gamel's father, John, appears on the Roll of the 12th year of Edward II., 1318, and was elected Bailiff of the town no less than five times, viz., 1293, 1301, 1304, 1305, and 1311,—a sure test of the high estimation in which he was held. His son Thomas, a copy of whose Will we have now before us, appears on the Burgess Roll of 1318, and was twice elected to the office of Bailiff, 1346 and 1353; but in 1336 his fellow townsmen chose him to represent them in the Parliament held at Nottingham, 10th Edward III., 1336.

This interesting Will is entered in Bishop Robert de Stretton's Register, preserved at Lichfield. The copy of it was made by the Rev. Rowland A. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Hints, who has edited the Bishop's Register for the William Salt Archæological Society (vol. viii. N.S.), and by his kind permission we are able to give the Will in these *Transactions*.

A few notes are added at the end to enable the reader to understand the localities, &c., named in the Will.

For some further account of the family of Gamel, reference should be made to the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. I., pp. 17-20.

The Testament of Thomas Gamel, of Salop.

In the name of God Amen. On the Saturday next after the feast of St. Dunstan, Bishop [23 May] in the year of our Lord 1355, I Thomas son of John Gamel of Salop make my testament in this manner.

First I bequeath my soul to God who redeemed it with His own blood, and my body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of S. Cedde, Salop.

Also I will that all the chaplains who assist at my funeral shall be recompensed in the accustomed manner.

Also I bequeath 60 lbs. of wax to be burnt about my body, and I will that eight poor men shall have new tunics, and wear them as they carry the said wax [candles] before my body to the church.

Also I bequeath ten pounds of silver to be distributed to the poor at the disposition of my executors.

Also I bequeath to the fabric of the Collegiate church aforesaid half a mark, and [my] two best brazen pots.

Also I bequeath to the fabric of the church of Blessed Mary, Salop, and to the fabric of the church of S. Juliana,[1] 40 pence each.

Also to the fabric of the Church of Lichfield, 2 shillings.

Also to the Fraternity of Priests[2] of the town of Salop, 5 shillings.

Also to each of the Churches of S. Cedde, B. Mary, and S. Juliana, Salop, 2 shillings for forgotten tithes.

Also to each of the Orders of Friars Mendicant[3] of Salop, 5 shillings.

Also to the Hermit of Cadoganescroys, 2 shillings.[4]

Also to the Hermit of the Wreoken [Wrekin] 18 pence.

Also to the Hermit of Newport[5] (*Novi Burgi*), 40 pence.

Also to the Incluse of the Church of St. Cedde,[6] 2 shillings.

Also I give and bequeath to the Vicars and ministers serving in the choir of the Church of S. Cedde, and to their successors for the time being, a certain tenement of mine in the street called le Stallus,[7] situate between the tenement sometime of William le loksmyth on one side, and that of Hugh de Lodelowe on the other, and extending in length from the King's highway to the tenement of Hugh de Acton, for the term of 99 years, fully to be completed.

I also give and bequeath to the said Vicars and ministers and their successors a certain annual rent of five shillings, to be received from a certain tenement situate in the street of Muryuans,[8] between the tenement of Sir Thomas Vaghan, knight, on one side, and the tenement of Roger de Tromwyne

on the other, and extending from the King's highway up to a certain garden sometime of the said Roger, and up to a plot of land belonging to the Chapel of St. Blase, for the term of 99 years fully to be completed, so that the said Vicars and ministers and their successors for the time being, shall annually during the said term commemorate and celebrate, as is the custom, the anniversary days of John Gamel and Alice his wife, my parents, and of me Thomas Gamel and Cristina my wife, on certain days written or to be written in the book called "Martilogium," or on the Sundays next following.

Also I give and bequeath to Margery, wife of Robert de Hulton, a certain tenement of mine in the street of Romaldesham,[10] situate between a tenement which is called le Blakehall[10] and a certain tenement of Robert de Weston, and four acres of land lying upon le Monkeshull, to have and to hold the aforesaid tenement and the aforesaid four acres of land to the aforesaid Margery and her heirs for ever.

Also I give and bequeath to Thomas Carpentar, my servant, a shop, that namely in which the same Thomas has been accustomed to pass the night, for the term of his life, and after the termination of his life, I will and bequeath that the said shop shall revert to my son John in form underwritten.

Also I will and bequeath that two plots of land by le Brodeok, namely Pykfurlong[9] and Aldeford, and four shops in the street of Romaldesham,[10] which I had of the gift and legacy of Roger de Bosford, shall be sold by my executors for the fulfilment of this my testament, and I will that Thomas de Mutton may buy and have before all other people the aforesaid four shops.

Also I give and bequeath to Elianora, my daughter, my tenement in which I dwell, and all the tenements, rents, barns, and gardens, lying between the lane [*venellam*] which is called Claremount[11] on one side and the street of Scheoteplache[12] on the other, and extending from the street of Doggestreet[13] up to the walls of the town.

I also give and bequeath to the same Elianora a plot of land behind the town walls, lying alongside the land of Hugh de Lodelowe. To have and to hold all the aforesaid tenement

of mine, and all the aforesaid tenements rents barns and gardens, and the aforesaid plot of land, to the aforesaid Elianora and her heirs, by the services therefore due and accustomed, for ever.

I also give to Elianora my daughter aforesaid all lands and tenements, rents and barns, with the appurtenances in le Cotone, and in the fields of le Cotone, to have and to hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements, rents and barns, with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid Elianora and her heirs, by the services therefore due and accustomed, for ever.

Also I give and bequeath to the Commonalty of the town of Salop, a certain annual rent of 2^{s} & 6^{d} which rent the said Commonalty owes to me for 2 shops in Mardefole.[14] Nevertheless so that the said Commonalty shall exonerate me and my heirs from a certain annual rent of 10^{d} due to the same Commonalty for a certain way outside the walls of the town.

Also I will and bequeath that the guardians of John my son shall pay yearly to William le Carter 10 shillings, and to Juliana my servant 10 shillings, for the term of life of the said William and Juliana.

Also I will and bequeath that Reginald Perlee shall have my son John in his custody, and shall have the disposition of all things bequeathed to him, and of the marriage of the said John.

Also I will and bequeath that two shops with a certain plot of land adjoining situate in the street of Muryuans, between the tenement sometime of William Male and the King's highway, shall be sold by my executors to pay my debts.

Also I give and bequeath to John my son, whom I begat of Margery de Offeley, all my lands and tenements, rents barns and gardens, with all the appurtenances, being within the parish of the Collegiate Church of St. Cedde, Salop, and within the fee and lordship of Meole Bracy, (except lands tenements rents barns and gardens which I have above given and bequeathed), to have and to hold all the aforesaid lands tenements rents barns and gardens with their appurtenances to the aforesaid John, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, for ever, the lands tenements rents barns and gardens before given and bequeathed always excepted.

Rendering therefore to the chief lords of those fees the services therefore due and accustomed. And if it shall happen that the said John my son shall die an infant without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will and bequeath that all the aforesaid lands tenements rents barns and gardens, with their appurtenances, given and bequeathed to the said John, shall be sold by my executors under-written, and the money thence raised shall be expended by them in the celebration of masses and the bestowal of alms, as speedily as conveniently can be done, for my soul, for the souls of my ancestors, and all those whose goods I have unjustly had detained or seized, and those to whom I have done or commanded or procured to be done any injury or loss of any sort. Moreover if it happens that the aforesaid John my son shall survive my executors, and leave none of them surviving, and shall afterwards die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will and bequeath that all the aforesaid things bequeathed to the aforesaid John shall be sold by the Bailiffs of the town of Salop and four trustworthy men of the same town, together with the supervision and advice of the Religious men, the Abbot of the Monastery of S. Peter, Salop, and the Abbot of Haghmond, to those offering most for the aforesaid [lands] and such as are willing to give [them] in oblations, and the money so raised shall be expended faithfully at their souls' peril in manner aforesaid.

Also I bequeath to the said John my son a silver cup with three feet and a silver cover, a pair of cups of maser, and twelve silver spoons, one wide brazen pot for fish, and five brazen pots, the best after those already bequeathed, and the two best beds, and a bookcase with all my other books, and the 2 best hoes and the two best axes, and all other tools necessary for stoneworking, and my best doublet, and a quilted tunic (*akedon coopertum cum camaca*),[15] and my best hauberk (*loricam*),[16] with an aventayle, and my best basinet, and a pair of plates with shoulder and arm-pieces of iron (*j par de platys cum palmis et brachiis ferreis.*)[17]

Also to Thomas Lombard a pair of plates and a falchio (*fauchour*).

Also I bequeath to each of my executors a cup of maser and 6 silver spoons.

Also I will that for the first year after my decease, eight chaplains shall be employed, for the second year four chaplains, and for eight years thence next ensuing two chaplains in each year, to celebrate divine service in the collegiate church of St. Cedde, Salop, for my soul and for the souls of my ancestors, and others as aforesaid, if after my funeral obsequies have been performed and my debts and legacies paid, the residue of my goods is sufficient for their stipend and support. But if otherwise, I will that my executors shall make disposition concerning the said chaplains as it shall seem best to them to arrange for my soul's health.

Also I will and bequeath that all my jewels, vessels of silver, brass, pewter, lead and iron, all corn as well growing upon the land as being in barns or in granaries, all horses, oxen, and sheep, and all manner of timber and other goods of what sort soever, and not before bequeathed, shall be sold by my executors.

And in order that this my testament may be faithfully executed, done, and fulfilled, I constitute ordain and make as my executors [these], namely, Thomas de Mutton and Roger atte Yate, and Sirs (*dominos*) Nicholas de Meole and Richard de Upton, Chaplains. In witness whereof I have to this my present testament set my seal. Dated at Salop on the day and year above-said. And I appoint that Reginald Perlee and Elianora my daughter shall afford their advice and help to my executors.

On the xij. Kal. Jul. [20 June] 1355, in the Collegiate Church of S. Cedde, before us the Dean of Christianity of Salop, this testament was proved, and sentence given *(pronunciatum)* for the same; and administration of the goods of the said deceased was granted to the executors within-written in [due] form of law. In witness whereof we have set the seal of our office to these presents. Dated at Shrewsbury on the day place and year abovesaid.

QUIT-CLAIM FROM JOHN PERLE OF SALOP AND ELIANORA HIS WIFE TO JOHN, SON OF THOMAS GAMEL. 14 APRIL, 1375.

Know all men by these presents, that we John Perle of Salop and Elianora my wife have of one accord remised

released and for us our heirs and assigns for ever quitclaimed to John, son of Thomas Gamel of Salop, his heirs and assigns, all our right and claim which we have, or in any manner might have, in all the lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances, which the same John son of Thomas Gamel had of the bequest of the testament of the aforesaid Thomas his father within the liberties of the town of Salop, saving all lands and tenements, rents and services with their appurtenances as they lie in the fee of Meole Bracy and in Frankenile[18] suburb of Salop. So that neither we the aforesaid John Perle and Elianora nor our heirs or assigns shall hereafter be able to exact claim or demand any right or claim in all the aforesaid lands and tenements rents and services with all their appurtenances, Saving the lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances, in the fee of Meole Bracy and Frankuyle, but we shall be for ever shut out from every action by these presents. And we moreover the aforesaid John Perle and Elianora and our heirs will for ever warrant all the aforesaid lands and tenements rents and services with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid John son of Thomas Gamel, his heirs and assigns, in form aforesaid against all mortals. We have also remised and released to the same John son of Thomas Gamel, his heirs [and] executors all manner of actions real and personal, which we have, have had, or in any manner might have, against the same John son of Thomas, from the beginning of the world up to the day of making these presents. In witness whereof we have to this present writing of quit-claim set our seals. These being witnesses: Richard de Pontesbury and John Gefferey, then bailiffs of the town of Salop, John Stury, Robert de Thornes, Reginald de Mutton, James Dyer, John Rondulf and others. Dated at Salop on the Saturday after the feast of S. Dionisius, [14 April] in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest [1375.]

NOTES.

[1] Now wrongly called S. Julian's.

[2] Mr. Wilson suggests that the "Fraternity of Priests" belonged to the Hospital of St. John. This Hospital of St. John probably stood in New Street, near the Wesleyan Chapel, in a field opposite where Millington's Hospital now stands, which was called the Chapel Yard. Human bones were found when St. George's Girls' School was built. But may not this Fraternity mean the Canons of St. Chad's? (C. H. D.)

[3] There were at Shrewsbury houses of (a) Black Friars, near Water Gate Lane, on the slope below the Salop Infirmary; (b) Austin Friars, outside the Town Walls, near the Postern gate of Romaldesham; and (c) Grey Friars, at the bottom of the Wyle, between it and the river.

[4] Cadogan's Cross probably stood immediately behind Millington's Hospital, and the Hermitage in the same direction but further west. (C. H. D.)

[5] *Novi Burgi* is Newport, not Newcastle as Mr. Wilson translates it. (C.H.D.)

[6] The Incluse was a female. In 1314 the Dean of S. Cedde was directed to enclose Isolda de Hungerford, an anchoress dwelling in a building in the cemetery of S. Romald's Chapel. Also in 1366, x. Kal. Sep., Bishop R. de Stretton, being then at Heywood, granted a license to Alice Breton, Recluse in the Reclusory within the cemetery of the Collegiate Church of S. Cedde, Salop, to choose a confessor for 2 years.

[7] Le Stalles, now Mardol Head, extended from the western corner of High Street to Gullet Passage.

[8] Murivance was a district, the exact limits of which are difficult to define, but it certainly included the land lying between College Hill and the Town Walls. The Chapel of St. Blase (or St. Blaize) stood on the south side of College Hill, nearly opposite Vaughan's Mansion.

[9] Pykehurlong was on the south side of Kingsland Lane, where the late Rev. W. A. Leighton built his house (Luciefelde). Aldeford may have been on Reabrook, which was formerly of much greater volume than it is now. (C.H.D.)

[10] Romaldesham, now Barker Street. There was a Chapel of S. Romald, Rumbold, or Rumwald, which probably stood on the west side of Barker Street. Blakehalle is considered to have stood where the detached house (formerly the residence of the Rev. John Yardley) stands, now known as Claremont House, on the north-east of St. Chad's Church.

[11] It is impossible to determine where the path called Claremount ran, but Scheoteplache[12] is undoubtedly the modern Shoplatch. The site of "all the tenements, rents, barns, gardens, &c.", was probably the land between the National Provincial Bank up to St. Chad's Churchyard, if not further south-west, right up to the King's highway. (C. H. D.)

[13] Doggestreet may be what was later called Doglane, now Claremont Street.

[14] Mardesole should be Mardefole, or Mardevole, now Mardol.

[15] *Akedon*. A short sleeved tunic (waistcoat) covered with cloth, possibly silken cloth, for *camoca* is a garment made of silk. (C. H. D.)

[16] *Hawberk* or *lorica*, a coat, with long sleeves, of mail. (C. H. D.)

[17] *Platys cum palmis et brachiis ferreis*. Probably the meaning is, Armplates with iron gauntlets and fore-arm protectors. Small iron plates were buckled over the mail, to give increased security to the limbs. (C. H. D.)

[18] Frankwell, formerly Frankvile.

[This paper is of melancholy interest. It is the last complete paper that Mr. Phillips wrote for the *Transactions*, and was sent to the printers only two days before his death. He had partly completed some other papers, including some further "Ottley Letters" and the remainder of Blakeway's "Topographical History of Shrewsbury," and it is hoped that these may yet appear in the pages of the *Transactions*.

Since Mr. Phillips's death, the Rev. R. F. Wilson has sent us a copy in Latin of the Will; and we have thought it better, with the kind help of the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, to give a full translation of the entire Will, using Mr. Wilson's abstract wherever it was possible to do so. The Introduction and Notes are, with slight alterations, Mr. Phillips's own work.—ED.].

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society was held in St. Alkmund's Parish Room, Shrewsbury, on Monday, August 14th, 1905, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas (President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, who were holding their 59th Annual Meeting at Shrewsbury, August 14th to 18th), in the chair. There were also present: Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., (Chairman of the Council), Major Heber-Percy, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Rev. E. H. G. and Mrs. De Castro, Rev. H. J. Wilcox, Mr. J. A. Morris, Mrs. R. B. Morris, Miss Auden, Miss Jeffreys, Miss Downward, Miss Hawkins, Dr. Burd, Mr. T. R. Horton, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. F. Goyne (secretary), etc.

The PRESIDENT, in calling upon the Chairman of the Council to read the report, said he was glad to addresses him as Prebendary Auden. He was sure no one more deserved the honour, and he had much pleasure in congratulating him upon the distinction conferred upon him by the Bishop of Lichfield. (Hear, hear and applause).

Prebendary AUDEN thanked the Chairman and the Meeting for their kind congratulations.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Prebendary AUDEN then read the Annual Report of the Council, as follows:—

The Council desire to begin their Report by giving a cordial welcome to the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association on the occasion of their meeting in Shrewsbury. The connection of the town with Wales has been so intimate, and has extended through so many centuries that the Shropshire Society have special pleasure in welcoming this peaceful invasion of their territories by those whose ancestors were not always equally pacific in their intentions. As regards the work of the Society during the past year, beside the regular issue of the *Transactions*, the Council have prepared a circular on the duty of preserving the old buildings of the county and particularly of Shrewsbury. This has been signed by the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Council, and will be circulated among those on whom the responsibility of their preservation mainly rests. The Council desire to place on record their appreciation of the public-spirited efforts of Mr W. H. Foster to preserve the buildings of Madeley Court, and of Mr Beville Stanier to prevent the dispersion of the valuable natural history collection formerly at Hawkstone. The Council have to regret the loss of several members by death since the last annual meeting. Lord Harlech and the Rev. Prebendary G. H. Egerton were both Vice-Presidents of the society, and the

latter took the chair at the Annual Meeting in 1895, when he read a valuable paper on the history of Myddle. Miss Beckwith and Mr Richard Taylor both took an active interest in the work of the society until failing health laid them aside. Mr J. Channer Corfield, though residing in another county, always remembered his connection with Shropshire, and was a diligent student of the *Transactions* of the Society. A special loss has, however, fallen on the Society in the death of the Rev. Hon. Gilbert H. F Vane. Mr Vane had been a member of the Council since 1896, and his colleagues will long miss the sound judgment and unfailing tact which he brought to their deliberations. He was a frequent contributor to the pages of the "*Transactions*" and only last year he presided at the Annual Meeting, when he read a valuable paper on the parish documents of Shropshire, a subject to which he had given special attention. The Council find a sad pleasure in thus placing on record their sense of the value of his labours and their sincere sympathy with the President of the Society, Lord Barnard, and the other members of Mr. Vane's family.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Prebendary AUDEN also read the Statement of Accounts, which showed receipts amounting to £259 13s. 5d. during the year, and a balance in hand on the general account of £54 11s. 1d., and on the special fund for illustrations of £12 2s. He was glad to say that this showed an improvement; as far as he could remember they never had had quite so large a balance as £66 13s. 1d. Last year the amount was £44 12s. 8d., and they had sometimes been very much below that. The improved position was a matter for congratulation, but they could very easily spend more on illustrations in the *Transactions*, and thereby help on the publication. Incidentally Mr. Auden commented on the fact that the subscriptions were £29 in arrear, and said he should be glad if members would discharge their liabilities. Speaking of the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. Vane, he said he had never been associated with a man with whom it was a greater pleasure to work. Mr. Vane was so courteous and kind, so sound in judgment, and so thoroughly straightforward that in regard to his personality it was a great loss. But they knew also that he had made certain antiquarian subjects peculiarly his own, more particularly parish documents, and the *Transactions* would be the poorer for his death. Mr. Auden then emphasised the first paragraph in the report, cordially welcoming the Cambrian Society to Shrewsbury. It had happened to him to work up something lately of the relation in which Shrewsbury had stood to the Welsh, and he must say that about 500 years ago there could not possibly be more troublesome neighbours to be found anywhere than the Welsh. (Laughter). Twice over in the 13th century, under Llewellyn the Great, they came to Shrewsbury, and in one instance took possession of the town, holding it for nearly a year, and then a little later they ravaged the county up to its gates. However, the Cambrian Society came with no such warlike intentions, and although he did not say the Salopians would not be prepared to fight them if the occasion required—(hear, hear)—still they would much rather welcome them in a peaceable way; and he was sure he was expressing the feeling

of every member of the Shropshire Society when he said how very cordially they welcomed the Cambrian Society in their visit to Shrewsbury. (Hear, hear).

Mr. SOUTHAM seconded the motion. As a member of the Council he was very glad to know that the Society was in a better position than it was last year, and he was sure the progress would be continued. He agreed with Mr. Auden that it was necessary, if they wished people who were not antiquaries, to subscribe to the *Transactions*, that there should be more illustrations, and to make this possible there must be more subscribers. He hoped pressure would be used to collect the outstanding subscriptions.

THE COUNCIL.

Major HEBER-PERCY proposed the election of the following as the Council:—Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. (Chairman), Miss Auden, F.R.Hist.S., Dr. E. Calvert, LL.D., Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. Chas. Fortey, Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. E. C. Peele, Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, M.A., Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., and Captain Williams-Freeman, F.R.G.S.

The Rev. H. J. WILCOX seconded, and said he was sure such a Council, with such a head, could not fail to do well.—The motion was carried.

On the proposition of the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, seconded by Mr. NURSE, Dr. Calvert was re-elected Auditor, and thanked for his services in the past year.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Archdeacon THOMAS expressed his thanks on behalf of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and said he was certain they would appreciate the good-will and kindness with which the Shropshire Society had welcomed them to their town and county. As they had not brought their spears or their swords with them, there was no probability of anything like a flare-up, and he thought if they had, there would have been still less probability. (Laughter). To himself personally it was gratifying that he should have been asked to take the chair on that occasion, and for this reason: as far as he was an archæologist, he owed the spirit of archæology to that county. As a boy it was his delight to root about the ruins of old Caus Castle, and he supposed that engrained itself very deeply into his constitution, because ever since it had always been a pleasure and a delight to carry out in a small way similar rooting elsewhere. For very many years he had taken the Cambrian meeting as his holiday, and it had often been rather a hard-working holiday, but a very delightful and a most invigorating one; and he referred to it in the hope that he might induce some

who had not already joined the Shropshire Society to take the opportunity of doing so. Nothing, he was sure, could give greater pleasure. Few things could give more enjoyment and health, and not many could give such interest to one's daily work, as to know something, and from time to time to add to that something a little more, about the story of the places and the people where one's lot was cast. It was unfortunately the case everywhere that people living on the spot did not half appreciate the beauties and the value of what lay close at their door; they went a long way to see things, and neglected objects of interest close at hand. And in Shropshire the people had a noble field for the study of archæology as a science. If they took architecture they had castles of different periods, they had grand old abbeys, they had churches of singular interest, and it was not merely the architecture of the churches which told in so many instances the story of their ancient past, but the objects that so many of them contained. It was rarely one met with such a fine series of effigies as were found in some of the churches which it would be the privilege of the Association to visit during the course of the week. He had never himself met with a wooden effigy, but he saw there was one at Pitchford, and he thought there was one at Berrington. Then the people whom those effigies represented: what a world they conjured up! the struggles of the past, and the stirring times in which they took part, some of them occupying a prominent place in the history of the country, and especially in the life of their neighbourhood! Then they had beautiful stained glass, as in St. Mary's, itself a vision to go and see. And in justice to so many around him, he felt bound to refer to the excellent work the Shropshire Society had done, and the value of the *Transactions* it had published: they not only helped those on the spot to realise the story of their homes, but strangers coming into the neighbourhood were provided with a singular fund of interesting information. Just before coming to that room he had a letter sent to him which asked these questions:—"I should like especially to have seen (1) Uriconium, (2) Haughmond. Perhaps some of the Shropshire antiquaries can tell us the probable motives that led a Welsh prince, Gruffudd ap Cynan to endow Haughmond with the Church of Nefyn, and how it is that that church does not appear amongst Haughmond's possessions in the Valor." Having called attention to the value of the parish registers now being issued, and quoted an interesting reference to Shrewsbury, Archdeacon Thomas made a renewed appeal for increased membership of the Shropshire Society, and pointed out that with greater funds there would be larger opportunities of supplying a magazine containing good material and well illustrated; and it must be remembered that good illustrations were an important adjunct to any book, whether it were designed for little children or the big children of archæology.

Major Heber-Percy proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his attendance and for his interesting address.

Mr. SOUTHAM seconded, and said Archdeacon Thomas took the greatest interest in anything connected with Shropshire, and they were all glad to welcome him that day as President-elect of the Cambrian Archæological Association. They hoped that the members of the Association would find in and about Shrewsbury many finer and nicer things than they could find in their own country. (Laughter). If that were so, he thought perhaps they would not grudge having to come into Shropshire, and they would take away with them feelings of regard corresponding to those which Shropshire people (in this century at any rate) entertained for them. (Hear, hear)

Responding to this cordial vote of thanks, Archdeacon THOMAS said he was sure they would find within reasonable compass of Shrewsbury a great many objects such as they would have to travel far and wide to see over Offa's Dyke. They in Wales had not anything like the rich variety of objects to be found hereabouts. If only the weather were as favourable during the week as it had been on that opening day, he was quite sure they would go back with the very pleasantest memories just as they had come there with the pleasantest anticipations, of their visit to Shrewsbury. (Applause).

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society, in combination with the Cambrian Archæological Association, took place on Thursday, August 17th, 1905, to Albrighton and the district. The party numbered about 70, and included the Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), and Miss Auden, the Revs. A. Thursby-Pelham, C. H. Drinkwater, W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, Major A. Heber-Percy, Captain Williams-Freeman and Miss Williams-Freeman, Messrs. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., T. Frank Poole, S. Heighway, F. G. Morris, J. A. Morris, J. Nurse, Miss Downward, Miss Jeffreys, Miss M. B. Lloyd, &c.

The party left Shrewsbury in a reserved carriage by the 10 o'clock train, and arrived at Albrighton a little before 11. Here they were met by the Rev. J. E. Auden, Vicar of Tong, who most kindly acted as guide to the party throughout the day. Carriages were waiting at the station, and the party drove first to Albrighton Church, which has several interesting features. The base of the tower dates from about 1185, while the chancel is of good 14th century work. In the chancel is the alabaster tomb, dated 1555, of John Talbot of Grafton and Frances (Giffard) his wife. His mother was the heiress of the Troutbeck family, and through her the manors of Albrighton and of Ford came to the Talbots of Grafton. There is also inside the altar rails a tomb, without any inscription, of the only Duke of Shrewsbury. Outside the church is a very interesting tomb commemorating Andrew Fitz Nicholas de Willey, who was killed in the

battle of Evesham in 1295. It has a number of shields of arms carved upon it, which are rapidly becoming defaced owing to the action of the weather. It was felt strongly by the members, that this unique tomb should be replaced inside the church, and as near as possible to the spot from which it was removed at the restoration. The Rev. J. E. Auden kindly pointed out everything of interest, and a move was then made to Tong, where he was guide to the beauties of his own famous church. A considerable time was spent in admiring and studying the monuments, the woodwork and the architecture, and memories of Charles Dicken's "Little Nell" were recalled by many lovers of the works of that author. The great bell was sounded in honour of Major Heber-Percy, the representative of the Vernons of Hodnet (the family who gave it), who was one of the party. The Members left the church reluctantly to adjourn to the Bell Inn for lunch, after which they drove on to Boscobel, the scene of Charles II.'s concealment in 1651. The old house and the Royal Oak and its surroundings were most attractive, both in themselves and in the memories of Charles II., and the loyalty of his faithful friends, which they called up. From Boscobel a short drive brought the party to Whiteladies, the scanty remains of a house of Cistercian nuns founded in 1185. Little remains but the north wall of the church and the arch of the transept. In King Charles's time there were several houses here, but all have now disappeared. From Whiteladies the party drove to Shifnal by way of Cosford, and after tea at the Jerningham Arms, went to the church. Here they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Malaher, who kindly pointed out the features of the interesting building, and told something of its history. The original parish of Shifnal was very extensive. There are no remains of the Saxon church, but much of the Norman is there, especially the beautiful chancel arch. The tower and south porch are Early English; the Moreton Chapel Decorated, and the north transept Perpendicular. Time was only too short for seeing all this and the monuments in and outside the church, and at 6 36 the train conveyed the party back to Shrewsbury. Fortunately the party were favoured with lovely weather, and the day's proceedings were much enjoyed by all who took part in them.

CONVERSAZIONE.

On Friday, August 18th, the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association and the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, were entertained by the Council of the latter Society, at a Conversazione held in the Music Hall. The guests were received by the Rev. Prebendary Auden (Chairman of the Council) and Miss Auden. During the evening a number of interesting lantern slides, illustrating old Shrewsbury, were shown by Mr. Wallace Heath, and some very pleasing music was played by Mr. F. G. Quinby ('cello) and Mr. P. W. Pilcher (piano). During an in-

terval refreshments were served. At the end the President (Archdeacon Thomas) in the name of the Cambrian Association, expressed their high appreciation of the kindness shewn to them by the sister Society of Shropshire, and their thanks to those who had taken so much pains to make their visit to Shrewsbury, not simply a success, but a pleasure and a delight. (Hear, hear, and applause). Much of that was due to the great kindness of those who had acted as guides, and given the association the benefit of the information and knowledge which, after great trouble and care, they had collected. (Hear, hear) He was sure they would expect him to mention the name of Auden; no one, he was sure, could have supplied just the guidance and information they wanted as well as he who had got the whole history of that town and neighbourhood at his fingers' ends. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps he ought to make an exception; perhaps there was one who knew as much as he did. They had had the great benefit and pleasure that day of hearing the accounts of High Ercall and Haughmond from Miss Auden—(hear, hear)—and at Tong they were guided by an Auden, too—(hear, hear)—and that day they had had their friend Prebendary Auden and Captain G. Williams-Freeman doing their very best to make them charmed with the beauty and historic objects of Shrewsbury. (Hear, hear) Again that night they had had those very valuable and interesting pictures of old Shrewsbury which formed so pleasant and so appropriate a subject for that closing scene of their visit. The clerk of the weather had been singularly kind, the places visited were of peculiar interest, and altogether the meeting had been most enjoyable. He hoped they would return wiser men, and happier, and that as members of the association they would look forward to a future meeting at Pengwern. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—Prebendary Auden said the appreciation the Shropshire Society had received from the Association had more than compensated them for any little effort they might have made. It had been a great pleasure not only to him and the members of his family, but also to every member of the Council to do their utmost to make it a happy week for the Cambrian Association, and if they had in any way succeeded they were more than repaid for any trouble they had had. He could only hope that the meeting had cemented together the two associations, and also done something, as he was sure it had,—to promote personal friendships among the members of the two bodies. (Hear, hear.) Speaking for the Shropshire Society, he could say that if they were spared long enough they would hope to welcome the Cambrian Association again on some future occasion. (Applause.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Cambrian Archæological Association this year made Shrewsbury the centre for their fifty-ninth Annual Meeting, from August 14th to 18th, and visited many places of interest in the town and county. The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, under the presidency of Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., constituted themselves a Local Committee to make arrangements for the Meeting, and several Members of the Society joined the Association in the various Excursions.

The following are those who have attended the meeting:—Mr. E. Laws, Professor Anwyl, Canon Morris, Archdeacon Thomas, Colonel Morgan, Rev Charles Childlow, Miss Edwards Rev. E. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Rev. G. Eyre Evans, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Herbert Allen, Mr. Romilly Allen, Mr. W. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Breeze, Mr. Cochrane, Rev. D. Lewis, Rev. Mathew Thomas, Mr and Miss Nicholl, Rev. Llewellyn Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Hartland, Mr. L. J. Roberts, Rev. David Jones (Gorsedd Vicarage), Mr. Richards (Neath), Mr. Morgan (Llanelly), Professor Lloyd, Mr. Vincent Evans, Mr. Lloyd (Bognor), Mr. Harold Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. F. Vaughan Williams, Mr. F. E. Morris, Mr. Jones Morris, Miss Jones, Rev. T. H. Lloyd, Mr. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Lleufer Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. Brigstock, Mr. Pepyat Evans, Rev. J. Thomas, Mr. L. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Parry Jones, Canon and Mrs. David Jones, Rev. J. Fisher, Canon Trevor Owen (secretary).

The meeting of the Committee of the Association for business was held at St. Alkmund's Parish Room at 8.30 p.m. on Monday Evening

On Tuesday a party, numbering about sixty members and friends, left Shrewsbury at 10 a.m., under the guidance of Prebendary Auden, after having paid a short visit to St. Mary's Church, where Mr. J. Nurse pointed out the architectural features of the building, and called attention to its unique collection of stained glass, placed there by the Rev. W. Gorsuch Rowland, a former vicar.

The first place visited outside of Shrewsbury was Pitchford Church, which was probably founded by Ralph de Pitchford, who was living between 1211 and 1252, and the old part of the building goes back to his time. There are a few later additions, including two fourteenth century windows, one of which contains a fragment of contemporary stained glass. There were further changes in 1719 and 1819, which were not altogether improvements. The church contains much interesting woodwork, including remains of a fifteenth century screen, and seventeenth century pews and pulpit. There is a fine monument to Sir John de Pitchford, who died about 1285, carved out of solid oak. The cross-legged effigy is over seven feet long. There are also four interesting incised slabs to members of the Otley family. They are dated 1529, 1534, and 1587. The two of this last date are from the same hand, and bear the carver's name. Almost adjoining the church is Pitchford Hall, an interesting example of half-timbered work, containing a secret chamber. It is mainly of sixteenth century date, but may contain portions of earlier work, going back to the time of Thomas Otley, who was the first of that family to possess the estate. Thomas died in 1485, and was buried in St. Julian's Shrewsbury. He bought Pitchford in 1473, and it continued with his descendants till 1807. Sir Francis Otley, his descendant, whose portrait is at Pitchford, was the Royalist Governor of Shrewsbury during the Civil Wars. Through the kindness of Colonel Cotes, the party were allowed to see the many treasures the Hall contains, which include several interesting pictures.

From Pitchford the drive was continued to Acton Burnell Church, which is the most beautiful example of Early English work in Shropshire. It was built between 1250 and 1280 by Bishop Burnell, Lord Chancellor of England under Edward I., and the crowned head that ends the hood mou'ding in the south transept probably represents that King. The eastern portion of the chancel is of richer work than that near the chancel arch, but there can only be a slight difference in their dates. The church has many interesting features, and possesses a fine brass to the memory of Sir Nicholas Burnell, who died in 1382, and interesting monuments to Richard Lee, 1591, and Sir Humphrey Lee, 1632. There is a "low-side window," and traces of what may have been the dwelling of an anchorite, and a window high up on the north wall, where probably a light was placed to keep evil spirits from the churchyard. From the church the party went to the ruins of the Castle. Bishop Burnell entertained Edward I. at his manor at Acton Burnell in 1283, but the licence to crenellate his house there was not given till the following year. Tradition says that at the Parliament of Acton Burnell the Commons sat in the barn, the great gables of which still

remain some little distance from the ruins of the Bishop's Castle, or rather manor house. The Bishop was a man in advance of his times, and documents show that he meant to make Acton Burnell a flourishing market town, and not a mere appanage, of a feudal castle. The present Hall is said to be on the site of the gatehouse to the thirteenth century one. The shell of Bishop Burnell's house is fairly perfect, and much of its internal arrangements can be made out. The great hall was not unlike that of Stokesay in plan, and equally fine.

After lunch, the party drove on to Langley Chapel, which mainly is of late date, though there was a church either there or at Ruckley, the adjoining hamlet, in mediaeval days. Edward Burnell is said to have built a chapel here in 1280, but the present building probably dates from about 1601, the date carved on the nave roof. It is remarkable for its fittings, which include a pulpit and a canopied reading pew of seventeenth century date, and a curious arrangement of seats and kneeling desks round the communion table. This may be as early as 1601, but more probably is of rather later date when the Puritan party, who wished to sit at Holy Communion, were in conflict with the Churchmen, who continued to kneel, and this arrangement is of the nature of a compromise. Near the little church are the scanty remains of what was once the seat of the Lee family, who inherited the Burnell estates. In the sixteenth century it was one of the chief houses in Shropshire; now little remains but the gateway and a fragment of an embattled wall. The Lee family ended in two heiresses towards the close of the seventeenth century. One, Rachel, married Ralph Cleaton, and took to him Lee Hall, near Pimhill, and Mary, the other, married Edward Smythe, who came from the north, where he held land under the Prince Bishops of Durham, and by his marriage became possessed of the estates which his descendants still enjoy. Acton Burnell Hall grew into favour in the eighteenth century: Langley became a farmhouse, and its former greatness was forgotten.

From Langley the drive homewards was by way of Condover, where the church is an unusually fine building. The chancel, now rebuilt, was of thirteenth century work, and the north transept is a good example of the late Norman style. The nave and tower were built in the time of Charles II. The old nave fell in 1660, and the present one was rebuilt between that date and 1665, the tower being completed a few years later. The register and the communion plate are both interesting, the one dating from 1570, and the other from the seventeenth century.

From the church the party adjourned to the Hall, where they were entertained to tea by Mr. E. B. Fielden, M.P.,

Condover Hall is a fine example of Elizabethan work, built by Judge Thomas Owen between 1586 and 1595. It is doubtful whether he ever lived there himself, as he seems to have died in London. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Sir Roger, lived there, who was in turn followed in 1617 by his brother, Sir William, whose descendants held the estates (which they greatly augmented) till the end of the nineteenth century. The Hall was designed by Walter Hancock, who had done work for Sir Francis Newport, and who was probably the architect of the Market Hall in Shrewsbury, built in 1596

At six o'clock the carriages were re-entered for the drive to Shrewsbury, after an interesting and enjoyable day.

The annual business meeting of the Society was held in St. Alkmund's Parish Room on Tuesday evening, when, in the absence of Mr. Willis Bund the retiring President, Mr. Laws presided. He said that while regretting the absence of Mr. Willis-Bund he was very glad to have the opportunity of introducing Archdeacon Thomas as President of the Association for the current year. (Applause.) Archdeacon Thomas, during the thirty years he had known him, had always been kind and courteous. He had never known him to be cross, and that was wonderful. (Laughter and applause.)

The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas then took his place in the chair, and thanked the Association for the honour they had done him; for he felt it a great honour to succeed so many distinguished Presidents as they had had.

Canon Morris proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Willis Bund, who, he said, had rendered the Association valuable services. (Applause).

Professor Anwyl seconded the motion, and said it was no small thing for a Society like that to have the co-operation of men of learning and ability like Mr. Willis Bund. (Applause.)

The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas then gave his presidential address. In the course of it he said that to preside in Shrewsbury was a special gratification, for the town was the archæological capital of Powys, and it was while digging as a boy among the ruins of the old castle of Caus that he was first imbued with the spirit of archæology. It was remarkable that of the fifty-nine annual meetings of their Association that was the first occasion on which they had met in Shrewsbury, which itself was full of objects of interest; and in its neighbourhood, so rich in antiquities, they would visit places noted for their historic interest, military, ecclesiastical, and domestic. They ranged from the Roman remains at Vriconium down to the still occupied residences of Boscobel and Pitchford, and they comprised three of the four minsters round the Wrekin. He could think of no subject so suitable to that occasion as the early story of the people

who at the dawn of our national history occupied that district—he meant the Ordovices and their successors, the "Men of Powys." When Ostorius Scapula pursued the retreating Silures northwards he followed them into the country of the Ordovices. The Ordovices were men of the Iron Age, who made their fortresses of earth, and protected them with fosse and rampart, and built within them edifices of timber. He mentioned places which had examples of hill forts, and said of their lowland camps, there were the Perthi, near Baschurch, the Belan at Kinnerley, and the skilful arrangement of fosses at Drewen, Whittington. But perhaps best of all was the spot on which they were then assembled. Instead of the fair streets and picturesque buildings let them imagine that the horseshoe formed by the Severn was crowned by an earthwork, that its dyke and fosse occupied the line of the later walls, that within were the rough and ready huts of the Ordovices, and without the swamps and alder groves, which gave the site its first name—strong lines of defence across the narrow neck of the horseshoe, and on urgent occasions damming up the river just below to form a huge lake, would make the place almost impregnable. Such they might picture Pengwern in the days of Ostorius—an ideal fortress of the Ordovician type. But it was not here that the Silures sought refuge—the precipitious heights of the Breiddin, with its circumvallation of rude strong walls and the skilful arrangement of outworks to guard the entrance was their ideal of a last resort for security, and there Caractacus made his final but unsuccessful stand. When the Romans later founded their great station at Viriconium, the town of the Wrekin, they found in their neighbours at Pengwern if not willing at least submissive, tributaries. There was reason for believing that the intercourse between the Romans and the Britons grew into mutual regard and friendship, and that they became to a certain extent Romanised. Southwards, the Ordovices occupied the country to the banks of the Wye, and westwards they extended to the sea. In after years the name of Ordovices apparently gave way to that of Powys, but what the exact meaning of the new name was it was difficult to say. Their language, modified by that of Powys, remained as the mother of modern Welsh.

The President referred interestingly to later historical developments, and to the elegy of Llywarch Hên, the aged poet-warrior of the middle of the sixth century, which was of singular interest for them because of its local references, which were many and striking. Cynddylan, Prince of Powys, whose name is mentioned in it, was buried at Baschurch, and the special mention of the ruin of its churches and the havoc of its ecclesiastical privileges was in accordance with the character for plunder and savagery which, in later times,

acquired for the Danes the title of "Black Pagans." With the destruction of Vriconium and the subsequent fall of Pengwern, the Powysians were driven westwards, and Mathrafal, in the Vale of Meifod (the "summer residence" of the Princes), was made thenceforward the seat of the Government, and the province or principality was described as a "Talaith Mathrafal."

The paper had an allusion to the mission of Augustine, who came over to convert the heathen Saxons, and Pope Gregory's beneficent resolve to liberate the fair-haired Angliams whom he saw in the slave market of Rome, and to the battle in which Edwin, the son of Ella, attacked Cadwallawn, which was fought hard by the Long Mountain on the banks of the Severn, so fiercely that the river was discoloured with the blood of the slain. The stress of the Britons was clearly indicated by the fact that their leader was forced to withdraw his camp beyond the steep headland of the Breiddin. Of this advance they heard an echo in the Life of St. Beuno, who, hearing one day across the Severn, the shouts of huntsmen urging on their hounds in a strange and foreign tongue, resolved to leave his native Berriew as being no longer safe to dwell in. The consolidation of the conquests of the Saxons was witnessed about this time first by the great earthwork, known as "Watt's Dyke"; and about a century later by a further encroachment marked by the inner and parallel line of "Offa's Dyke," which commenced (as far as had yet been made out) at Treyddyn, near Mold, and ran through Minera, Ruabon, Crogen (Chirk Castle), Selattyn, Llanymynech, Forden, Lymore, Knighton, and on southwards. But dykes existed elsewhere, and were the usual demarcations of manorial and civil divisions. They were also found in the Midlands and elsewhere. What was done by Watt and Offa was to supplement and continue the dykes in line and constitute them the boundaries of the Welsh, beyond which they were not to pass under the sorest penalties of mutilation and death. The fosse or ditch was on the western side and the bank on the eastern, so that they were evidently intended against the Welsh, but were no barrier to the English. In 894 the Danes made an inroad as far as Buttington, whither they were pursued by King Alfred's arms; and, between the English on the one side and the Welsh on the other side of the Severn they met with a terrible defeat, and made the best of their escape to Chester. To the interminable conflicts in which the borderlands of Powys were thus involved they owed, he thought, the pre-eminence of the fourteen tribe-stocks described as "Gwely-gorddeu Powys," whose chiefs were styled "Dragons of Powys." Besides these there were other tribal families known as "Pum Cystog-lwyth Cymru," and interpreted as the Five Servile Tribes of

Wales; tribes which had once occupied a foremost position, but had been reduced by the misfortune of war to a dependent condition. He himself was inclined to think that the interpretation was wrong, and that they were entitled to a more honourable position won by them in the nation's cause. Two at least of the tribes belonged to Powys, and it was worthy of note that after the lapse of many centuries they continue to hold on in the persons of Captain Mytton and of Mr. Kerr, who only last year disposed of his inheritance of Trefnant.

The President, in conclusion, said: "Amid all the turmoil and conflicts of the past it is pleasant to remember that there was one independent and peacemaking influence at work, one power which held the oppressor in check and shielded the weak and friendless—the Church, under whose protection the innocent were safe, whose 'Sanctuaries' provided refuges from Pengwern to Mathrafal, at Alberbury and Llandrinio and Meifod, and whose churches and collegiate ministries in many directions, though they could not prevent war, could at least mitigate its horrors and soothe its victims, and promote a spirit of humanity and Christian feeling." (Applause.)

Colonel Morgan proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address, which, he remarked, was worthy of his reputation. (Applause.)

Mr. Romilly Allen seconded the motion, and he took the opportunity to refer to the great services rendered by the President to the Association during the past twenty-five years.

The motion was carried, and the President having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting terminated.

On Wednesday the party drove to Wenlock, under the guidance of Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., which they reached about 12.30, and proceeded to the Abbey, the ruins of which still tower above the old houses of the picturesque little town. Wenlock Priory was a house of Cluniac monks, an Order remarkable for their beautiful churches and elaborate ritual. The parent house of Wenlock was the abbey of La Charité sur-Loire, but in 1395 the link with it was severed, and Wenlock became partially independent, but was not completely so until a century later. The Abbey was of very early foundation, being originally a house of nuns founded by Milburgha, daughter of King Merwald. Milburgha ruled over the wide lands of the Abbey with great wisdom till her death here in 722. Her church is said to have been destroyed by the Danes in 874, and the abbey lay desolate till it was refounded by Earl Roger de Montgomery, and filled with Cluniac Monks. The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell acted as guide, and gave a clear account of the history of the Priory, and pointed out the features of the remaining build-

ings. Little is left of the church (which was in process of building during the twelfth century), but there is enough to show that it was of cathedral-like proportions. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., a scheme was drafted for making it the cathedral church of a diocese of Salop, but the plan was never carried out. There are considerable remains of the domestic buildings of the Abbey, including the "Prior's House," an interesting group of fifteenth century chambers communicating by a gallery built over the east cloister alley. From the Abbey the party proceeded to the church, which has many points of interest, and thence to the Guildhall, where the Corporation plate and other treasures were on view.

After lunch, the drive was continued to Buildwas. The Abbey there, in contrast to Wenlock, belonged to the Cistercian order, which represented the Puritan thought of mediæval times. The monks of this order had a simple ritual, and their churches were dignified but not ornate. They generally settled in out of the way districts, and were notable farmers. Buildwas Abbey was founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester, in 1135, and much of the remaining buildings are of transitional Norman style. The church is fairly perfect, but the buildings round the cloister (which was on the north of the church) have disappeared on two sides. The chapter-house still remains, and some of the other buildings are incorporated in the modern house.

Captain and Mrs. Moseley most kindly entertained the large party to tea in their charming garden in the precincts of the Abbey. After thanking them for their hospitality, the carriages were re-entered, and the party proceeded to Wrexeter which stands within the enclosure of the ancient Roman city of Vriconium, which was founded about the middle of the first century, and fell a prey to the Saxon invaders about the year 584. The first halt was made at the church, where they were met by the Vicar (the Rev. R. Steavenson), who, with Mr. Clark-Maxwell, called attention to the many remarkable features of the building. Wroxeter Church is unusually interesting; every epoch of English architecture has left its mark upon it, from the shaft of a Saxon cross, built into the south wall, to the seventeenth century monuments of the Newport family. The tower has many fragments of carving built into it, and it seems probable that it is of late erection, built when the dissolved abbey church of Haughmond offered a convenient quarry for the neighbourhood. Mr. Romilly Allen spoke of the peculiar interest attaching to the Saxon cross, which he considered to date from the eighth or ninth century.

A move was then made to the Roman wall, where the remains of the public baths of the town are to be seen. After spending some time in tracing out the details revealed by the

excavations of nearly forty years ago, the party returned to Shrewsbury by way of Atcham, where memories of Saxon times still remain in the dedication of the Church of St. Eata, and its mention by Ordericus Vitalis, the historian.

As before fully recorded, the Association, on Thursday, visited Albrighton, Tong, Boscobel, White Ladies, and Shifnal, in combination with the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

On Thursday evening the annual business meeting of the Cambrian Association was held in St. Alkmund's Parish Room, Shrewsbury.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas (presiding) said he hoped their meeting in Shrewsbury would result in an increased membership.

Canon Trevor Owen read the annual report, and Mr. Romilly Allen read his annual report. He drew attention to the distruction of a tumulus the stones of which had been taken for the repair of a highway, and to the reported disappearance of two gold relics from Carnarvon Museum.

Professor Anwyl said he would like to see the children in the Welsh Secondary Schools taught to take an interest in antiquarian subjects, so that they might reap advantage themselves and educate their parents as well. (Laughter and applause.) He urged that they should try and make public bodies entrusted with objects of national interest fully realise their responsibility.

Canon Morris proposed, and the Rev. G. Eyre Evans seconded the following resolution :—That the Cambrian Archæological Association regrets that tumuli and carneddau and other objects of archæological and national interest have been carried away for road metal and other purposes, and desires to draw the attention of county and district councils and of landowners to the injury done by removing historic remains; and it further appeals to the Councils and to the Press to aid in preventing such mischief."

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Pepyat Evans, seconded by Mr. T. E. Morris, "That the Cambrian Archæological Association has been informed that some valuable and unique objects have disappeared from the museum at Carnarvon, and it urgently appeals to the authorities of the museum to take such steps as may be necessary to recover, if possible, the missing objects, and to prevent the recurrence of any such loss in the future."

The retiring members of the Committee and Officers were re-elected, and the able work of the Secretaries was also acknowledged.

The Committee had recommended that next year's meeting should be held at Carmarthen, and this was ultimately agreed to.

Friday morning was a little marred by rain, but this mattered less for the perambulation of the town than it would have done for the drives of the previous days. Under the guidance of the Rev. Prebendary Auden and Captain G. Williams-Freeman, the party visited many quaint nooks and corners not accessible to the general public. After lunch, the members drove to High Ercall. Having examined the church, under the guidance of Miss Auden, they visited the Hall, by kind permission of Mr. J. H. James-Moore. It is a fine house, built in 1608 by Francis Newport, and made a stout resistance to the Parliamentary forces in 1645. Thence they drove to Haughmond Abbey, the ruins of a house of Austin Canons, founded in 1110 by William Fitz Alan, Lord of Clun. The church has wholly disappeared, but there are considerable remains of the domestic buildings, including a charming fifteenth century wellhouse.

In the evening a reception was given at the Music Hall by the members of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, which formed a pleasant ending to the week's proceedings.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

October 12, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham reported that he had visited Langley Chapel, and found it in a very dirty state, and that he had given instructions for it to be cleaned.

Mr. Pelham further reported that Major Moseley, in making some alterations at Buildwas Abbey, found a very interesting recess and also some tiles. Mr. Pelham promised to write a paper on these discoveries for the *Miscellanea*.

The attention of the Council was called to the present condition of Sutton Church, and Mr. Pelham undertook to inspect the Church, with the view of calling attention to the necessity of doing some repairs for the preservation of the building.

November 9, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Southam laid on the table an axe and billhook which he had received from the King's Remembrancer, being the actual implements used in October, 1904, for cutting the faggot in connection with the custom of "The Moors."

A letter was read from Mr. Foster of Apley Park, stating that he should be happy to shew any members of the Society, on application, the Court Rolls of the Manor of Claverley, now in his custody at Apley.

A Deed of exchange of Services and prayers in connection with St. Austin's Priory, Shrewsbury, 1481, was laid on the table, and a translation read by Dr. Calvert. The deed will be presented to the Museum by some members of the Council. A copy of it, with Dr. Calvert's translation, has since been printed in *Miscellanea*.

December 14, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was decided that a complete set of the Society's *Transactions* be lent to the Committee of the Victoria History of the Counties of England.

January 11, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Alfred Billson, Rowton Castle, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Phillips reported that certain Manuscripts offered for sale by Messrs. Herbert and Co. had been purchased for £5.

As the result of an appeal to raise this sum the amount of £7 1s. 6d. was received. £5 had been paid for the MSS., and £0 5s. 6d. for printing and postages, leaving a balance of £1 16s. in Mr. Phillips's hands for a similar purpose in the future.

The following letter from Mr. Beville Stanier, with reference to his purchase of the Hawkstone collection of Birds was read :—

Peplow, Dec. 24th, 1904.

Dear Mr. Southam,

The Museum has been removed from Hawkstone to Peplow, nearly 2 months.

It might be of interest to some to know some of the things in the Museum, and one of these days I hope to write a short account of it for the Archæological Society.

With the Compliments of the Season,

I remain, Yours faithfully,

Beville Stanier.

The following Resolution was carried: The Council desire to express to Mr. Stanier their sense of the value of his personal exertions in connection with the retaining the collection in the county, and their gratification at the result.

Mr Phillips laid on the table a portrait of Owain Glyndwr.

It was resolved that the Chairman and Mr. Phillips be requested to draw up a circular in reference to the preservation of ancient buildings in Shrewsbury.

The Council authorized the Editorial Committee to expend the sum of £5 for the procuring of documents from the Public Record Office; Mr. Boyd to be engaged for the transcribing of the work.

February 8, 1905—Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., in the Chair.

It was resolved that this Council desire to express their very sincere condolence with their Chairman in the sad bereavement he has recently sustained in the death of Mrs. Auden.

The Rev. J. R. Burton, who is contributing a paper on the Sequestration Papers of Humphrey Walcot, having requested that the paper should be illustrated with the portraits of the Royalist and his wife, and some of the family documents, the Council agreed with the request so far as the portraits are concerned, but not the documents.

Mr. G. H. Bickerton, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

March 8, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Nothing of sufficient importance to record was transacted.

April 12, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The circular in reference to the preservation of Ancient Buildings was adopted, and the Chairman and Mr. Phillips were authorized to get it printed and circulated.

A letter was read from the Rev. Canon Trevor Owen as to the proposed visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Shrewsbury.

May 10, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that the Cambrian Archæological Association requested that a small Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with their Committee with reference to the visit of the Association to Shrewsbury. The following were appointed the Committee: the Chairman, Mr. Southam, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. Phillips, and Captain Williams-Freeman.

A cheque was signed for Mr. Walters for £10, being the fourth and last instalment to cover his expenses in connection with "The Church Bells of Shropshire," which he is contributing to the *Transactions*.

The Chairman laid on the table some pieces of pottery which formed part of two Cinerary Urns found in making some excavations at Ryton in the Parish of Condover.

June 14, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, Halford Vicarage, was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman and The Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham were elected delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies to be held in London on July 5th.

A letter was read from Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher asking that 4 Illustrations of important Civil War Papers be allowed for the Rev. J. R. Burton's paper on the "Walcot Sequestration Papers." It was decided to order 300 copies of each of the Illustrations in collotype.

A deputation from the Cambrian Archæological Association, consisting of Archdeacon Thomas and Canon Trevor Owen, attended the meeting and asked for the assistance of this Council in arranging the excursions and other matters connected with the Association's visit to Shrewsbury in August next.

The Excursions were provisionally fixed as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 15th—Pitchford, Acton Burnell and Condover.
Wednesday, Aug. 16th—Wenlock, Buildwas and Uriconium.
Thursday, Aug. 17th—Tong, Shifnal, Boscobel and Whiteladies.
Friday, Aug. 18th—The Town of Shrewsbury, and Haughmond and High Ercall.

The Rev. Canon Trevor Owen stated that the Cambrian Association would be pleased to extend the privileges of membership to any members of the Shropshire Archæological Society who wished to take part in the excursions and meetings of the week.

It was resolved that the best thanks of this Council be given to the Cambrian Archæological Association for their very kind offer, which is hereby accepted.

It was further resolved that in lieu of the Sub-Committee appointed on May 10th, the whole Council act as the Local Committee with reference to the visit of the Association to Shrewsbury, and that Mr. Francis Goyne and Mr. A. E. Cooper be appointed Secretaries to the Local Committee.

The Council decided that the Annual Excursion of this Society should be on Thursday, August 17th, to Tong, Shifnal, and Boscobel, and should be made in conjunction with the Cambrian Association.

July 12, 1905—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that he and Mr. Pelham duly attended the Congress of Archæological Societies on July 5th, as delegates from this Society, and gave some account of the matters discussed thereat.

Miss Auden, F.R Hist.S., Condover Vicarage, was elected a member of the Society.

The following resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Phillips, was unanimously adopted:—

"The members of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society desire to record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their colleague, the Rev. the Hon. Gilbert H. F. Vane. The pages of the Society's *Transactions* bear witness to his acquirements as an Antiquary, while his sound judgement and conciliatory disposition were always of great value in the management of its affairs. It is with a deep sense of their own personal loss that the members of the Council desire to express their sincere sympathy with those nearly related to him in the great sorrow which has fallen upon them."

Miss Auden was unanimously elected a member of the Council in place of the Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane, deceased.

August 9, 1905—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Dr. Calvert was requested to visit Uriconium, and carry out any work necessary to be done, in view of the visit of the Cambrian Association.

The Report of the Council to the Annual General Meeting was read over and approved.

The Council having considered the desirability of inviting the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association to a conversazione, it was unanimously decided that invitations should be sent out by the Council inviting the members of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and the members of the Cambrian Association now in Shrewsbury, to a conversazione to be held on Friday, the 18th inst., in the Front Room of the Music Hall at 8-30 p.m., and that Captain Williams-Freeman and Mr. Herbert Southam be appointed a sub-committee to make all arrangements.

The following subscriptions towards the expenses of the Conversazione were promised by members of the Council present at this meeting:—The Chairman £2, Dr. Calvert £2. Mr. Southam £1, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater 10s., Capt. Williams-Freeman £1, Mr. Phillips 10s., Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, £1, Mr. Adnitt 5s., Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell £1. The following additional subscriptions were afterwards received from members of the Council who were not present at the Meeting:—Mr. H. T. Weyman £1 1s. 0d., Mr. C. Fortey £1, Mr. S. M. Morris, £1. The total amount subscribed by members of the Council being £12 6s. 0d.

Sept. 13, 1905—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Secretary laid on the table an approximate statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Conversazione, showing a balance in hand of over £3. It was resolved that the balance be placed to the credit of the Illustration Fund.

It was also resolved: "That the best thanks of the Council be given to Dr. Quinby and Messrs. P. W. Pilcher, W. Heath and J. L. Della Porta for their very kind help in making the Conversazione a success."

A letter was read from the Assistant Secretary, H.M. Office of Works, calling attention to an historical monument at Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, and suggesting that it be moved inside the Church for its better preservation. The Chairman promised to write to the Vicar of Albrighton upon the matter.

Mr. Phillips was asked, and promised, to write a paper on Millichope for the *Transactions*, and it was resolved that three of the photographs taken by Mr. H. H. Hughes, which were now on the table, should be used to illustrate the paper.

The Council's Circular with reference to the preservation of Ancient Buildings.

The following is a copy of the Circular with reference to the preservation of historical buildings and relics of antiquity, which was approved and adopted at the Meeting of the Council held on

April 12th, 1905. It has been printed in the local papers, and widely distributed amongst members of Town Councils, owners of property, and others.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

Vice-Presidents—[*Names Given.*]

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society desire to call the attention of all who are interested in the prosperity of the County, and particularly of the County Town, to the desirability of carefully watching over and preserving its many historical houses and other relics of antiquity, both secular and ecclesiastical. It is a well-known fact that no part of England is more rich in these relics than Shropshire, but the great historical interest which belongs to them is at present only imperfectly realized.

For example, as regards the County Town in particular: from the 6th century, when Uriconium was raided and burnt, on through the ages that followed, Shrewsbury has had its part in almost all the great crises of English history—some of its Churches go back in their foundation to Saxon, if not British times: its Castle witnesses to its position in the Feudal period, while its Abbey was among the greatest of Monastic Establishments. The Friars preached in its streets, and had homes by the side of its river. It bore its part in the long strife with Wales—in the contest with Hotspur, in the Wars of the Roses, and in the Civil strife of Charles I's reign—and almost all these events have some memorial still remaining. Every such memorial deserves to be treasured as a precious relic, which, once destroyed, can never be replaced, and therefore any interference with the old buildings should be guarded against with the greatest possibly jealousy.

Of course these historical associations do not appeal equally to all. There are those who live wholly in the present, and to whom the past is but a name, but there is equally good reason why those who take this view should do their utmost to preserve the old-world features of the Town. They are interested in the present prosperity of Shrewsbury, but it is impossible to separate the present from the past. Shrewsbury cannot compete with the large Towns of the Midlands in commercial activity and briskness of business, but the one point on which it can successfully hold its own with any is its ancient buildings and historical associations; and if strangers are to be attracted to the Town it is these which must bring them. It is therefore to the interest of the present that everything belonging to the past should be carefully preserved.

Shrewsbury only needs to be better known to be more widely appreciated—it is less visited now, for example, than Chester, not because its ancient features are less interesting, but because they are less known ; and therefore the wisdom of Shrewsbury people lies in a careful preservation of its ancient character, combined with widespead information as to its interest in this respect. On the Continent many towns through their Municipal Authorities have adopted stringent bye laws forbidding the destruction of ancient buildings, and requiring new ones to be erected in harmony with those already standing. Such bye-laws are eminently desirable in all places of historical interest, but till they exist, everything must depend on public opinion, and it is with a strong feeling of the importance of the matter that the Shropshire Archæological Society venture to put forth this appeal which they make to the members of the Town Council, and owners of property and to all who are proud of their County and its Towns.

(Signed) BARNARD, PRESIDENT.

THOMAS AUDEN, CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY 1905.

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THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

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The Right Hon. The EARL OF POWIS
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The Mayor of Shrewsbury }
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1904.

RECEIPTS.

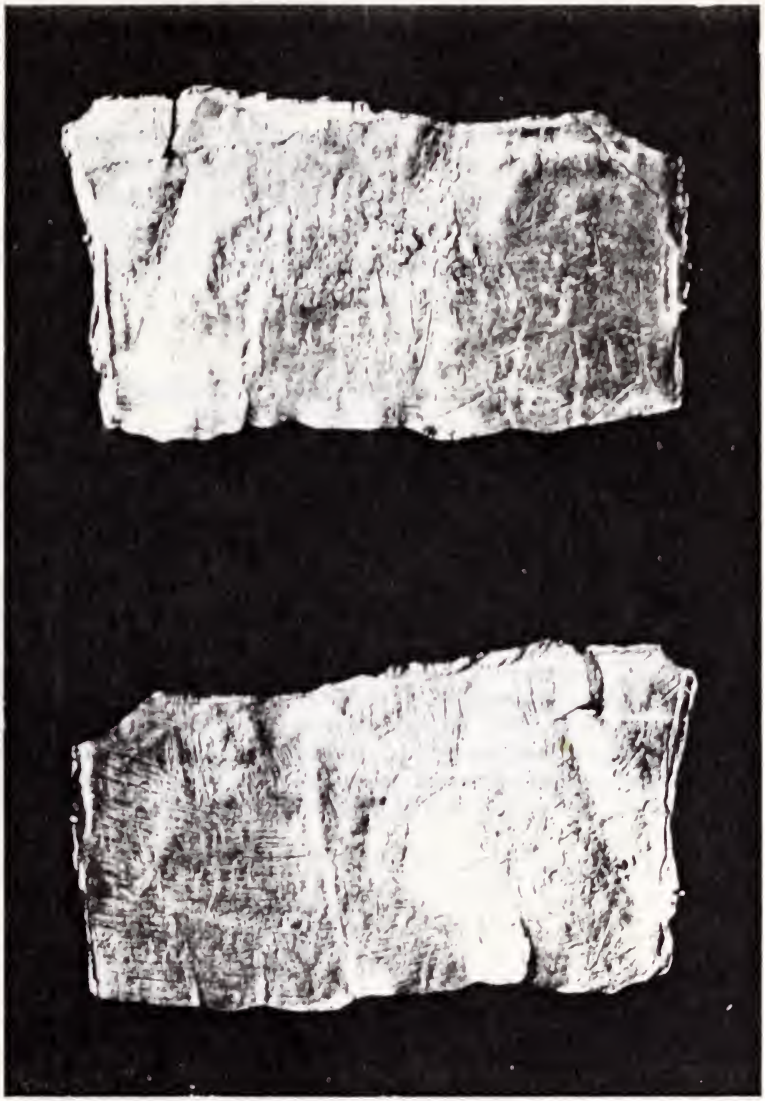
	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1904 ;—			
General Account £32 10 8			
Special Fund for Illustrations ... 12 2 0			
	44	12	8
,. Members' Subscriptions	182	13	0
,. Sale of *Transactions*	8	16	3
,, Sale of *Guide to Uriconium*...	13	12	0
,, Sale of "Battle of Shrewsbury: 500th Anniversary" (Special Volume)	9	19	6
	£259	13	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., for Printing *Transactions*	120	17	5
,, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton	34	6	6
,, Secretary's Salary	5	0	0
,, Wroxeter: Rents, Rates, Tithe, Repairs to Fences, &c.	4	14	2
,, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor	1	0	0
,, Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	3	15	0
,, Posting *Transactions* to members and Carriage of Parcels...	7	0	9
,, Commission	9	2	9
,, Expenses connected with Annual Excursion	1	1	0
,, Mr. R. E. Davies' Fee for Indexing Vol. IV., 3rd Series of the *Transactions*	2	10	0
,, Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies, (2 years)	2	0	0
,, Index to Archæological Papers for 1903	1	8	9
,, Cheque Book	0	4	0
,, Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1904 :—			
General Account £54 11 1			
Special Fund for Illustrations ... 12 2 0			
	66	13	1
	£259	13	5

July 31st, 1905. Examined and found correct,
(Signed) E. CALVERT,
Auditor.

OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

FOURTH CENTURY CHRISTIAN LETTER
WRITTEN ON A LEADEN TABLET.

MISCELLANEA.

[*Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.*]

I.

A FOURTH CENTURY CHRISTIAN LETTER FROM [?] URICONIUM.

In the Pump Room at Bath is preserved a complete fourth century Latin letter written by a Christian man to a Christian woman, probably from Uriconium. The letter is written with a stilus on both sides of an irregular oblong tablet of lead, measuring about 3 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$. It was found early in 1880, about 15 feet below the former level of the King's Bath. Various efforts have been made to decipher it, but all without success, until recently Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, the Bodleian Librarian, made a special and apparently successful attempt to arrive at its meaning. The result of his research he has published in a pamphlet, entitled "Umisius to Nigra," published by the Oxford University Press. With Mr. Nicholson's kind permission, we are enabled to give in the *Transactions* a copy of the letter, together with his translation of the same, and an illustration of the tablet.

THE TEXT.

[*Obverse.*]

[1] Nigrae Uimi(s)iu(s)
[2] (? Gratia) dni Ihev Xti & tvis. Mariti
[3] uitia Umisia (memo)ravit
[4] Simili Vili. (? Tu uale in Ihcu &) ōni ui
[5] (? tva i *con*tra). Ni iustis arenis
[6] (? vita abundius invidias).

[*Reverse*]

[1] Inimicus Xti
[2] Bili*con*um Viri*con*io misit ut
[3] sumatis ovili & si canem
[4] Arii. Tu lucem ora Xpm.
[5] xps
[6] Gerit A(p)ulicus has līnas.

TRANSLATION.

[*Obverse.*]

[1] Vinisius to Nigra
[2] (? The grace) of the Lord Jesus Christ to thine also. Thy husband's
[3] faults Vinisia has related
[4] to Vilius's Similis. (Do thou be strong in Jesus and) with all the strength
[5] (? in thee go counter). Unless in just conflicts (*lit.* 'arenas')
[6] (? avoid jealousies more abundantly).

[*Reverse.*]

[1] Christ's enemy.
[2] has sent Bilonicus from Viriconium that
[3] ye may take (him) in the sheepfold, although a dog
[4] of Arius. Do thou pray Christ for light.
[5] xps
[6] A(p)ulicus carries these sheets.

Mr. Nicholson thinks that Vinisius, the writer of the letter, may have been living at Uriconium, and may have been an ecclesiastic, as his subject matter is purely religious or moral. For his explanation of the letter, and his ingenious conjectures as to its meaning, reference must be made to his pamphlet, which can be purchased for one shilling.

At page 10, Mr. Nicholson says that the name Viriconium is Keltic with Latinized ending, and is a dog name, being derived from that of a man called Virocuo or Viroconos, meaning 'man hound' or 'male-hound.'

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

II.

GRANT FROM THE PRIOR OF ST. AUSTIN IN SHREWSBURY.

Mr. H. R. H. Southam has lately secured for our Free Library and Museum the original MS. (bearing date 1481) of what may be described as a grant, under the seal of the Priory of the Convent of the St. Austin's Friars in Shrewsbury, to John Spenlove and Margaret, in consideration of their devotion and reverence to the order. These services are to be requited by an exchange of spiritual benefits in the way of masses, vigils, fasts, &c., with special addition of an indulgence for 424 days.

An attempt at a translation of the deed is given below. The general purport of the document may be fairly gained from this, but the punctuation, especially at the beginning, has been supplied by conjecture, and the grammatical constructions, as well as the spelling of the Latin, are in several places, to say the least of it, rather puzzling.

It should also be mentioned that before the names of the grantees in the second line of the deed, a *caret* mark occurs, and a line drawn from it to the upper margin points to the words *hew lety et uxori*, written in a hand not unlike that of the deed itself, and in ink which looks of the same age. May the name be meant for Hugh Leyton? And if so, why is not the Latin Hugoni used?

Through the words *Johi Spenlove et Marget* there are traces of a line of erasure, weak at first but stronger in the last ten letters; and one is tempted to ask whether the additional names were not intended to be substituted for these.

A transcript of the Latin MS. has been printed at the end, care having been taken to reproduce all supposed abbreviations in square brackets.

Translation.

Brother Thomas, Local Prior of the Brothers Hermits of the Convent of St. Augustine in Salop to his beloved in Christ John and Margaret Spenlove [Sends] both the prayers of all the children of his society and whatever of greater sweetness can be drained from the side of the Crucified. On hearing of your devotion to our order, on account of your reverence for the servants of God, receiving it in the spirit of unfeigned love, and deeming that it would be acceptable to Christ to recompense it by pious requitals of spiritual benefits, I admit you to all and each of the intercessions of our Convent as well in life as in death, granting to you by the tenor of these presents full participation in all the blessings which the mercy of our Saviour shall deign to bestow through the brothers of the said Convent, in masses, fasts, abstinences, sermons, and prayers and all other divine exercises. Adding, however, out of special favour from all our holy fathers, brothers and sisters, as well living as dead, a merciful remission from our Lord of 424 days for sins told and confessed by them. Furthermore when the decease of any of you shall have been reported to our local Chapter, that shall be devoutly done for you which is wont to be done in common at the same place for our own deceased brothers. In witness of which act the seal of my office has been affixed to these presents. Given in our Convent aforesaid A.D. 1481.

Frater Thoma[s] Prior Localis Ordinis ffr[atru]m Heremitar[um] Sa[ncti] Augustini Co[n]vent[us] Salopie Dilectis sibi in Christo Joh[a]n[ni] Spenlove et Marget, et omnium pueror[um] Consorti sui, Or[aci]ones, et quicquid hauriri valet dulcius de lat[er]e crucifixi, devoc[i]onem q[u.]m ad ordine[m] n[ost]r[u]m

ob dei servis rev[er]enciam, ut accepi, affectu sincere caritatis accepta[n]s christo que acceptabile ffore crede[n]s Pijs ip[s]am b[e]n[e]ficior[um] sp[irit]ual[iu]m vicissitudinib[us] compensare, vos ad universa et sing[u]la n[ost]ri co[n]vent[us] ta[m] in vita q[ua]m i[n] morte recipio suffragia Plena[m] vobis tenore p're[s]entium r[ar]ticipac[i]on[e]m bonor[um] o[m]nium consedendo q[uo] p[er] fl[rat]res dicti (conv[en]tus) In Missis vigiliis jejuniis abstinentiis p[re]dicac[i]onib[us] et Or[aci]onib[us] cet[er]isque devinis exercisciis op[er]are dignabiter clemencia salvatoris Adde[n]s ecia[m] de sp[ec]iali gr[ati]a a n[ost]ris s[an]c[t]is p[at]rib[us] o[rd]in[ib]us fr[atr]ib[us] et sororib[us] n[ost]ris ta[m] vivis q[ua]m mortuis vi[delicet] quatuor centu[m] et viginti quatuor dier[um] ab illis dictis et confessis . . . . . misericorditer a d[omi]no (?) Relaxam[us] Eciam cu[m] obitus alicuj[us] v[est]rum in cap[itu]lo n[ost]ro locali fu[er]it nu[n]ciatus id p[ro] vobis devote fiet q[uo]d p[ro] ffi[atr]ib[us] n[ost]ris defu n[c]tis in co[mmun] ibide[m] fieri consuevit In cuj[us] rei testimonium Sigili[u]m officii mei p[re]sentib[us] est appensu[m] Data in co[n]ventu [nost]ro sup[ra]dicto Anno D[omi]ni M°CCC°LXXXI°

E. CALVERT, LL.D.

III.

THE SHREWSBURY COMPANY OF DRAPERS

In a recently recovered MS volume belonging to the Drapers' Company of this town, which I have been permitted to look over, I find at the beginning the following entry, recording the Company's application to King Edward IV. for a Charter. It is written in a hand which may be contemporary with the date it bears. In copying it I have followed the spelling as nearly as possible. On the margin in a later hand is the note—"This Charter beareth date 12th Jan., the first year of Edward IV. Ano Christi, 1461." A copy of the original Latin Charter, edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., has already been printed in these *Transactions*, vol. viii., 2nd series, p. 175, but this entry in the old book of the Company will be none the less interesting.

Edw. 4th the 1st year. 1460

Our Sov'aigne liege and gracous lord Edward the fourthe Kyng of Englond and of ffraunce and lord of Irlond considerying how that his true sugetts and liegemen Drapers of the towne of Shrovesbury in honoure of the blessed Trynyte long tyme passed hadde by gonnen of them selfs a Gilde which for asmyche as hit was not lawfully founded by liklyode hit myght not endure Of his sp'eyall grace for that the said Gilde for ev'rmor shulde stande and endure he hath takyn uppon his p'sone the foundacon th'of to be called and named chief founder of the said Gilde and hath graunted th'to many grete pr'rogatifs and sp'ial grauntes as in his charter thereuppon made more pleynly hit showith and apperith. That ys to wite that the brethren therof be reputed and called an Hool

J. L. Della Porta, Photo. Reduced by H. H. Hughes.

CARVED STONES ON A HOUSE IN BRIDGE STREET, SHREWSBURY.

THE BOROUGH ARMS AND THE ARMS AND CREST OF THE MONTGOMERYS.

coialte [? commonalty] in name and substance and p'sones able and capaux [?] in lawe to sew and be sewd to implete and be impleted And that the maist' wardeyns stywardes and brethern of the said gilde and fraternite all such p'sones as of ther gode wil to the'nd wol be adherents Also to choose a maister of them self and Wardeyns and theym to put out and choose newe as often as nede shall require for the wele and wurship of the said gilde. And that they may also take receyve and purches londs rents tenements and oth'r possessions to have and holde in fee and p'petuite for evermore And that they and their successoures may have a comm.on Seal to use and occupie in matters and causes to them necessarie and bihovable. And also that they may make congregacons and assemblees lafull and hones' of them to make p'visions ordynaunces actes and statutes to the supportac'on and meyntenyng of a preste and corteyne almeis folke f.r to pray for the State and soules as in the said charter is specified and for to trete and common' in their said assemblees of holsome governaunce and laudable rule of the said gilde as often tymes as necessitie shall require.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

IV.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHAPEL, SHREWSBURY.

The question has often been asked "Where stood St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel in Shrewsbury?" but it has never been satisfactorily answered. All that Thomas Phillips in his *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury* has to tell us is:—"Uncertain where it stood" The Venerable Archdeacon Owen in his "Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury" published in 1808, states that it "is mentioned in old writings, and stood on the left side of Barker Street, a little below the Bell Stone All that we learn of its history is, that it was sold, with other property adjoining, by Mr. Brickdale of Bristol, to Mr. John Mason, about the year 1764. The street was anciently called Rumbolesham, and probabably derived its singular name from this chapel, which might have also been dedicated to St. Rombold or Romould, the founder of a religious order in 1027."

This description is so near the truth that it may have set the question at rest, but for what subsequently was stated regarding it in the "History of Shrewsbury," of which the Archdeacon was joint author. In this work the authors altogether ignore the existence of a chapel so named within the town, and assign it to the Meole road. In vol. ii., page 473, they say:—"All our knowledge of this chapel is confined to a royal grant of the year 1356: for which see p. 165 of this vol., note *g*." Turning to this reference we read as follows:—"Edward III. 5. June, 1356, granted to his beloved in Christ, brother Reigner [corrected in the appendix, p. 532. to Roger] hermit to the chapel of St Mary Magdalene,

situated without Salop, a certain plat (*Placeam*) of waste called Spel-cross, contigious to the said chapel, and containing an acre of land: to hold the same to him and his successors, hermits there, for their habitation, and to find a chaplain to pray in the chapel for the King's soul, &c., Pat. 30 E. III., p. 2., m. 21. It was on the Meole road: for a deed of 1634 mentions 'the Hermitage lane leading into Meolefield;' and about the year 1773, when the late Mr. McMath set up a tea-garden about half a mile from the town on that road, he called it the hermitage. It has lately been called Belle vue. If our Knight in the text was a hermit, as we can scarcely doubt, this was, in all probability, the place of his abode. The *ermitical habitation in the wood of Suttona*, which Richard sewer (*dapifer*) of Chester gave to the monks of Salop, and which from the vicinity of the hermitage mentioned above to the village of Sutton, might seem to be the same place, was certainly in the parish of Forton, co. Stafford, though itself placed by Mr. Shaw, in Shropshire."

The almost invariable accuracy of these authors is in this matter at fault, for we have the most unquestionable evidence that there was such a Chapel in Shrewsbury, and that it was situated in the street named Romboldesham, now known as Barker Street. In a Corporation Rent-roll dated 1580, occurs the following entry:—

> "Richard Montgomery, for a tenement next beneath, Mary Magdalene's Chappell, xii^{d}."

In a later Roll dated 1610 under the heading Rombaldesham, we find:—

> "Richard Montgomery, gent., for a tenement next beneath Mary Magdalene's Chappell, xii^{d}."

And again, in a Rent-roll of 1657, occurs the following:—

> "The same Andrew Vivors for a tenement next beneath Mary Magdalene's Chappell, being the lands late of Edwward Montgomery, gent., xii^{d}."

Now if we can identify the building occupied by the Montgomery's we are at once brought into the immediate vicinity of the edifice we are in search of, and fortunately this can be done with absolute certainty. It was no other than the old structure that formerly occupied the angle formed by the junction of Barker Street and Bridge Street, facing us as we proceed down Barker Street from Bell Stone, on the right hand side. Here stood Rumboldsham Hall. An interesting description of this Hall is given by the late Mr David Parkes in a MS. now in the British Museum [Addit. MS. 21, 016], which I copied some years ago. It is as follows: "Romboldesham, or Rumbaldesham Hall, stood on the left hand side of that part of Barker Street which turns to the Welsh Bridge. [He means Bridge Street, which in his time was included in Barker Street.] It was an old timber building, entered by a large porch, which projected two yards into the street. In the Hall was a large chimney piece, having many curious ornaments and devices carved upon it, and

three shields of arms, represented below, now built into the fronts of the present houses which occupy the ground upon which the Hall stood. The Hall floor was laid with figured quarries, about six inches square: opposite the fire place were two figures formed of blue and white cement, inlaid in the floor; the figures were each more than seven feet high, and bore the names of Gog and Magog. It appears the building was taken down about the years 1759 or 1760." The author gives excellent sketches of the three coates of arms; but as they are still to be seen in the place described so clearly, my friend Mr. Joseph Della Porta has supplied me with Photographs of them; and my friend Mr. H. H. Hughes has kindly reduced them for this paper. It is by these arms we learn that the old destroyed building was the residence of the family of Montgomery, mentioned in the Corporation Rent-roll quoted above. This family, originally of Clun, appear to have taken up their residence in Shrewsbury about the latter end of the fifteenth century. John Montgomery was admitted a Burgess in 1487, and his son Thomas was elected a Bailiff three times, viz., 1545, 1556, and 1560, which is a sure sign that he was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen. It was by virtue of his having served this office that he was warranted in placing up in his hall the arms of the Borough, which is one of the shields built into the wall of the modern house; a work which may be well designated a very bold specimen of carving. The arms of the family are:—Gules, a chevron ermine between three fleurs de lis argent. Crest:—An eagle displayed azure, beaked and legged gules, in the dexter talon a fleur de lis.

Having identified the residence of this family, we have now to consider what is meant by the words describing its position—"next beneath Mary Magdalen's Chapell." I venture to suggest that the words imply that the Chapel was at a higher elevation than the house, and that it probably stood on the opposite side (west) of the street, on the steep slope descending from the house formerly occupied by the Revd. John Yardley on Claremont Bank, and most likely on the ground now occupied by Mr. Cock's Tanyard.

W. PHILLIPS.

V.

VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN BENBOW (1653—1702).

Through the kindness of Messrs. Maggs Bros. of 109, Strand, London, I am able to give a copy of an official communication from Admiral Benbow.

Early in March, 1689-90, Benbow was appointed Master Attendant at Deptford, and held office there for six years, though, at times, having to leave his duty to be employed on special service.

It had been already ordered that whilst he was serving afloat his pay as Master was to be made up to that of Master Attendant at Deptford. An order was now issued for him to be paid as Master

Attendant in addition to his pay as Master, presumably in acknowledgment of special services in the conduct of the fleet.

Shortly after the date of the following letter, viz., in September, Benbow was called away, and commanded a flotilla of bomb vessels and fireships ordered to attack St. Malo. No result was obtained.

[For further information see *Dictionary of National Biography*; Admiralty Minutes, 12 Feb., 1691-2, 16 Oct., 1692, and 14 Aug., 1693.]

It is probable that his request for further recognition was met by the increase of pay as above mentioned. As it may not be generally known what the duties of a Master Attendant really were, I give the description printed in a book in my possession, viz., *The Imperial Encyclopædia, or Dictionary, etc.*, by Rev. W. M. Johnson and T. Exley, vol. iii., 1811, as I cannot find information in local books of reference.

"MASTER ATTENDANT is an officer in the royal dock-yards, appointed to hasten and assist at the fitting out or dismantling, removing or securing, vessels of war, &c., at the port where he resides. He is particularly to observe that His Majesty's ships are securely moored, and for this purpose he is expected frequently to review the moorings which are sunk in the harbour, and observe that they are kept in proper repair. It is also his duty to visit all the ships in ordinary, and see that they are frequently cleaned and kept in order; and to attend at the general musters in the dock-yards, taking care that all the officers, artificers and labourers, registered at the navy-books, are present at their duty."

The letter, written on a small piece of paper, is as follows:—

"R^t Hono^ble

Ever since my being Master Attendant at Deptford which now is well onwards of Four Years I have given your Office little or no trouble with the Guns, & Carriages which our Sixth Rate Frigotts bring up hither with them, & other Stores, when Dockt or hall'd a Shore, which are alwaies taken out and Secured by me and likewise all the Yachts which is a great Ease to your Office, and no small trouble to me, which I hope you will take into Consideration to give me such incouragement, that I may Continue my Care.

I Remain:

Deptford 7th July 93. Yo^r Hono^le most Humble Servt Benbow.

quiry to be made whether
any thing of this nature
as bin formerly allowed at
Deptford & reported
11 1693" T L

Part of the margin of the letter has been cut, but the words are no doubt, *inquiry* and *has*. The day of month is missing. If the initials are T. L. they, most likely, are those of Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart., appointed Treasurer of the Navy 1693.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

VI.

CHANTRY IN BITTERLEY CHURCH.

In the Episcopate of St. Thomas de Cantilupe a Chantry was founded in Bitterley Church, of which hitherto I believe no mention has been made by local historians. In the Chantry Certificates of Edward VI. the entry reads :—

"Bytterley—The servyce of our ladye ther ffounded by the Warden and Bretherne of the Guylde in ludlowe of one Annuity goynge owt of the seyd Guyld to ffynde a preste to celebrate at thaulter of our ladye ther to contynue for ever.
The Value xxs.
The Reprises *nil* No Incumbent.
The Remr xxs."

Mr. H. T. Weyman in a paper of wonderful research has shown the existence of no less than 20 Altars or Chantries in Ludlow Church. Here we find that the piety of the Ludlow people even overflowed to a Church four miles distant. I should be grateful for any information as to this generous "Guylde," or as to the motives that led them to act thus. The Register of Bishop Cantilupe is about to be printed, and this may throw some light on the matter.

JOHN R. BURTON.

VII.

BITTERLEY TREBLE BELL.

The Treble Bell of Bitterley is described by Mr H. B. Walters in his "Church Bells of Shropshire" (Third Series, Vol. IV., p. 21) as first half of 16th century, with the following inscription :—

HIC SONO QUE MELIS CAMPANA VOCOR GABRIELIS.

He says "this inscription will not apparently construe as it stands," and suggests that the founder must have confused two distinct hexameters.

A translation, however, has been suggested by Sir Edwin Cooper Perry, which is of much interest, viz. :—

HERE I SOUND WHO AM CALLED THE ANGELUS BELL,

—literally "the bell of the Song of Gabriel."

The "Song of Gabriel" was, of course, the AVE MARIA, which was to be said five times, together with a Paternoster, when the bell was rung at dawn, noon, and evening. Millet's famous picture of "The Angelus" suggests a scene that was constantly being witnessed of old in our own fields. The special bell thus rung was usually called the Gabriel bell. This inscription describes its object even more accurately.

The use of a Greek word with Latin inflection agrees perfectly with the date of the Bell as given by Mr. Walters—the age of the "New Learning."

JOHN R. BURTON.

VIII.

NOTES ON WENLOCK.

At the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August last, those members who visited Wenlock on the 16th, and especially those who went exploring under the guidance of Mr. T. R. Horton, who has kindly supplied the chief part of these notes, were much struck with the many points of interest of the town, apart from the great Priory that overshadowed it. We hear but little of the history of the borough, though the town is full of old homes which must have been the homes of men of good standing. In a list of "Hall Houses in Wenlock," given in Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire* (p. 68), we read of:—

"Ashfield Hall—the gateway now standing is called the Blue Bridge.

"Rindleford Hall belonged to Sir Robert Lawley, is pulled down and rebuilt, and is now the White Hart Inn.

"Spittle Hall in High Street belonged to Sir W. W. Wynn, Lord of the Manor.

"The Boar Inn in Spittle Street was a hall called Basford Hall.

"The house that John Unit Smitheman lives in was the Almoner's of the Abbey."

Of these houses, Ashfield Hall is noteworthy as being the house where Charles I. stayed on his way from Shrewsbury on October 12, 1642, to Oxford. The bill of his entertainment by the Wenlock Corporation was seen by the late Dr. Brookes among the records of the borough. The King's soldiers, who, tradition says, were regaled with bread and beer under the old gateway of the house, were encamped on Shirlet Common, where coins have been found, but of what date we have no information. Not far from the probable place of their camp is "Woesome Green," traditionally said to have been the place of a great battle. We know from the Wenlock registers that a soldier was killed at Bourton in August 1646, but this legendary battle was probably of earlier date than the Civil Wars of the 17th century. In 1642 Ashfield Hall was an inn, with a brook running in front, from which was derived its later name of Blue Bridge. The room known as the King's room is large, but not lofty, and seems more suitable for the best chamber of a country inn than the state bedroom of a private house. The stone gateway is not unlike that still remaining at Langley, near Acton Burnell, but the upper storey shows signs of alteration, and seems to have been originally much higher than at present. The half-timbered work of the present house is

apparently of a rather later date than the archway. There is a considerable space unaccounted for between the great chimney of the kitchen and the wall under the archway, and there is a theory that it contains a secret chamber or a hiding hole. From the top storey, now an unused garret, there is a kind of shaft by the side of the great chimney that may have had some connection with the outer air, but there is no sign of an entrance on the exterior.

Mr. Dukes' list mentions that both Basford Hall and Rindleford Hall became inns, and apparently, when the owners of large town houses went to live in the country, as, for instance, the Lawleys, who left Wenlock to make their home at Spoonhill, their dwellings frequently were utilized as inns. In the days of travelling on horseback over ill-kept roads, many wayfarers would be glad to halt at Wenlock on their way to and from Shrewsbury, and hence there were many inns in the town. Some were called into existence when the Priory ceased to be a centre of hospitality, while others dated from the time when pilgrims still flocked to the Shrine of Saint Milborough.

Rindleford Hall, mentioned on Mr. Duke's list as succeeded by the White Hart Inn, was the site of the Wynnstay Arms, now familiar as the Gaskell Arms; and the house that "was the Almoner's of the Abbey" is the Talbot Inn, with its old oak staircase.

Near the Abbey, in the Bull Ring, is a house which was formerly an inn, known as the Punch Bowl. On the carved oak beam over the fire-place of the kitchen is the date 1661, and the initials G^{M}_{M}, *i.e.*, George and Mary Morrall.

In Sheinton Street is a much older building, known sometimes as the "Old Gaol," now divided into tenements, which seems to have once been one of the "Hall houses." On the garden side are two archways, now used as a door and a window, which look very like those which in mediæval houses were placed almost invariably at the end of the great hall, and led to the kitchen or buttery. The west end of the fine Infirmary hall at Haughmond Abbey furnishes an example of this arrangement. The kitchen has there disappeared as is not unfrequently the case, as they were often less substantial buildings than the hall; and at Wenlock only a roof-line remains to show that the archways did not lead originally into the outer air.

No Roman remains have been found at Wenlock, though more than one Roman road passed comparatively near the town, and there was a Roman settlement near Harley. The course of the roads can still be traced in the local place-names. Probably when St. Milborough took refuge at Wenlock it was little more than a forest clearing, far less cultivated than Corve Dale, where more than one church bears signs of Saxon foundation.

At Westwood there is a mound, now known as the Round About, which may have been the site of a Saxon house, as it was formerly

surrounded by a circular ditch. The whole neighbourhood is full of unwritten history, from the time that the Britons entrenched themselves on Mogg Forest (Larden Ditches), and the Romans held Rushbury, to the time of St. Milborough, and on through the Middle Ages, when the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of Wenlock was founded in the 13th century for a Master and brethren; to the days when the old half-timbered houses, that now form so attractive a feature of the town, were built in the 16th and 17th centuries. One of them, in Hospital Street, bears the date of 1682, and the name of John and Mary Reynolds, but the majority have no record of their history upon them.

H. M. AUDEN, F.R. Hist. S.

IX.

CERTIFICATE OF A GILD OR CHANTRY IN ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY, 30TH JANUARY, 1388-9.

The following Certificate of a Gild returned into Chancery in 12 Richard II. evidently relates to St. Alkmund's Church, although no church is named in the document. There are only two of these Certificates for the County of Salop now remaining in the Public Record Office, one relating to the Guild of Palmers of St. Mary of Ludlow,[1] and the other the Certificate before us, which relates to "une esglise assiȝ en mylieu de la ville de Salop" These Certificates are usually extremely interesting, for they throw much light on the foundations of the various Guilds, which cannot be obtained from any other source.

There were at least two Guilds or Chantries in St. Alkmund's Church. The chantry of the Holy Cross was endowed with messuages or lands at Bicton, Romaldesham (now Barker Street), Mardol, Cotton, Coleham, Castle Street, and Fish Street, &c.; whilst the chantry of St. Mary was endowed with two messuages in the Wyle Cop. The possessions of both these chantries came to the crown tem. Edward VI., and were granted by that monarch to Hugh Edwards and William Knight.[2]

The Certificate before us does not mention the name of the founder of the Guild; it merely states that a good man, who lately died in the town, in his lifetime enfeoffed certain persons in certain tenements which he held in Shrewsbury. But the founder was, I imagine, one of the Prides. Eight months after this Certificate was returned into Chancery, Thomas Pride obtained the King's Licence to make a fresh settlement of the Guild property. On

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[1] Certificates of Guilds, Chancery, temp. Richard II, No. 392, in P.R.O.
[2] Cf. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, II. 269-270.

28 May, 1389, King Richard II. granted, in consideration of £10, a licence to Thomas Pride of Shrewsbury, William Bishop, William Butfeld and William Mason, chaplains, to settle eight messuages in Salop and its suburbs upon two chaplains, "who shall celebrate daily in the church or chapel of St. Alkmund, for our good estate, and that of Anne our dearest consort while we live, and of the said Pride, &c., and for our and their souls when we shall depart this life."[1] Thomas Pride was bailiff in 1376, 1380, 1383, and 1393, and M.P. for the town in 1378, 1385, 1390, 1393. 1401, and 1402. His mansion lay on the north-west side of Pride Hill, opposite the Butter Cross.[2]

From the Certificate we learn that the Dean and Canons of the church had been ousted, and their prebends and possessions transferred to the Abbey of Lilleshall; that the church, being so deprived of its property, lay destitute of divine service, to the very great discomfort of the good people of Shrewsbury. It was to remedy this state of things that Pride came forward, and generously endowed the church with certain messuages, in order that two chaplains might be maintained, whose duty it should be to do divine service regularly in the church.

As a matter of fact, the possessions of St. Alkmund's had been transferred to Lilleshall Abbey in the reign of King Stephen, probably in 1147, some 240 years before Pride's endowment; and St. Alkmund's was probably erected into a vicarage and endowed not many years afterwards. Owen and Blakeway have preserved a Terrier of the vicarage and its income.[3]

Probably from the Minister's Accounts, Particulars of Grants, and Patent Rolls, it would be quite possible to trace the subsequent history of the Guild property, after the dissolution. Whether it was the chantry of the Holy Cross, already referred to or not, I cannot say.

The Certificate, of which the following is a translation, is in Norman-French. For much help in the translation I am indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.

Certificates of Guilds, Chancery, temp. Richard II.
No. 393, Salop.

Certificate made in the Chancery of our lord the King on the 30th day of January in the 12th year of his reign by Thomas Pride and others.

Salop.—To the wise Council of our lord the King, the good people and Burgesses of the town of Salop, show how that there is a Church situate in the middle of the said town of ancient time founded, in which church there were lately a dean and canons,

[1] Patent Roll, 12 Richard II, pars 2, m. 4.
[2] Cf. Transactions, 3rd series, I. 14-17, and *ante* pp. 273-276.
[3] *History of Shrewsbury*, II. 268-269.

and the same church was endowed with certain prebends and possessions for the maintenance and sustenance of the said church and of persons performing divine offices therein, and in which church God was wont to be most honorably and devoutly worshipped. And it has since happened that the aforesaid dean and canons have been ousted, and the said prebends and possessions transferred to the Abbey of Lylleshull in the County of Salop in aid of the sustenance of the same Abbey and of the Religious dwelling in it. So that the said church for a long time has been, and still is, deprived of its possessions, all desolate, and destitute of divine service, to the very great discomfort of the good people of the town aforesaid. Whereupon a gentleman [*prudhomme*] who lately died in the said town, being offended at heart on account of the lessening of divine service in the said church, and wishing according to his power in part to increase the divine services there to the honour of God and comfort of the good people of the said town especially because the said church is situate in the middle and principal place of the same town, so enfeoffed in his lifetime certain persons in certain tenements which he had in the said town, upon condition and for the intent that the same tenements should be held in mortmain perpetually for the said church, if this could be loyally and securely done, in aid of the sustenance of the chaplains to do divine services in the same church, and to pray for the safety both of our lord the King and the Queen, and for the souls of their most noble progenitors, whom God absolve, and for the souls of all Christians for ever, and that otherwise the same tenements should be sold by the said feoffees, and the moneys received disposed for the benefit of the soul of the said gentleman according to the intention of the devises in his last will, and upon this direction the said tenements are in the hands of the said feoffees awaiting the accomplishment of the last will of the said gentleman.

May these be granted by the King.

Salop.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

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(Compiled by R. E Davies).

* The figures in brackets show how many times the subject occurs on the same page.

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Thomas Byrington
1556. Thomas Montgomery
John Dawes
1557. Richard Mytton
John Mackworth
1558. John Evans
John Helliwell
1559. Robert Allen
Richard Owen, jun.
1560. Thomas Montgomery
William Tenche
1561. Richard Mytton
Richard Dawes
1562. Roger Luter
Richard Owen, jun.
1563. Humphrey Onslowe
George Higgons
1564. Richard Owen, sen.
George Leighe
1565. Richard Purcell
William Peers
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1567. Richard Mytton
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Hugh Baynes
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William Lowe
1573. Richard Owen, sen.
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